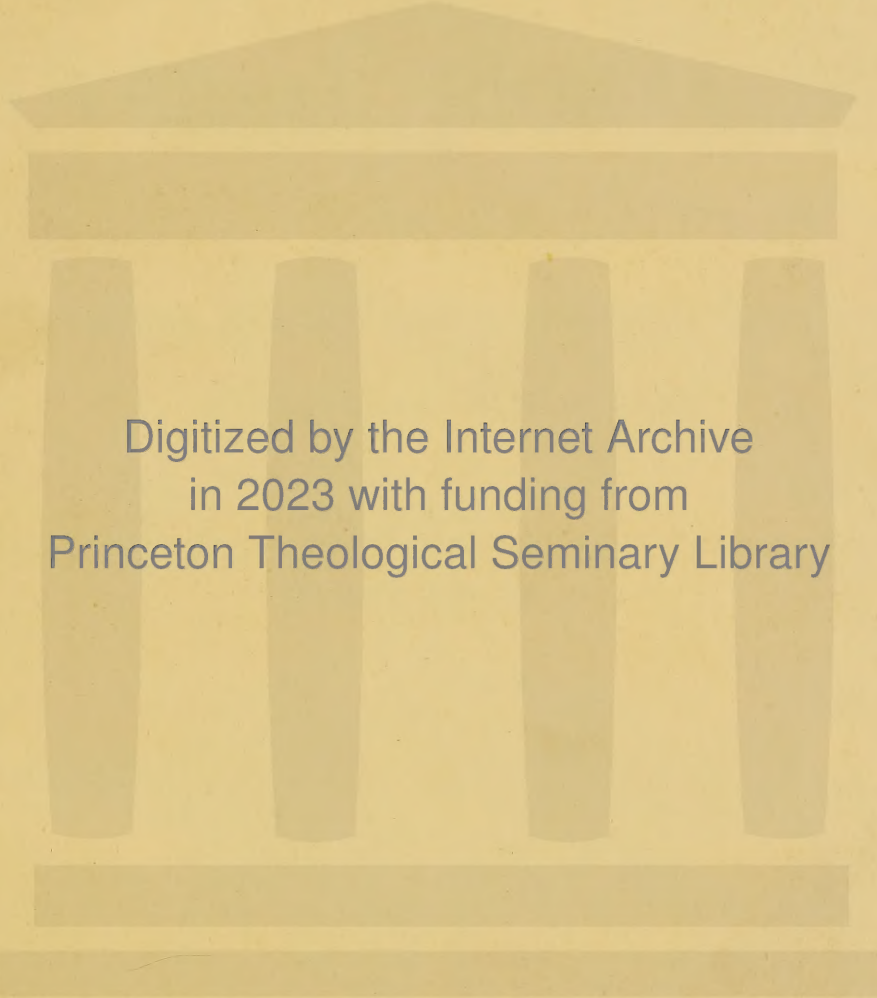


CT 103 .I55 1863 v.2:1

The Imperial dictionary of
universal biography



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
Princeton Theological Seminary Library

THE

✓
IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY:

A SERIES OF

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN,

OF ALL AGES AND ALL NATIONS.

BY

WRITERS OF EMINENCE IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF LITERATURE,
SCIENCE, AND ART.

CONDUCTED BY

PROFESSOR JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

PROFESSOR W. J. M. RANKINE, LL.D.

EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS BOWEN, M.A., UNITED STATES

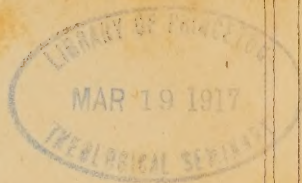
Late Editor of "North American Review."

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, LL.D., M.R.I.A., EDITOR.

VOL. II

LONDON:

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, 22 PATERNOSTER ROW;
HOWARD STREET, GLASGOW; SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.



Entered at Stationers' Hall.

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONGST THE CONTRIBUTORS.

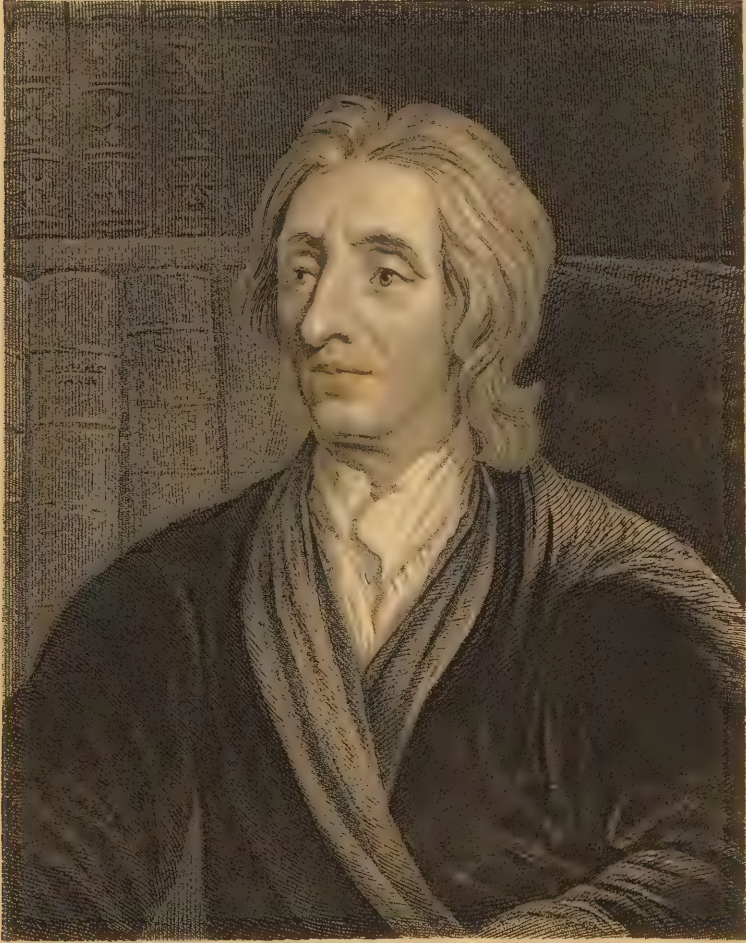
- W. L. A. REV. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, EDINBURGH.
 A. A. SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART., AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF EUROPE."
 J. A., M. REV. JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D., PRESIDENT OF STEPNEY COLLEGE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON.
 J. A., D. JOHN ANSTER, Esq., LL.D., REGIUS PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.
 T. A. THOMAS ARNOLD, Esq., B.A., OXON., DUBLIN.
 W. B.-d. WILLIAM BAIRD, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., AUTHOR OF "CYCLOPEDIA OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES."
 J. H. B. JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., REGIUS PROFESSOR OF BOTANY, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.
 H. B. HUGH BARCLAY, Esq., LL.D., SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE, PERTH.
 T. S. B. T. SPENCER BAYNES, Esq., LL.B., EXAMINER IN LOGIC AND INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
 J. R. B. REV. J. R. BEARD, D.D., AUTHOR OF THE "PEOPLE'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE," MANCHESTER.
 E. B., L. EDWIN BEEDELL, Esq., AUTHOR OF "MERCANTILE AND MARITIME GUIDE," "THE BRITISH TARIFF," &c.
 H. G. B. HENRY GLASSFORD BELL, Esq., ADVOCATE, SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE OF GLASGOW.
 H. B. HUGH BLACKBURN, Esq., M.A., PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.
 J. S. B. JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Esq., PROFESSOR OF GREEK, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.
 F. B. FRANCIS BOWEN, Esq., M.A., HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED STATES.
 W. B. B. REV. W. B. BOYCE, WESLEYAN MISSION HOUSE, AUTHOR OF THE "KAFFIR GRAMMAR."
 D. B. SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., PRINCIPAL OF THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.
 J. H. B., L. J. H. BROWNE, Esq., LL.B., INNER TEMPLE, AUTHOR OF "LIVES OF THE PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND."
 B. DE B. BARONESS BLAZE DE BURY, PARIS.
 J. H. B.-d. JOHN HILL BURTON, Esq., AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND," "LIFE OF HUME," &c.
 W. B. C. W. B. CARPENTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., UNIVERSITY HALL, LONDON.
 J. F. C. J. F. CORKRAN, Esq., AUTHOR OF "AN HOUR AGO," &c., PARIS.
 G. L. C. GEORGE L. CRAIK, Esq., A.M., PROF. OF HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.
 J. P., D. J. P. DABNEY, Esq., UNITED STATES, AUTHOR OF "ANNOTATIONS ON THE GOSPELS," &c.
 S. D. REV. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D., LL.D., AUTHOR OF "BIBLICAL CRITICISM," "SACRED HERMENEUTICS," &c.
 J. F. D. REV. JOSHUA FREDERICK DENHAM, M.A., F.R.S., RECTOR OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, LONDON.
 M. D. M. DESMAREST, AVOCAT, PARIS.
 B. D. THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P., LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.
 J. D. JAMES DONALDSON, Esq., A.M., CLASSICAL MASTER, HIGH SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.
 J. W. D. REV. J. W. DORAN, LL.D., RECTOR OF BEESTON, NEAR NORWICH; LATE ASSOCIATION SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
 P. E. D. P. EDWARD DOVE, Esq., AUTHOR OF "THE THEORY OF HUMAN PROGRESSION," &c.
 J. E. REV. JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D., PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE, &c., GLASGOW.
 J. ED. REV. JOHN EDMOND, D.D., LONDON.
 K. E. KARL ELZE, Esq., PH.D., HON. M.R.S.L., DESSAU, GERMANY.
 F. E. FRANCIS ESPINASSE, Esq., SHOOTER'S HILL, LONDON.
 P. F. REV. PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, D.D., PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, GLASGOW.
 J. F. F. J. F. FERRIER, Esq., LL.D., LATE PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.
 W. F. REV. WILLIAM FLEMING, D.D., PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.
 A. C. F. A. C. FRASER, Esq., M.A., PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.
 S. H. G. SAMUEL H. GAEL, Esq., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, LINCOLN'S INN, AUTHOR OF "LAW COMPOSITION," "PRECEDENTS OF PAROCHIAL SETTLEMENTS," &c.
 W. G. WILLIAM GAMMELL, Esq., PROFESSOR, BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, U.S.
 R. G. ROBERT GRANT, Esq., PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY, GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.
 W. A. G. W. A. GREENHILL, Esq., M.D., AUTHOR OF "LIVES OF CHRISTIAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS," &c., &c.
 F. J. H. FELIX JOHN HAMEL, Esq., SOLICITOR FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS, LONDON.
 J. H. REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., F.L.S., AUTHOR OF "LIFE IN EARNEST," "THE ROYAL PREACHER," &c.
 R. H. ROBERT HARRISON, Esq., LIBRARIAN, LONDON LIBRARY.
 E. N. H. E. N. HORSFORD, Esq., HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED STATES.
 M. H. MARY HOWITT, TRANSLATOR OF NORTHERN LITERATURE, &c.
 W. H., L. WILLIAM HOWITT, Esq., AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF NORTHERN LITERATURE," &c.
 W. H. WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq., F.R.G.S., PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
 T. J. REV. T. JACKSON, M.A., PREBENDARY OF ST. PAUL'S, AND RECTOR OF STOKE NEWINGTON, LONDON.
 R. K. SIR ROBERT KANE, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
 E. L. E. LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., LECTURER ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, LONDON.
 W. L., M. REV. WILLIAM LEITCH, D.D., PRINCIPAL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CANADA.
 P. L. REV. PETER LORIMER, D.D., PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY AND HEBREW, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, LONDON.

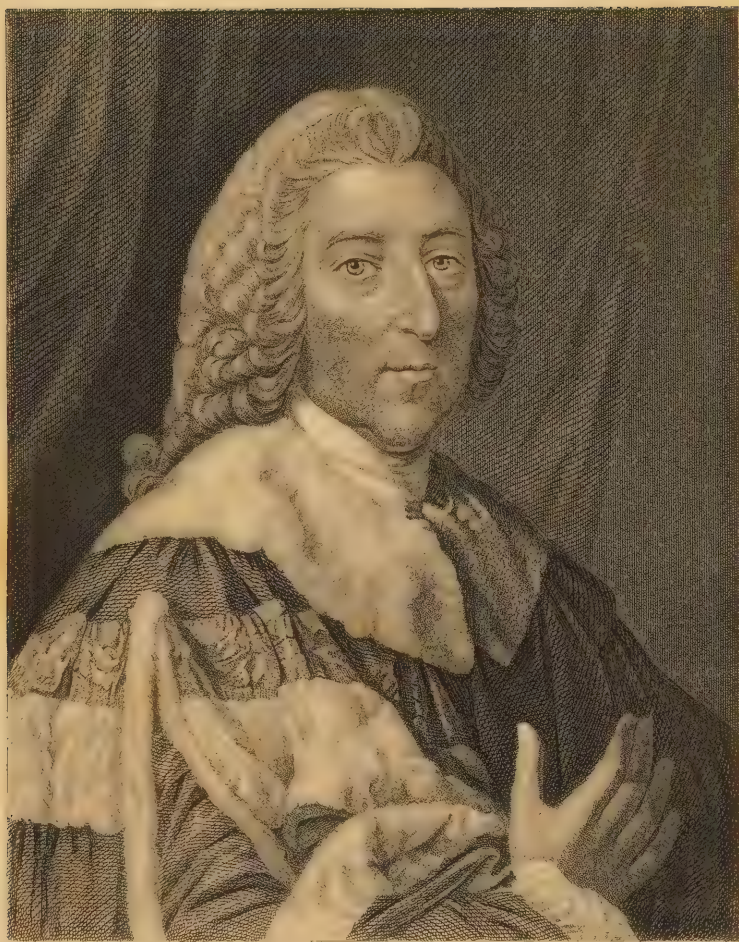
- E. L. L. EDMUND L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., PROFESSOR OF GREEK, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.
- W. M. WILLIAM MACCALL, Esq., AUTHOR OF "THE INDIVIDUALIST," LONDON.
- J. M'C. REV. JAMES M'COSH, LL.D., PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.
- G. A. M. G. A. MACFARREN, Esq., COMPOSER OF "KING CHARLES THE SECOND," "MAYDAY," &c.
- M. JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., F.S.A., &c., KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE IN THE TOWER, LONDON.
- N. M'L. REV. NORMAN M'LEOD, D.D., ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS FOR SCOTLAND.
- J. O. M'W. J. O. M'WILLIAM, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., LATE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE NIGER EXPEDITION; LONDON.
- A. C. M. A. C. MARANI, Esq., A.B., PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN AND SPANISH LITERATURE, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
- W. A. M. WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, Esq., M.D., V.P.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY, AND PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
- G. M. GEORGE MOORE, Esq., M.D., AUTHOR OF "THE POWER OF THE SOUL OVER THE BODY," &c., &c.
- J. D. M. J. D. MORELL, Esq., A.M., AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY;" ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.
- T. B. M. REV. T. B. MURRAY, M.A., PREBENDARY OF ST. PAUL'S, RECTOR OF ST. DUNSTON'S-IN-THE-EAST, LONDON.
- J. P. N. JOHN PRINGLE NICHOL, Esq., LL.D., LATE PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY, GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.
- J. N. JOHN NICHOL, Esq., B.A., OXON., PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.
- C. G. N. REV. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S., LATE LIBRARIAN AND LECTURER ON GEOGRAPHY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, AND PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
- J. O'D. JAMES O'DOWD, Esq., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, LONDON, AUTHOR OF "NEW PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY."
- R. S. O. REV. R. S. OLDHAM, M.A., OXON., ST. MARY'S, GLASGOW.
- J. G. P. HON. JOHN G. PALFREY, D.D., LL.D., UNITED STATES.
- F. P. FREDERICK PENNY, Esq., M.D., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, ANDERSONIAN UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.
- F. P., L. FRANCIS PULSZKY, Esq., F.H.A., &c., LONDON.
- W. J. M. R. W. J. MACQUORN RANKINE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E., REGIUS PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.
- E. F. R. EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., F.R.S., MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, STOCKHOLM; MUSICAL EXAMINER IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, LONDON, &c.
- H. D. R. HENRY DARWIN ROGERS, Esq., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.
- W. H. R. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D., THE *Times'* CRIMEAN, INDIAN, AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.
- A. S., O. COUNT AURELIO SAFFI, PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
- R. S. R. SIEGFRIED, Esq., PH.D., LECTURER IN SANSKRIT, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
- A. S. ALEXANDER SMITH, Esq., AUTHOR OF "A LIFE DRAMA," "CITY POEMS," &c.; SECRETARY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.
- R. A. S. ROBERT ANGUS SMITH, Esq., PH.D., F.C.S., SECRETARY TO LITERARY AND PHIL. SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.
- J. S. S. J. STORER SMITH, Esq., AUTHOR OF "MIRABEAU: A LIFE HISTORY."
- C. S. REV. CANON STOWELL, INCUMBENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, SALFORD; CHAPLAIN TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.
- J. S. JAMES SUMMERS, Esq., LATE PROFESSOR OF CHINESE, KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
- W. S. REV. WILLIAM SYMINGTON, D.D., LATE PROFESSOR OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, GLASGOW.
- I. T. ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., AUTHOR OF THE "NATURAL HISTORY OF ENTHUSIASM," "RESTORATION OF BELIEF," &c.
- J. T. REV. JAMES TAYLOR, D.D., AUTHOR OF THE "PICTORIAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND."
- J. E. T. SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, AUTHOR OF "CEYLON; PHYSICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL," AND SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.
- R. D. T. R. D. THOMSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL COLLEGE, LONDON.
- W. T. WALTER THORNBURY, Esq., AUTHOR OF "ART AND NATURE," "SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND," &c.
- J. T-e. JAMES THORNE, Esq., LONDON.
- T. VERY REV. JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., PRINCIPAL AND PRIMARIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS.
- R. V. REV. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., AUTHOR OF "LIFE OF WICKLIFFE," &c.
- J. V. JOHN VEITCH, Esq., M.A., PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS, ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.
- J. F. W. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A., HON. SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
- J. W. CAPTAIN J. WASHINGTON, R.N., F.R.S., HYDROGRAPHER OF THE ROYAL NAVY, ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL, LONDON.
- F. C. W. F. C. WEBB, Esq., M.D., LONDON.
- W. W. REV. W. WEBSTER, M.A., CAMB., KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
- C. R. W. C. R. WELD, Esq., SECRETARY ROYAL SOCIETY.
- R. W. ROBERT WILLIS, Esq., M.D., LONDON, TRANSLATOR OF HARVEY, &c., &c.
- H. H. W. H. H. WILSON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT, OXFORD.
- R. N. W. RALPH N. WORNUM, Esq., KEEPER AND SECRETARY, NATIONAL GALLERY.



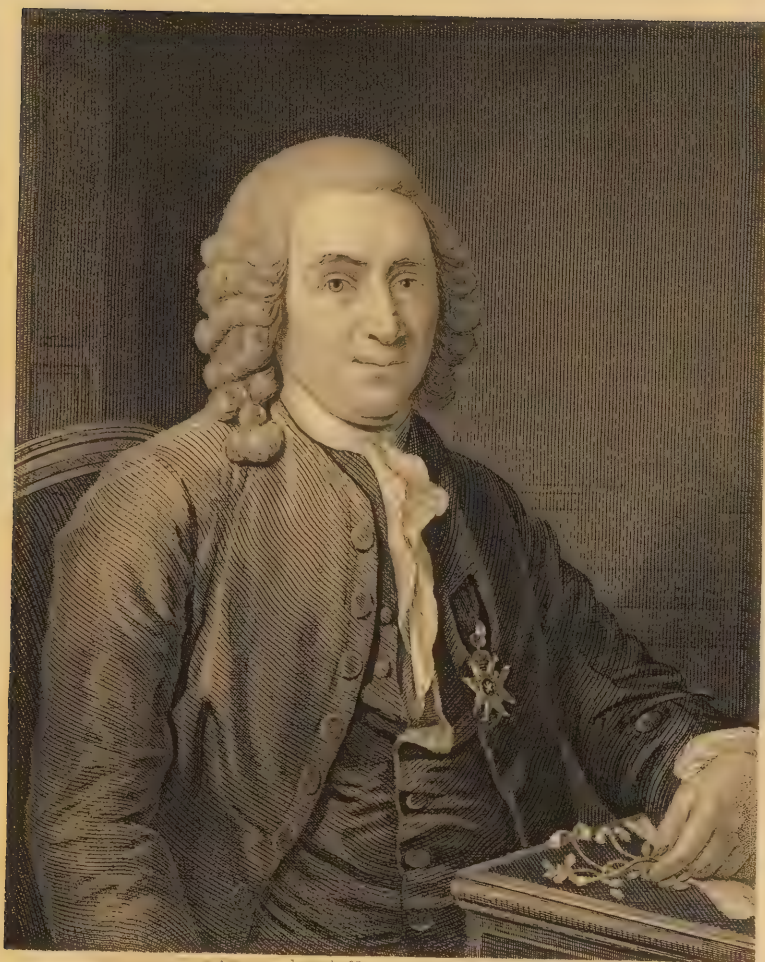
Engraved by W. Mackenzie from a painting by Raffaello Sanzio after a picture by Torbato.

DANTE ALIGHIERI.

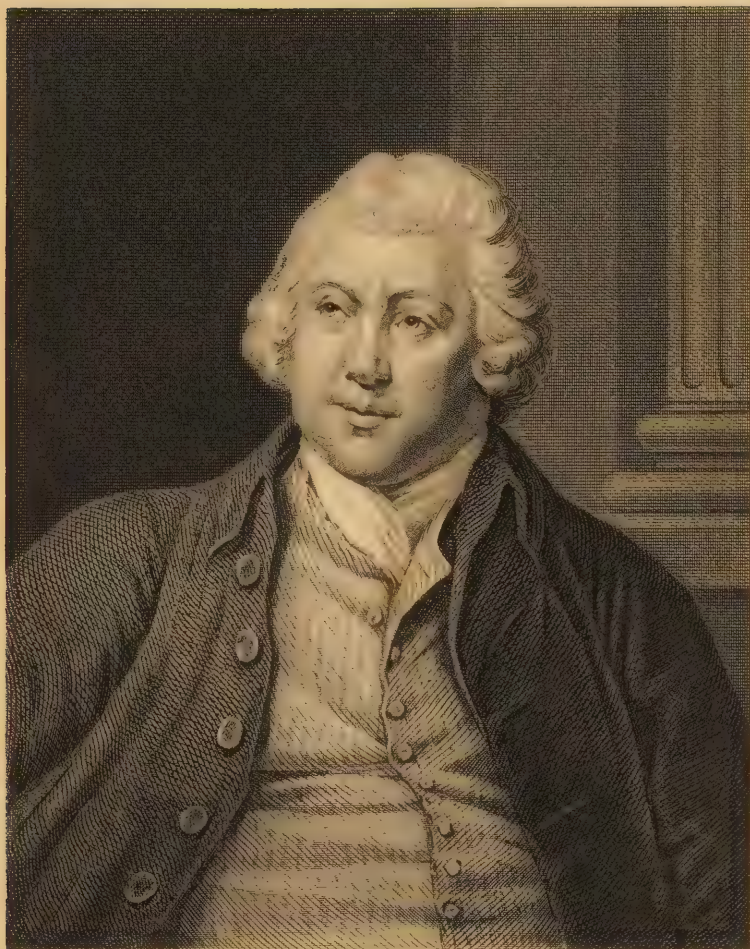








Portrait of the author of the original at the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm



J. Smith Pinx^t

L. 1734

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE

THE
IMPERIAL DICTIONARY
OF
UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY:

A SERIES OF ORIGINAL MEMOIRS.

DAA

* DAA, LUDWIG CHRISTENSIN, a Norwegian man of letters and politician, was born on the 19th of August, 1809, at Fiskevaag in the Saltdal, Nordland. From 1835 to 1837 he held the post of docent of history and geography at the university of Christiania, and in 1838 made a journey to France and England to study political economy. In 1852 he was appointed head master of the cathedral school of Christiania, and again in 1856 visited France and England for the purpose of ethnological study. From 1842 to 1845 he sat in the storting or diet for Akershuus, and in 1854 he was chosen to represent Christiania. He also held, from 1839 to 1851, the office of stats-revisor. He is earnest in his literary character, an ardent lover of his country, and consequently a supporter of democratic opinions. Besides having contributed to several newspapers, both at home and abroad, and written largely on political, critical, and historical subjects, he is the author of the "Svensk-Norsk Haandordbog" (Swedish-Norwegian Hand Dictionary), published in 1841; "Udsigt om Ethnologien" (Sketch of Ethnology), 1855; and "Jordbeskrivelse for den Norske Almue" (Description of the Earth for the Norwegian People), 1857.—(*Nordisk Con. Lex.*)—M. H.

DACH, JOHANN, also called, from the birthplace of his father, JOHANN VON AACHEN, one of the artists whom the German emperor, Rudolph II., delighted to patronize, was born at Cologne in 1566, and studied under Spranger. He was commissioned by his patron to go to Italy to take copies from the choicest works of that country. His success procured him a hearty reception on his return to Germany, especially at the court of Vienna, where he continued to exercise his art, until a very advanced age. He died full of honours and fame in 1650. England possesses many of his careful drawings.—R. M.

DACH, SIMON, a German lyric poet, was born at Memel, 29th July, 1605, and died at Königsberg, 15th April, 1659. After having studied at Königsberg, he was appointed to a mastership in the cathedral school, and in 1639 to the chair of poetry in the university. As a specimen of his poetry, which is alike distinguished by simplicity, tenderness, and piety, we may note his beautiful piece, "Annie of Tharaw," which has been admirably translated by Professor Longfellow.—K. E.

DACIER, ANDRÉ, a distinguished French scholar, was born at Castres in 1651. After receiving such education as his native town afforded, he was sent to Saumur for the benefit of studying under the learned Tanneguy Lefevre. This event was destined to exercise an important influence upon his life, for it introduced him to a fellow pupil, Anne, the daughter of his preceptor. A sympathy of tastes soon attracted them to each other, and their mutual affection led ultimately, in 1683, to a union which was wittily designated, "the marriage of Greek and Latin." This connection introduced him to the notice of the duke of Montausier, who had charge of the education of the dauphin; and in consequence he was commissioned to assist in preparing an edition of the classics, afterwards known as the "Delphin edition," a task in which his wife was associated. Though an excellent scholar, Dacier's admiration of the ancients obscured his judgment, and he could see no fault in his favourite authors. Many of his translations and commentaries possess

high merit, and still maintain their place as educational works. Through the interest of his patron he was appointed librarian of the Louvre; he was also elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the Academie Française, of which he was eventually appointed perpetual secretary. He died on the 18th of September, 1722.—J. F. W.

DACIER, ANNE, wife of the preceding, was born at Saumur in March, 1654. Her father, M. Tanneguy Lefevre, seeing her aptitude for learning, educated her with great care, and the girl made admirable use of the advantages which her father's erudition and genius placed within her reach, possessing herself with avidity of the instruction which he was in the habit of giving to his son. It was soon manifest that the pupil was likely to rival her preceptor in an accurate and profound knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics. It was while thus occupied that fortune brought under the same roof a young scholar who shared her studies and won her heart. André Dacier, as we have already mentioned, came to Saumur to study under the father and beside the daughter. The death of Lefevre, in 1672, threw Anne upon her own resources. She repaired to the capital, where she found many of her father's friends ready to aid her. Her learning won her the patronage of the duke of Montausier, who engaged her to edit, for the use of the dauphin, some of the classical authors. This task Mademoiselle Lefevre executed with singular ability, exhibiting great critical acumen and a large knowledge of classical authors. So great was the satisfaction which she gave that a pension was conferred upon her. It was while thus occupied that she renewed her intimacy with M. Dacier, and they were married in 1683. The union was one which not only insured their domestic happiness, but joined them thenceforth in the congenial work of erudition, and the production of those works which have conferred on them a lasting celebrity. Of these Madame Dacier produced the most important. Her greatest work is the translation of Homer's Iliad, which is replete with scholarly elucidations. She subsequently published a translation of the Odyssey. She died in August 17, 1720. Madame Dacier deservedly holds a high place amongst the literary women of France. Her acquirements were remarkably solid; she was a sound critic and an accurate scholar; but she erred, like her husband, in an over-partiality for antiquity. As a woman, Madame Dacier was highly estimable. Simple, unaffected, and modest, she knew how to be silent as well as to converse agreeably. To Madame Dacier, as has been well observed, her sex owes much, for she has proved of what great things women are capable.—J. F. W.

DÆDALUS: the name given to a great number of the artists of antiquity, the most notable of whom is the quasi-mythic Athenian, son of Metion and grandson of Eupalamus. He is said to have been a descendant of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and is supposed to have lived about 1380 B.C. Much of what is said respecting him by the Greek writers must be regarded as purely mythical, but enough remains, after deducting this, to entitle him to the honour of being considered the father of sculpture amongst the Greeks. To him is attributed the invention of the wedge, of the axe, of the wimble, of the saw, and many other instruments of carpentry. The wooden images of

the gods, which before his time boasted neither shape nor symmetry, he converted into creditable pieces of sculpture; and although in doing so he did not go beyond the stiff and expressionless forms of Egyptian art, it is probable he had to invent his own models, and doubtful if he derived assistance from any older style of art. These improved images, and the artists who manufactured them, were in after time called Dædalians. His rough statues were described as endowed with life—a hyperbolic eulogium of their artistic merits, which some authors have interpreted to mean that he was also the inventor of automata. He went to Crete, where he executed many ingenious works, and amongst others the labyrinth, in which, together with his son Icarus, he was himself destined to be confined. It was to escape from this prison that the ingenious artisan is said to have invented the sails of ships—the famous and wonderful wings described by poetical writers. The account of Diodorus Siculus is, that Dædalus effected his escape on a ship secretly provided for him by the queen of Crete; that he obviated the want of a crew by the invention of those sails which had in fact, and especially at a distance, the appearance of wings; that he was wrecked against an uninhabited island, where his son was drowned; and that from this disaster the name of Icaria was given to the place, and of Icarian to the surrounding sea. In whatever way the escape was accomplished, the fugitive is said to have repaired to Cume, where he built a temple to Apollo, and afterwards proceeded to Sicily, where he carried out many and important works, some of which were still extant in the time of Diodorus. He is said to have been put to death upon this island; but the statement rests on doubtful authority. The school he founded reached its culminating artistic development at Agrigina, where, but half a century before the period of Phidias, it was in full vigour; but even after the Pericleian age it continued to produce many, if not all the works of sacred sculpture, which adorned the temples of Italy and Sicily, as well as those of his native Greece.—R. M.

* DAFFINGER, MORIZ MICHAEL, a miniature painter, born at Vienna in 1790. The son of an artist, and the pupil of his father, at a very early age he gave proofs of his talents for painting. Having completed his education under Füger, he worked by the side of his father at the imperial porcelain works of Vienna, where he gained both experience and fame. As a miniature portrait painter he had, for many years, no equal in Germany, and many of his works have been engraved or lithographed at Vienna and elsewhere.—R. M.

D'AGINCOURT. See AGINCOURT.

DAGOBERT I., king of France, was born about A.D. 600, and was the son of Clotaire II., whom he succeeded in 628. Aquitaine, with the city of Toulouse, declared for his brother Caribert; but on his death in 636, Dagobert reunited the whole Merovingian monarchy under his own sceptre, and caused Chilperic, Caribert's eldest son, to be put to death. Dagobert was cruel and debauched; but with the vices he had some of the virtues of a barbarian, and was distinguished for his bravery and generosity. He waged successful war against the Saxons, the Bretons, Gascons, and Slavonians; but he stained his laurels by shocking cruelties, and caused no fewer than ten thousand families of Bulgarians, to whom he had given refuge in their flight from the Huns, to be massacred in one night. Dagobert shook off the control of Pepin, mayor of the palace, enacted laws for the Franks, and greatly encouraged commerce. He died at Epemay in 638, and was the first monarch buried at St. Denis.—J. T.

DAGOBERT II., was the son of Sigebert II., king of Austrasia, and the grandson of Dagobert I. On the death of his father in 656, he was shut up in a convent by Grimoald, mayor of the palace, who wished to obtain the crown for his own son. Dagobert was secretly sent to Ireland, and thence into Scotland, where he married Matilda, a Scottish princess. He eventually returned to Austrasia in 674, and was acknowledged king; but he was assassinated in 679.—J. T.

DAGOBERT III., king of France, was born in 699, and succeeded his father, Childebert III., in 711. His authority was merely nominal, the whole power of the state being wielded by Pepin d'Heristal, mayor of the palace. Dagobert died in 716.

DAGUERRE, LOUIS-JACQUES-MANDE, who has given his name to one branch of the photographic art, was born in 1789. He started in life as a stage painter, and acquired much celebrity in his profession. He studied with great care the best methods

of illumination, and succeeded in producing the most marvellous illusions: The greatest triumph of his art was the diorama, which for many years was a great object of attraction to the Parisians. In 1839 a fire broke out in his establishment, and all his valuable property was at once destroyed. This calamity, however, was the means of directing his attention to properties of light still more magical than those which entranced the spectators in the revolving platform of the diorama. His researches resulted in the daguerreotype process, by which his name has been rendered illustrious. His grand discovery, and that which will ever mark an era in the history of physical science, was the method of fixing the impressions made by light on a sensitive surface. The method of producing such impressions had been previously known. Porta, Charles Wedgwood, and Sir Humphrey Davy, had succeeded in producing pictures on a prepared surface, but they were baffled in their attempts to render them permanent. As soon as the whole surface was exposed to light, every trace of the picture was obliterated. Daguerre accomplished his object by the use of hyposulphate of soda. The grand desideratum was to find an agent which, while it acted upon the unaltered parts of the sensitive surface, would have no impression on the parts which had undergone a chemical change under the influence of the light. Daguerre found that hyposulphate of soda possessed this differential action, and effected the object in view. Although his chief contribution to science was the fixing of photographic images, still the whole process of the daguerreotype is ingenious and beautiful. The name of Nicéphore Niepce is usually associated with that of Daguerre. They for a time carried on their researches independently; but becoming acquainted with each other's results, they resolved to act in concert. Four years after the date of their associated labours, Niepce died, and Daguerre was left to perfect his process alone. The name of Daguerre is justly given to the process, for, however valuable the services of Niepce might be, the former had undoubtedly the chief merit of bringing the art to that perfection which at once astonished and delighted the world. Although other improved methods have, for many purposes, superseded the process of Daguerre, still they are fundamentally the same. The methods of Talbot in England, and of Bayard and Blanquart-Evrard in France, are only the natural developments of a fundamental discovery in science. The process of Daguerre has never been a favourite one with amateurs, the manipulation being more suitable for the professional man. The most obvious differences in the various processes, and those which chiefly determine the amateur in his adoption of any particular one, consist in the nature of the surfaces on which the image is received. While Daguerre used metallic plates, the more recent processes have substituted paper, albumen, and collodion. The employment of any particular process is determined by the object in view; and though, for many purposes, daguerreotype is superseded, still there are some for which it is specially adapted. In 1839 the French government purchased the invention, and bestowed on its author the decoration of the legion of honour, and a pension for life of six thousand francs. He died at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 12th July, 1851.—W. L., M.

DAGUESSEAU. See AGUESSEAU.

DAHL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN WILHELM, a German author, was born at Rostock in the duchy of Mecklenburg, of very poor parents, September 1, 1771. By the help of a few friends, who early perceived the extraordinary talent of the young man for acquiring languages, he was enabled to study, first at the university of his native town, then at Jena and Göttingen. Having left these places he became tutor in a private family, and next gave lectures on philology as connected with the bible, at Rostock. Finally, in 1802, he was named professor of Greek, and two years after also of theology, at the latter university. He died in 1810, in consequence, it is believed, of too severe attention to his studies. His chief works are—"Observations philolog. atque crit.;" "Chrestomathia Philoniana;" "Theocriti Carmina;" and several translations from the classics.—F. M.

* DAHL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, one of the most renowned landscape and marine painters of modern times, was born at Bergen in Norway in 1788. After a sojourn at Copenhagen, and a visit to Dresden and Berlin, he travelled through the Tyrol and part of Italy with Prince Christian of Denmark. At Rome he gained the friendship of the great Thorwaldsen, and had the honour of having his bust modelled by that veteran of sculptors. On his return to Germany he settled at Dresden and produced a

large number of works, striking for faithful adherence to nature, and for a dash of touch peculiar to this artist.—R. M.

* DAHL, VLADIMIR, better known by the *nom de plume* of KOSAC LUGANSKI, was born at St. Petersburg towards the close of the last century. The early part of his life was spent in the navy, and it was not till about his fortieth year that he commenced author. A man of genius and observation, he profited by extensive travel, and became one of the most successful writers of fiction in Russia. As a delineator of national manners he has a high reputation.—J. F. W.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, a Swedish military engineer, born in 1625; died in 1703. Already inspector of the national defences, he was appointed quartermaster during the Polish war in 1657, and afterwards governor-general of Livonia. He was latterly raised to the dignities of royal councillor and field-marshal general. Dahlberg wrote a book entitled "*Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna*," and most of the plans and engravings in Puffendorf's History of Charles Gustavus were executed by him.—R. M., A.

* DAHLBOM, ANDERS GUSTAV, born in 1806, professor of entomology in Lund, well known as the author of many entomological works, as, for instance, "*Exercitationes Hymenopterologicæ*;" "*Bombi Scandinaviæ*;" "*Conspicuous Tethredinum, &c., Scandinaviæ, Copenhagen*;" "*Hymenoptera Europæa, præcipue Borealia*;" "*Clavis Novi Hymenopterum Systematis*," Lund; "*Synopsis Hymenopterologicæ Scandinaviæ*," Lund; "*Kort Underrättelse om Skandinaviska Insekters allmännare Skada och nytta*" (A Short Account of the Damage and Benefits of the more common Scandinavian insects), &c.—M. H.

DAHLGREN, CARL FREDERIK, a Swedish poet, one of the leaders of the so-called phosphorist school, was born on 20th June, 1791, in Östgothland. He received his education at the university of Upsala. In 1813 he made his first appearance before the public as a contributor to *Atterberg's Poetical Calendar*. He published in 1819–20 Molberg's Epistol, which were succeeded by various other works in the form of poetical calendars. He had considerable humour, and described comic and burlesque scenes in the manner of Belman. During the years 1829, 1834, and 1840, Dahlgren sat in the diet. He constantly adhered to the opposition, though in some of his later speeches he approximated to the moderate party. He suffered for many years from an incurable disease, which during the latter part of his life considerably diminished his powers of labour. He died on 2nd May, 1844. His works were collected and published in six volumes after his death.—M. H.

* DAHLGUST, GEORGE GUSTAF, an actor of the theatre royal in Stockholm, was born on the 21st of June, 1807. He was brought up to trade, which he abandoned from his passion for theatrical personation, and made his debut in 1833 as Scinius in Virginia. Especially in tragic characters, he takes rank amongst the first of his profession in Sweden.—M. H.

* DAHLMANN, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, an eminent German historian and politician, was born at Vismar, 17th May, 1785, and devoted himself to the study of ancient languages in the universities of Copenhagen and Halle. Soon after he settled as a philological lecturer at Copenhagen, whence, in 1813, he was promoted to an extraordinary professorship at Kiel. Two years later he was appointed secretary to the prelates and nobility of Schleswig-Holstein, which office soon involved him in repeated controversies with the Danish government, and gradually attracted his attention to the study of politics, in connection with mediæval and modern history, on which topics he published some important works. Not being admitted as professor ordinary at Kiel, he accepted the chair of politics at Göttingen, which was offered him in 1829. Here he wrote "*Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte*," 1830; and "*Politik auf den Grund und das Maass der gegebenen Zustände Zurückgeführt*." When, in 1837, the Hanoverian constitution was abolished, he, with the brothers Grimm and others, protested, and with them was banished. After some years of private life at Leipzig and Jena, he was inducted to the chair of politics and history at Bonn. In 1848 he was appointed confidential agent of the Prussian government at Frankfurt, where he penned the constitution of a new German empire, as presented by the commission of the seventeen. In the national assembly he distinguished himself as one of the leaders of the constitutional or parliamentary party, and steadily advocated the election of the king of Prussia to the imperial crown. He energetically protested against the armistice of Malmö, but in deference to his political friends, seceded from

the assembly. He was afterwards an active member of the assemblies of Gotha and Erfurt, as also of the Prussian diet, and to the last advocated the principles of sound political reform as borne out by historical facts. Equally averse to revolutionary and absolutist principles, he at length retired altogether from the political stage, and exclusively devoted himself to the duties of his office at Bonn. His Histories of Denmark, and of the English and French revolutions, take high rank.—K. E.

DAHLSTJERNA, GUNNO, a Swedish poet of the seventeenth century belonging to the so-called Italian school. He died in 1709. He introduced the ottava rima into Swedish poetry in a long poem called "*Kungaskald*," on the death of Charles XII. He also translated, but not very successfully, Guarini's Pastor Fido. The "*Kungaskald*" is given in Carleson's collection, and contains some fine passages. He also wrote some excellent imitations of the old folk's songs.—M. H.

DAILLÉ, JEAN (in Latin DALLÆUS), an eminent theologian of the protestant church of France during the seventeenth century, was born in 1594 at Chateherault in Poitou. Having repaired to Saumur in 1612 to prosecute his studies for the ministry, he was taken into the family of the celebrated Philip du Plessis-Mornai as a tutor to his grandchildren, with two of whom he afterwards travelled through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England. He returned home in 1621, and regretted to the end of his days the two years which he had lost in these peregrinations. In 1623 he was ordained, and for a short time acted as domestic chaplain to his patron. In 1624 he edited the *Memoirs of Du Plessis-Mornai*, who died in his arms. In 1625 he became minister of Saumur, and in 1626 of Charenton in Paris, in which important charge he continued till his death on the 15th of April, 1670. He published twenty volumes of sermons, which were highly esteemed. In regard to his French style he was considered one of the best writers of the age. But his most celebrated piece was his treatise, "*De l'Employ des Pères*," published in 1631, and again in Latin, "*De usu Patrum in decidendis controversiis*," in 1656. He presided as moderator of the last national synod of the protestant church of France at Loudun in 1659, on which occasion he took part with Amyraut in the controversy raised by the latter on the subject of the universality of grace. His treatise on the Fathers was translated by Thomas Smith of Cambridge in 1651, and has always been held in high esteem for its patristic learning and argumentative power. Bishop Warburton was one of its warmest admirers, and asserts that "it gave birth to the two best defences ever written on the two best subjects—*religion and liberty*; I mean," says he, "*Mr. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants*, and *Dr. Jeremy Taylor's Liberty of Prophesying*." In a word," he continues, "it may be truly said to be the storehouse from whence all who have since written popularly on the character of the Fathers have derived their materials."—P. L.

DAJON, NICALAI, a Danish sculptor, born in Copenhagen in 1748; died in 1824; professor of sculpture, and member of the Academy of Arts. The two statues, "*Bravery*" and "*Love of Country*," at Copenhagen, are his work.—M. H.

DALAYRAC, NICOLAS, a musician, was born 18th June, 1753, at Muret in Languedoc, and died 27th November, 1809, at Paris. His father, who was subdelegate of the province where he was born, designed him for the profession of the law, and opposed, therefore, his boyish inclination for music. He indulged his son, however, with a few lessons on the violin; but, finding this study engross his attention, he commanded him to discontinue it. Young Dalayrac, consequently, used to take his violin to the house-top, after the family had gone to rest, and there practise by starlight. His distaste for jurisprudence became, in course of time, so manifest as to induce his father to abandon his favourite project, and to send Nicolas, at the age of twenty-one, to Paris, to enter the guards of the count of Artois. The metropolis gave him many opportunities of prosecuting the study of music, and he became the friend and pupil of Lánglé, under whose instruction, late in life as was his commencement, he made so rapid progress that in 1781 he composed two little operas, which were performed at the court. The credit he gained by these induced the production, at the Opéra Comique, of his first public work, "*L'Eclipse Totale*," in 1782. He composed fifty-five other operas; the last of these "*Le Poète et le Musicien*," upon which he was engaged when he died, was not performed until two years afterwards; and another, "*Le Pavillon du Calife*," which was written in 1804, did not appear

until 1822, when it was brought out under the title of "Le Pavillon des Fleurs." His music is usually classed with that of his contemporaries, Grétry and Monsigny. Though his works are now but little known, their large number proves the great popularity this composer enjoyed, which is corroborated by his having been created a chevalier of the legion of honour. His personal character was frank and generous; and though in 1790 he lost the gains of his artistic labours by the failure of a bank, he rescinded his father's will, which made him sole heir to his property, to divide this with his younger brother.—G. A. M.

DALBERG or DALBURG, the name of an ancient and noble German family, which has produced various members distinguished for their love of literature and art. The family descended from the house of Leyen Todebald III. of Leyen. The manor-house of Dalburg, near Stromberg, in Rhenish Prussia, was erected in 1170. The male line of the family terminated in 1815, and the succession devolved, by marriage with the heiress, on Gerhard, chamberlain of Worms. The new line of the Dalbergs became so powerful and distinguished, that on the coronation of the successive emperors of Germany, the head of the family received first the accolade from his imperial majesty as the premier baron of the empire. The family is divided into two branches—the one named Dalberg-Dalberg, the other termed Dalberg-Hernsheim, from the parish of that name near Worms.—J. T.

DALBERG, EMMERICH JOSEPH, Duke von, son of Baron Wolfgang-Heribert, was born in 1773. He entered the service of the king of Bavaria, and distinguished himself by his attention to finance. In 1803 he was sent to Paris on a mission from the margrave of Baden. Here he attached himself to Talleyrand, became a zealous supporter of Napoleon, was ultimately naturalized in France, and in 1810 was created a duke and a councillor of state. On the downfall of Napoleon, however, Dalberg assisted in the restoration of the Bourbons; and in 1815 was created a peer of France and a minister of state, and received the grand cordon of the legion of honour. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement. He died in 1833.—J. T.

DALBERG, JOHANN VON, an eminent patron of the revival of letters in the fifteenth century, was born at Worms in 1445, and was educated for the church at Erfurt, and in Italy. At Ferrara he became intimately associated with his countrymen Rudolph Agricola and Dietrich von Pleningen, who had the same passion as himself for ancient literature, and cherished the same patriotic desire to introduce the study of it into Germany. He returned to Germany in 1478, and was chosen along with Pleningen, by Philip, elector-palatine of the Rhine, to be one of his council, and was soon after also made chancellor of the university of Heidelberg. In 1482 he was consecrated bishop of Worms, and thenceforth divided his time between Worms and Heidelberg. The university revived under his superintendence, and his patronage of men of letters did much to stimulate and encourage the study of Roman, Greek, and Hebrew literature in that part of Germany. He was president of the Societas Literaria Rhenana, founded by Conrad Celtes, which had its chief seat in Heidelberg. It was chiefly by his influence that Agricola was induced to settle in that city as a professor of ancient literature; and he was no less liberal a patron to the studies of the famous John Reuchlin, who resided with him for some time, and whom he honoured as his teacher, for having translated several Greek works into Latin and others into German for his use. He died in 1503.—P. L.

DALBERG, JOHANN-FRIEDRICH-HUGO, died in 1813. He was a member of the chapters of Treves, Worms, and Spire, and distinguished himself as a musical composer, a writer on music, and also as an antiquary.—R. M., A.

DALBERG, KARL THEODOR, was born at the castle of Hernsheim, near Worms, 8th February, 1744. His father, who was statthalter of Worms, sent him to study law at Göttingen and Heidelberg; but afterwards destined him for the church. Having become a canon of the cathedral of Mainz, he was trained at the same time to the public service of the state in the ministry of the prince-archbishop of that see, and was appointed in 1772 privy councillor and statthalter of Erfurt. During his fifteen years' residence in that city, he distinguished himself by a conspicuous degree of that love of literature and science which was hereditary in his family. Wieland, Herder, Göthe, and Schiller were his correspondents and guests; he revived the Erfurt Academy of the Useful Sciences, and he made a good many con-

tributions to the literature of the most brilliant period of German letters, in which he manifested the liveliest sympathy with the new ideas and tendencies of the age. In 1787 he was chosen coadjutor and successor of the prince-archbishop of Mainz; in 1788 coadjutor of Constance; and in 1797 provost of the chapter of Würzburg. During the French occupation of Germany, he yielded to the caresses of Napoleon, who saw the importance of gaining him to his designs; and was compensated for the loss of the bishoprics of Constance and Mainz, to which he had succeeded, and which Napoleon incorporated with French territory, by the bishopric of Regensburg and the principality of Aschaffenburg. He was also rewarded for his unpatriotic participation in the formation of the confederacy of the Rhine, by being made grand duke of Frankfurt, and primate of Germany. These evidences of his complicity in the plans of Napoleon naturally destroyed his former popularity with his countrymen, and the subsequent downfall of the usurper involved Dalberg in a similar catastrophe. After the expulsion of the French from Germany, he was compelled to resign all his civil dignities and possessions, and withdrew to Regensburg, where he devoted himself to the discharge of his episcopal functions, especially to the care of the poor and the promotion of education. He died on 10th February, 1817.—P. L.

DALBERG, NILS, a Swedish physician, died in 1820. Attached to the household of the prince-royal, afterwards Gustavus III., he visited France and Germany, where he made the acquaintance of many eminent scientific men. He was twice president of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, and published memoirs on several professional subjects.—R. M., A.

DALBERG, WOLFGANG-HERIBERT VON, baron of the holy empire, and minister of state in the duchy of Baden, died in 1806. He is known as a dramatic writer.—R. M., A.

DALBY, ISAAC, a self-taught mathematician, was born in Gloucestershire in 1744, and died at Farnham in 1824. His friends destined him to the trade of a clothworker, but his tastes carrying him in another direction, he became an usher in a country school. Coming up to London in 1772, he was appointed teacher of arithmetic in Archbishop Tenison's grammar school, near Charing Cross; and was subsequently employed by the Hon. Topham Beauclerk in making astronomical observations in a building which he had erected for philosophical purposes. This establishment being broken up in 1781, Dalby, in the following year, obtained the appointment of mathematical master in the naval school at Chelsea. Five years afterwards he was recommended by Ramsden, the eminent philosophical instrument-maker, to Major-general Roy, who was at that time engaged in making trigonometrical observations for the purpose of connecting the meridians of Greenwich and Paris. In preparing for the publication of an account of these observations, Dalby was "led to apply a theorem (ascribed to Albert Girard) to the purpose of computing the excess of the three angles of a spherical triangle above two right angles." In 1790 General Roy died, and his assistant was, in the following year, appointed, along with Colonel Williams and Captain Mudge, to carry on the survey of England. His last appointment took place in 1799, when he became professor of mathematics in the senior department of the then newly-established royal military college at High Wycombe. The infirmities of age obliged him to resign his chair in 1820. Dalby, besides his papers in the *Ladies' Diary*, and other works, wrote a "Course of Mathematics," which reached a sixth edition.—R. M., A.

DALE, DAVID, one of the most notable Scotch industrialists of the eighteenth century, was born at Stewarton in Ayrshire on the 6th of January, 1739. His father was a small grocer and general dealer, and David's education was of the limited kind to be expected under the circumstances. His earliest employment was tending cattle, from which he was transferred to work at the loom as apprentice to a Paisley weaver. The change seems to have been an unpalatable one, and he left his Paisley employer abruptly; but necessity has no law, and he was soon found working at the same trade in other localities—Hamilton, and the neighbourhood of Cambuslang. From the latter he removed to Glasgow, and, with a decidedly upward tendency, became clerk to a silk-mercator. In his new sphere his good qualities gained him useful friends, through whose kindness he was enabled to start in business as an importer of French yarns from Flanders. He prosecuted this branch of trade for many years with great success, and amassed considerable wealth. Carry-

ing on such a business, he was naturally attracted to the inventions of Arkwright; and when the latter visited Glasgow in 1783, Mr. Dale promptly entered into negotiations with him for the establishment of spinning-mills in Scotland, on the basis of mutual participation in the profits to accrue from the application of Arkwright's patented inventions. The use of steam-power in such works was then unknown; and visiting together the Falls of the Clyde, which afforded the necessary water-power, they decided on the site of the afterwards celebrated New Lanark Mills. When Arkwright's patent-right was set aside by the courts of law the connection ceased, and Mr. Dale found himself legally entitled to the undivided enjoyment of any profits that might reward his spirit of enterprise and application of capital. But there were still serious difficulties to overcome. The landed proprietors opposed the scheme, disliking the concourse of hordes of operatives in their neighbourhoods, and fearing to be burdened with the support of unemployed poor. The working classes themselves viewed the new employment with disgust. In time both gentry and people saw their mistake. The former came eventually to solicit Mr. Dale's aid in establishing similar mills, and from Ayrshire to Sutherlandshire he was a partner in the once unpopular establishments, now founded at the request of the class which had formerly so bitterly opposed them. The working population grew to estimate the advantages of an establishment, the benevolent as well as business-like proprietor of which made every arrangement for their comfort, and for the moral, religious, and intellectual education of old and young employed. But before this change Mr. Dale was sorely bestead to procure workers. Ship-loads of Highland emigrants, just starting for a voyage across the Atlantic, had to be arrested, and bribed into a trial of the new occupation. The orphan children of the Glasgow and Edinburgh workhouses had also to be called into requisition. Nay, when the first mill erected had been in successful operation for several weeks, it was accidentally burnt down, and all had to be done over again. Done it was, and done successfully. By his various operations, manufacturing, mercantile, and banking, Mr. Dale accumulated a large fortune, much of which he devoted to charitable and religious purposes. Mr. Dale was a strict religionist, of rigidly evangelical views; he was for many years a weekly preacher in a congregationalist chapel, and was the founder of the first auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. By great diligence he repaired in later life the defects of his early education, and learned to read the Bible in Hebrew and Greek. Six years after he had begun to wind up his affairs and retire gradually from business, he died at Glasgow on the 17th of March, 1806. The cotton-industry of Lanarkshire is his great, as it is his only monument.—F. E.

DALE, SAMUEL, an English pharmacutist, was born in 1650, and died in 1739. He studied medicine, and devoted his attention in a special manner to natural history and botany. He published at London, in 1693, a "Pharmacologia, or an Introduction to the Materia Medica." Several papers were contributed by him to the *Philosophical Transactions*. He introduced many exotic plants into Britain, some of which were sent to him from Carolina by Catesby. A genus of leguminous plants was named after him by Linnaeus.—J. H. B.

* **DALE, THOMAS**, an English poet and divine, was born on the 22nd August, 1797. Left an orphan at an early age, he was placed, through the influence of some friends of his family, on the foundation of Christ's hospital. He removed to the university of Cambridge in 1817, and in the following year gave to the world his "Widow of Nain," a poem, which, being favourably reviewed in *Blackwood* and other periodicals, immediately attracted considerable notice. Like all his subsequent productions it is characterized by great purity and elegance both of thought and expression. In 1823 Dale, who had already married, entered into holy orders. At first vicar of St. Michael, he was removed in 1835, by the special desire of Sir Robert Peel, to St. Bride's, London. It was through the same liberal patronage that he became canon-residentary of St. Paul's in 1843, and three years later vicar of St. Pancras. He was appointed to the chair of English literature, first in 1828 in the London university, and afterwards in 1836 in King's college. As a writer Dale holds a very respectable position amongst the authors of the day. His poems are more remarkable for correct taste and feeling than for passion or imagination. His sermons appear to enjoy a greater reputation. An unprejudiced authority says that "Dale's discourses produce an overwhelming effect

upon his audiences, spoken, as they are, in the author's calm, solemn, manner." Dale has also published some devotional works, a translation of Sophocles, &c.—R. M., A.

DALECHAMP or **DALECHAMPS, JACQUES**, a French medical man and botanist, was born at Caen in 1513, and died at Lyons about 1588. He prosecuted his studies at Montpellier, and graduated there as doctor in 1546. He practised as a physician at Lyons. He was a good scholar, and carried on an extensive scientific correspondence. He made a collection of the plants in the vicinity of Lyons. The chief botanical work published by him was his "*Historia Generalis Plantarum*," in which he gives descriptions and figures of more than one thousand plants, embracing those mentioned by the ancient Greek, Latin, and Arabic writers. The work is comprised in eighteen books, and the plants are arranged according to an artificial method. He also published an edition of Pliny's *Natural History*, and some treatises on medical subjects.—J. H. B.

D'ALEMBERT. See **ALEMBERT**.

DALGARNO, GEORGE, a learned and ingenious Scotchman, was born at Old Aberdeen about the year 1626, and was educated in Marischal college, New Aberdeen. In 1657 he went to Oxford, where, according to Anthony Wood, he taught a private grammar-school, with good success, for about thirty years. He died of a fever on the 28th of August, 1687, and was buried in the north body of the church of St. Mary Magdalen. These scanty details are all that is known of the life of this learned and original writer, who had the merit of anticipating, a hundred and eighty years ago, some of the most valuable discoveries of the present day respecting the education of the deaf and dumb. To him belongs the credit of inventing the first finger alphabet for their use. His treatise upon this subject is entitled "Didascalocopus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor," and was printed at Oxford in 1680. "Its design," he says, "is to bring the way of teaching a deaf man to read and write as near as possible to that of teaching young ones to speak and understand their mother tongue." "In prosecution of this general idea," says Dugald Stewart, "he has treated, in one short chapter of a 'deaf man's dictionary,' and in another of 'a grammar for deaf persons,' both of them containing a variety of precious hints, from which useful practical lights might be derived by all who have any concern in the tuition of children during the first stage of their education." Besides this work, Dalgarno published in 1661 a treatise on the subject of a universal language. This was a favourite topic among the philosophers of that day, and Dalgarno was assured by Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, Dr. John Wallis, and others, that he had discovered a secret "which, by the learned men of former ages, had been reckoned among the desiderata of learning." It is certain that Dalgarno's speculations on this subject preceded those of Bishop Wilkins, whose *Essay towards a Real Character* was not published till 1668. Mr. Hallam says that Dalgarno's scheme "is fundamentally bad; but it deserves especially to be observed that he anticipated the famous discovery of the Dutch philologists—namely, that all other parts of speech may be reduced to the noun, dexterously, if not successfully, resolving the verb intransitive into an affirmative particle." Dalgarno's works were privately reprinted by the late Lord Cockburn and Lord Dundrennan, and presented to the Maitland Club of Glasgow.—J. T.

* **DALGAS, CARL FREDERICK ISAAC**, born in 1787 at Fredericia. At seventeen he began his practical education with a farmer in Holstein. From 1805 till 1807 he remained at Thorseng, frequenting also the veterinary school of Copenhagen till the following year, when he returned to Fredericia. During the two succeeding years he travelled at the expense of government into Germany, Switzerland, and France, especially to inquire into the cultivation of hemp. In 1813 he purchased an extensive estate now called Aldebertsminde. Dalgas has written much on agricultural subjects, and has also translated the best agricultural works of Germany. Amongst his original treatises may be mentioned—"Jagtagelser over Hampens Dyrkning," 1812; "Forsøg til en kort og fattelig Lærebrug i Agerbruget for den danske Bonde" (An attempt at a short and easy mode of instruction in agriculture for the Danish peasant), 1822, which received the prize from the Society of Rural Economy. He has contributed largely to periodicals and newspapers.—M. H.

DALHOUSEIE, GEORGE RAMSAY, ninth earl of, a British

general, was descended from a long line of ancestors who figured conspicuously in the history of Scotland. He was born in 1770, and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1787. He entered the army in 1789; served at Gibraltar and Martinique, where he was severely wounded in 1795, and, in consequence, returned to England. His next service was in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798. In the following year he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was present in all the actions of the campaign in Holland. In 1800 he received the brevet of colonel, and was employed before Belle Isle, at Minorca, and afterwards in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, where he took part in the severe actions of Aboukir and Alexandria. In 1808 Lord Dalhousie served in the expedition to the Scheldt. He commanded the seventh division under Wellington in the Peninsula, was engaged in the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, and other important actions, and was one of the general officers who received the thanks of parliament. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1815. In the following year he was appointed to the command in Nova Scotia; and in 1819 was nominated captain-general and governor-in-chief of the forces in North America. He attained the full rank of general in 1830, and died in 1838.—J. T.

DALHOUSIE, JAMES ANDREW BROWN RAMSAY, first marquis of, was born at Dalhousie Castle, N.B., in 1812, educated at Oxford, and succeeded his father, ninth earl, in 1838. He was vice-president and president of the board of trade in Sir Robert Peel's second administration; and having given evidence of much business ability, he received the governor-generalship of India under Lord John Russell's premiership—landing at Calcutta in the January of 1848. Within a twelvemonth of his arrival the second Sikh war broke out; and after the triumph of the British arms, it devolved upon Lord Dalhousie to take the bold and decisive step of annexing the Punjab. In 1849 he was created a marquis, and received the thanks of parliament for the zeal and ability displayed by him previously to the annexation of the Punjab. The subsequent years of his governor-generalship, which closed in 1855, were marked by great internal improvement, as well as by a steady adherence to the policy of annexation or absorption. Lord Dalhousie returned to Europe in 1856; but, in consequence of the state of his health, was prevented from resuming his place in public life, and he died in 1860. He married in 1835 a daughter of the late marquis of Tweeddale.—F. E.

DALIN, OLOF VON, styled by some the father of Swedish literature, was the head of the Gallic, or, as it is also termed, the Dalin school of literature. He was born in 1708 at Winberga in Holland, and educated at the university of Lund, studying medicine in the first instance, and afterwards law, and whilst tutor in the Rålamb family collected in their valuable library material for his history of Sweden. In 1731 he received a government appointment, and two years afterwards commenced a periodical, on the plan of Addison's Spectator, called *Den Svenska Argus*. He wrote satires and comedies which were greatly admired at the time; above all, his comedy, "Den Afundsjuke," published in 1738, which bears considerable resemblance to the writings of Holberg. In tragedy and serious poetry he was less successful. Being introduced at court in 1741, he became a favourite with the king and queen, and in 1749 was appointed tutor to the crown prince, and two years later was raised to the rank of a noble, and afterwards appointed royal historiographer and cancelleraad. Being suspected, however, of exercising undue influence at court, he lost some of his popularity; and an accusation of making a jest of the christian religion, lost him likewise his post of tutor to the crown prince, on which he left the court. After this he devoted himself to the completion of his history of Sweden, until, in the following year, being again admitted to court, he was nominated hofcanttsler, and in the August of that year died. It is as a prose writer, rather than a poet, that Dalin is deserving of remembrance, and especially in his *Argus*. Through this he conferred lasting benefits on his native country, which owed to it the establishment of a national periodical literature.—M. H.

DALLEUS. See DALLÉ.

DALLAM, GEORGE, an eminent English organ-builder of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1602, and died in 1665, at Oxford, where a stone in the cloisters of New College records the event. He built the organ in New College chapel, and the small one in the music-school, Oxford; but his princi-

pal work appears to have been the organ in York minster, destroyed when that building was partially burned.—E. F. R.

DALLAN, FORGAILL, also called ECHOAIDH, or "the Wise." An Irish poet who lived in the sixth century. He was a disciple of St. Columba, and attended him at the great assembly of Dromceat, and wrote the life of the saint and the "Amhra Collum Chille," an elegiac poem in his praise, several copies of which are still extant—one in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Dallan also wrote an elegy on the death of Saint Seanan, and other poems.—J. F. W.

DALLANS, RALPH, a celebrated English organ-builder in the seventeenth century. He built the organ for St. George's chapel, Windsor, at the Restoration; an organ for the parish church, Rugby; and the old organ for Lynn Regis, which was removed by Snetzler. This is all we know of him, except what is contained in the following inscription, formerly existing in the old church of Greenwich—"Ralph Dallans, organ-maker, deceased while he was making this organ; begun by him, February, 1672. James White, his partner, finished it, and erected this stone, 1673."—E. F. R.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, secretary of the treasury of the United States, was of Scotch descent, and born in the island of Jamaica in 1759. Educated at Edinburgh, he came to Philadelphia in 1783, and studied law. For some time he supported himself with difficulty by his pen, editing the *Columbian Magazine*, and writing for other periodicals. But his ability and adroitness soon gave him rank at the bar and much influence in politics, to which he chiefly devoted himself, following the Jeffersonian party in opposing the administrations of Washington and Adams; favouring the French alliance; encouraging Genet, the French minister, in his outrageous conduct; and vehemently censuring the treaty with England, negotiated by Jay in 1794. When the Jeffersonian party came into power in 1801, Dallas was appointed district attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In October, 1814, he was appointed by Mr. Madison, secretary of the treasury. In this office he showed much quickness of invention and fertility of resources, but no great soundness of judgment. As one means of renovating the finances, he proposed a great national bank on the non-specie-paying principle, hoping that it might work as well as the Bank of England had then done, on this system, for about seventeen years. The good sense of congress defeated this measure. After the war in 1816, he modified his proposition, made specie payments obligatory, and the bill then became a law. As there was not much ability in the cabinet at this period, the talents of Dallas were in request; and for a time, beginning in March, 1816, he was obliged to undertake the additional trust of secretary at war. His publications were numerous, but they were chiefly of a partisan character, or reports of the decisions of courts of law. He resigned his office in October, 1816, and died at Philadelphia, January 16, 1817.—F. B.

* DALLAS, REV. ALEXANDER ROBERT CHARLES, son of Robert Charles Dallas, entered when young the British army, served through the Peninsular war, and was present at Waterloo. Of his Peninsular experiences there survives a literary memorial (which has escaped the notice of even the industrious Alibone)—"Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late Peninsular war"—published in 1818, and dedicated to the late Lord Lynedoch. After Waterloo, Mr. Dallas entered the church, and we find him, in 1824, vicar of Wootton in Berkshire, a party to the negotiations and litigation which preceded his publication of his father's posthumous *Recollections of Lord Byron*. The executors and relatives of the poet objected to the publication of certain portions of Lord Byron's correspondence. The latter were accordingly suppressed in England, but appeared at Paris in 1825, with a curious "preliminary statement" by the reverend editor. In 1828, Mr. Dallas was appointed by the newly-made bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Wotton, Andover, Hants, which he still holds. Mr. Dallas is a prominent member of the evangelical party in the church, and has been a most prolific contributor to theological literature. He has also taken a very active part in the establishment of protestant missions and of charitable, educational, and industrial institutions, under protestant auspices, in the west of Ireland, especially in the district of Connemara, and Galway county generally. An interesting account of some of his Irish efforts during and after the famine will be found in his "Castlederg," London, 1849.—F. E.

DALLAS, SIR GEORGE, first baronet, born at Kensington, on the 6th of April, 1758, was, with his elder brother, afterwards Sir Robert, educated at Geneva. At eighteen, he proceeded to Bengal as a writer in the service of the East India company. Before his appointment to a station at Ramgur, he acquired celebrity by the publication of the first poem issued from the Anglo-Indian press—"The Indian Guide"—a sprightly performance, appropriately dedicated to Anstey, of New Bath Guide notoriety. Attracting the notice of Warren Hastings, he was promoted to the important collectorate of Radgashay; distinguished himself by his administrative talents; and was warmly recommended by the Bengal authorities to the notice of the court of directors, when, in 1785, his health compelled him to return to England. Before leaving, he made a powerful speech at the first public meeting of a political nature ever held in India—one of the inhabitants of Calcutta to petition against Mr. Pitt's India bill. On his return he was among the delegates who appeared at the bar of the house of commons to present the petition, the prayer of which was supported by his brother Robert, as counsel for the petitioners. On the impeachment of Warren Hastings, he published a pamphlet in defence of his former patron, and soon became an industrious political writer. Mr. Pitt's domestic and European policy commanded his warmest support; and for his pamphleteering services to the cause of "order" at home, and to the advocacy of war with France, he was created a baronet in 1798. Among his publications on Indian affairs may be mentioned—his "Letter to Sir William Pulteney" (1802), in which a partial free trade between India and England was recommended; as well as a vindication of the Marquis Wellesley's wars (1808), and a pamphlet on the Hindoo conversion question, published before the discussions of 1813 on the renewal of the company's charter; "A Letter from a Field Officer at Madras," &c. His latest work was a biographical memoir of his son-in-law, Sir Peter Parker, captain of H. M. frigate *Menelaus*, who was killed in action on the American coast before the affair of Baltimore in 1814. Sir George sat in the house of commons for some time as member for Newport, Isle of Wight, and was likely to have attained parliamentary distinction, but ill health drove him into private life. He died at Brighton, January, 1833.—(Memoir "from a correspondent" in *Annual Biography and Obituary for 1834*).—F. E.

* DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, son of Alexander James, was born at Philadelphia, July 10, 1792; graduated with high honours at Princeton college in 1810; studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to practise in 1813. In this year Mr. Gallatin went to Russia as one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace under the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, and young Dallas accompanied him as his private secretary. He travelled extensively in Europe, and returned next year to the United States, where, after assisting his father for a while at Washington, he resumed the practice of law at Philadelphia. He soon attained a high rank at the bar, especially as a criminal lawyer, and also became active as a politician in the ranks of the democratic party. In 1829 he was appointed district attorney. Two years afterwards he was elected to the United States senate, and took a prominent share in the debates of that interesting period, when nullification, the tariff, and the recharter of a national bank, were the great questions before congress. But he declined a re-election in 1833, and returned to the bar, leaving it again, however, in 1837, when he was appointed ambassador to Russia, a post which he held for two years. In 1844 he was chosen vice-president of the United States, and presided in the senate in that capacity during Mr. Polk's administration, which terminated in March, 1849. He then again took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he continued till 1856, when he was appointed minister to Great Britain, a dignity which he is admirably fitted to sustain.—F. B.

DALLAS, SIR ROBERT, eldest brother of Sir George, on his return from Geneva studied for the bar, and became a member of the temple. An able speaker, he attained considerable practice at Nisi Prius, as well as before committees of the house of commons on election petitions; and this procured him a silk gown. He was one of the counsel for Warren Hastings. He sat in the parliament of 1802, first as member for St Michael's, Cornwall, and again, on being appointed chief-justice of Chester in 1805, for the Kirkaldy burghs. In 1813 he was appointed one of the puisne judges of the court of common pleas, and in November, 1818, he became chief-justice. He resigned the

post from ill health in November, 1823, and died on the 25th of December in the following year.—F. E.

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES, a miscellaneous writer, was the son of a physician of Jamaica, in which island he was born about 1754. Educated in the mother country and for the London bar, he alternated his abode for several years, after arriving at manhood, between Jamaica, England, and the continent of Europe, settling at last in or near London as a man of letters. He wrote novels, poems, histories, and executed many translations from the French, chiefly of memoirs relating to the Revolution of 1789. It is to his connection, however, with Lord Byron that he owes, whether as man or author, his escape from oblivion. His sister was married to the present Lord Byron, the cousin of the author of *Childe Harold*; and this connection gave rise to an acquaintance with the poet, which was fruitful in results to both. It was to Mr. Dallas that, on his return from the continent, Lord Byron showed the first cantos of *Childe Harold*, of which he himself thought lightly; and it was chiefly to the more correct appreciation of Mr. Dallas that the publication of the poem was due. The critic was amply rewarded. Lord Byron bestowed on him the purchase-money of *Childe Harold* and of the *Corsair*. The only work of Mr. Dallas' which survives, his "Recollections of Lord Byron," was not published until after the death of both poet and reminiscence. Mr. Dallas died 20th November, 1824, in the neighbourhood of Havre.—F. E.

DALLAWAY, REV. JAMES, was born in the parish of Philip and St. James, Bristol, on the 20th of February, 1763, and died at Leatherhead, Surrey, on the 6th of June, 1834. From the grammar-school of Cirencester he removed to Trinity college, Oxford, where, it is said, some satirical verses which he had written lost him all chance of academical preferment. He left the university with blighted prospects, and for some time served a curacy in the neighbourhood of Stroud. In 1785 he became editor of Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire, and in 1789 gave to the world his first publication—"Letters of the late Dr. Rundle, Bishop of Derry, to Mrs. Sandys, with Introductory Memoirs." Three years later appeared his "Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England, with Observations on Armorial Ensigns." He was soon afterwards appointed chaplain and physician to the embassy at Constantinople. The fruit of his sojourn in the east was "Constantinople, Ancient and Modern, with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago and to the Troad," a work pronounced by Dr. Clarke to be the best on the subject. He also communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member, an account of the walls of Constantinople. Dallaway was secretary to the earl-marshal in 1797, 1816, and 1824. Meanwhile he obtained considerable preferment in the church. In the latter part of his life he devoted himself to artistic and topographical antiquities. In 1800 appeared "Anecdotes of the Arts in England, or comparative remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford;" three years afterwards, in 5 vols. 8vo, "The Letters and other Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, from her original MSS., with Memoirs of her Life;" and in 1806, "Observations on English Architecture, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Civil, compared with similar buildings on the Continent, including a Critical Itinerary of Oxford and Cambridge, &c., and Historical Notices of Stained Glass, Ornamental Gardening," &c. His last considerable works were entitled "Of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients, with some account of specimens preserved in England;" and "William Worcester Redivivus: Notices of Ancient Church Architecture in the Fifteenth Century, particularly in Bristol, with hints for Practical Restorations." Dallaway was also an occasional contributor to the *Retrospective Review* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His works are of the old school of criticism, and will not take high rank in that particular department of literature to which they belong.—R. M., A.

DALLERY, CHARLES, a French organ-builder of eminence in the first half of the eighteenth century. He was the father of Pierre Dallery, also an eminent organ-builder. These two builders, jointly with François Clicquot, built some of the finest organs in France. We may instance those of Notre Dame, St. Gervais, St. Nicholas des Champs, St. Sulpice, the chapel at Versailles, the abbey of Clairmarais, &c.—E. F. R.

DALLERY, THOMAS-CHARLES-AUGUSTE, a French mechanician, was born at Amiens in 1754, and died in 1835. Dallery appears to have been one of those men of genius whose

labours and inventions bring nothing but fame, and sometimes not much even of that. From his childhood he showed a decided aptitude for mechanics. He commenced his career by making improvements in the harp and organ; but received no pecuniary benefit from his ingenuity. A great opportunity however soon offered itself. He was commissioned to build an organ for the cathedral of his native town; but the Revolution breaks out, and the vision of 400,000 francs instantly melts away. His next great undertaking was the construction of a steamboat, which was launched at Bercy on the Seine in 1803. Attempts at steam-navigation had, it is true, already been made; but in the vessel constructed by Dallery there seem to have been some contrivances peculiarly his own. So much at least was admitted by the Academy when his son-in-law applied to have his patent, which he had destroyed in disgust, re-established.—R. M., A.

DALLINGTON, SIR ROBERT, a celebrated writer, died in 1637 at the age of seventy-six. He was a native of Ged-dington in Northamptonshire, and was, according to Thomas Fuller, "bred a bible clerk in Bene't college, and after became a schoolmaster in Norfolk." Wood, however, says he was a Greek scholar in Pembroke Hall. In 1583 appeared "A Book of Epitaphes, made upon the Death of the Right Worshipfull Sir William Buttes," a publication consisting of poems in Latin and English, some of which were contributed by Thomas Corbold, Henrie Grosnolde, &c. It is now extremely rare. Dallington travelled in Italy, and on his return published a "Survey of the Great Duke's State in Tuscany in the year 1596," and "A Method for Travell, showed by taking the view of France as it stood in 1598." He became secretary to Francis, earl of Rutland, was afterwards admitted of the privy chamber to Prince Charles, and, finally, obtained the appointment of master of the charter-house. His last work is entitled "Aphorismes, Civil and Military, amplified with authorities, and exemplified with history out of the first quaterne of Fr. Guicciardini." Fuller says—"He had an excellent wit and judgment."—R. M., A.

DALMATIN, GEORGE, a learned Lutheran divine, was a native of Slavonia, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He translated, in 1668, Luther's German Bible into the language of his native country. This version was about to be printed by John Manlius at Laybach, when Charles, archduke of Austria, whose bigotry was roused into intolerance by the benevolent design, issued an order prohibiting its impression in any part of the Austrian dominions. The states of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola would not, however, suffer their purpose to be so frustrated. They sent Dalmatin, accompanied by Adam Bohoritsch, evangelic rector at Laybach, to Wittemberg, with recommendations to the elector of Saxony. Under his protection the work was completed in 1584. After a journey to Dresden for the purpose of thanking the elector for his patronage, Dalmatin returned to his own country. He was afterwards presented by Christopher, baron of Aursperg, to the benefice of St. Khaziam in the diocese of the patriarch of Aquileia. Banished, however, in 1598, in consequence of a sentence procured against him by the Romanists, who injuriously denominated him *George Cavale*, (Jure Kobila), he found an asylum with the baron of Aursperg, who concealed him in a vaulted apartment below the stables of the castle, thence called Dalmatin's den.—R. M., A.

DALRYMPLE, the name of an ancient and distinguished Scottish family. In remote times the chief of the house was proprietor of the estate of Dalrymple in the county of Ayr, from which the family name was derived. In the reign of Robert III. Duncan Dalrymple held the office of *toscheodorach*, or principal executive officer of the crown, in Nithsdale, and in 1462 James de Dalrymple was clericus regis. The first great man of the family, however, was—

JAMES DALRYMPLE, first Viscount Stair, and the greatest jurist Scotland has produced. He was born at Drummurchie in the parish of Barr, in the shire of Ayr, in May, 1619. He received his education at the parish school of Mauchline and the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1637. In the following year, on the breaking out of the civil war, he obtained a captain's commission in the covenanting army, raised to resist the innovations of Charles I. on the religious rights of the Scottish people. In 1641 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and demitted his office when, in 1643, he married Margaret Ross, co-heiress of the estate of Balneil in Wigtonshire, but was immediately re-elected. He held his chair for six years, during which he

discharged his academical duties with marked success, and, at the same time, zealously devoted himself to the study of the classics, and especially of civil law. In 1647 he resigned his chair, and was admitted an advocate on the 17th of February, 1648. He soon acquired a high professional reputation, and attained to unrivalled pre-eminence, both in the knowledge and application of the principles of law. In 1649, after the execution of Charles I., Dalrymple was appointed secretary to the commissioners sent by the Scottish parliament to Breda to treat with Charles II. for his return to Scotland. He held the same office to the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the young king in the following year, and was on that occasion particularly noted by Charles for his abilities, sincerity, and moderation. During the protectorate he was appointed a judge by Cromwell, on the recommendation of Monk, who characterized him as "a very honest man, a good lawier, and one of a considerable estate." At the Restoration he was allowed to retain his place, and obtained the honour of knighthood. But two years later, when required to take the declaration condemning the covenant, Dalrymple refused to do so, and resigned his office, but was restored on 21st April, 1664. On the 2nd of June following he was created a baronet. In 1676 he was appointed lord-president of the court of session, and discharged the duties of that office with transcendent ability and success. As a member of the privy council, he was indirectly implicated in the wretched administration of Lauderdale; but he cautiously avoided taking any active part in the flagrant misdeeds that disgraced the reign of Charles II. and his brother. After the expulsion of James VII., the president indignantly denied the charge of having been "author, actor, or approver of the cruelties of the former reigns." His moderation at length gave offence to the court, and on his refusal to subscribe the notorious test oath in 1681 (see ARCHIBALD CAMPELLE, ninth earl of Argyll), he was deprived of his office, and compelled to take refuge in Holland, about the close of 1682. A short time before this he had published his great work, "The Institutions of the Law of Scotland," which still continues to be the principal text-book of Scottish lawyers. This profound and luminous treatise shows that its author was not only possessed of a powerful and philosophic intellect, but that his mind was thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of ancient literature and philosophy, as well as of jurisprudence. During his exile he published, through the Edinburgh press, his "Decisions of the Court of Session from 1661 to 1681," and in 1686 he published at Leyden a scientific treatise entitled "*Physiologia Nova Experimentalis*," which received a very favourable notice from the learned Bayle. Meanwhile he did not cease to take an interest in his native land, and in the sufferings of the covenanters. He was privy to the unfortunate attempt of Argyll, which had nearly involved him in utter ruin. Notwithstanding his habitual caution, he unhesitatingly perilled his fortune on the success of the enterprise undertaken by William of Orange. This circumstance, together with his great sagacity and profound erudition, gained him the esteem and confidence of that prince, who loaded him with honours, and listened with respectful attention to his advice. On the assassination of Sir George Lockhart by Chiesly of Dalry in 1689, Dalrymple was restored to the presidency of the court of session, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Stair. The comfort of his later years, however, was disturbed by political animosities and family misfortunes, and his conduct was violently attacked in the parliament and through the press. The high church party were hostile to him, as one of their most formidable opponents. The disappointed aspirants for place keenly resented the preference given to the president and his son, while the stern presbyterians regarded them with ineradicable suspicion. But Lord Stair had other and much deeper sources of suffering. The misfortunes of his family, as Lord Macaulay remarks, have furnished poets and novelists with the materials for the darkest and most heart-rending tales, and were enumerated with malignant satisfaction by his political and personal enemies. One of his sons was accidentally poisoned. Another of them, in a convulsive fit, fell into the fire, and had half his face burnt off. One of his daughters—the prototype of the *Bride of Lammermoor*—stabbed her bridegroom on the wedding night. One of his grandsons was, in boyish sport, killed by his younger brother. His wife, a woman of great ability and art, but of a violent domineering temper, who brought him a considerable estate

though little domestic happiness, was popularly named the Witch of Endor, and was accused of injuring by magic spells those whom she hated. His eldest son, Sir John (noticed below), was deeply implicated in the massacre of Glencoe. The aged president survived the downfall of his son only a few months. He died on the 22nd of November, 1695, shortly after the publication of his work, "A Vindication of the Divine Perfections," and was buried in the High Church of Edinburgh. His character has been depicted in varying colours of praise or blame. But all his contemporaries agree in lauding not only his transcendent ability and learning, but also his mild temper and amiable disposition. "That which I admire most in him," says Sir George Mackenzie, "was that, in ten years' intimacy, I never heard him speak unkindly of those who had injured him." He was no less distinguished for his extraordinary powers of persuasion, which, according to his enemies, enabled him often to "make the worse appear the better reason," and to give a plausible aspect of legality, and even of justice, to any proposition which it suited him to maintain.

The family of Lord President Stair were remarkable for their ability and their success in life.—His second son, JAMES, was admitted an advocate in 1695, and created a baronet in 1698. He was the author of "Collections concerning Scottish History preceding the death of David I.," published in 1705.—His grandson, SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE of Cranston, was the author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," in 2 vols. 4to.—HEW, the third son of the lord-president, was admitted an advocate in 1677, was sometime dean of the faculty of advocates, and was created a baronet in 1698, on his appointment to the presidency of the court of session, which had remained vacant since his father's death in 1695. He held that office till his death, which took place on the 1st February, 1737, in his eighty-fifth year.—DAVID, the youngest son of the president, was created a baronet in 1700, and for many years held the office of lord-advocate of Scotland. He was the ancestor of the celebrated Sir David Dalrymple, titular Lord Hailes, and of Alexander Dalrymple the hydrographer.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, first earl of Stair, was the eldest son of the lord-president, and was born in 1644. Like his father he adopted the legal profession, and was admitted an advocate on the 28th of February, 1672. His success was rapid and great. In 1683 he was sentenced by the council to pay a fine of £500 sterling, on the pretext, that as heritable bailie of Glenluce he had exacted too small fines from his own and his father's tenants for frequenting conventicles, and had thus prevented his rapacious accuser, Claverhouse, from amercing them in larger sums. He was afterwards without any colour of law or justice committed to prison, where he was detained for three months, and not released until he gave security to the amount of £5000. His great abilities and legal knowledge, however, made his assistance peculiarly valuable, and in 1686 he was appointed lord-advocate, an office which he held for about twelve months. He was then nominated a lord of session and lord-justice clerk. At the Revolution Sir John was nominated by the convention one of three commissioners who were sent to London to offer the crown to William and Mary. He was shortly after reappointed lord-advocate. He rendered important services to William in the settlement of the government and the church, and amid the keen discussions which took place on these subjects, showed himself the ablest politician and debater in the Scottish parliament. In 1691 he was advanced to be one of the principal secretaries of state, and virtual prime minister of Scotland; and while holding that office, was deeply implicated in the barbarous massacre of Glencoe. Injustice has been done to him, however, by the recent attempt of Lord Macaulay to vindicate the king, by throwing the whole odium of this infamous transaction upon the secretary. In 1695, after the parliamentary inquiry into the massacre, Stair was dismissed from office; but there is good reason to believe that even this most inadequate punishment was inflicted quite as much on account of the part the secretary took in support of the Darien scheme, as from the displeasure of William at the barbarous murder of the ill-fated Macdonalds. John Dalrymple shortly after succeeded to his father's title and estates. In 1703 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Stair, and died suddenly on the 28th of January, 1707, after an exciting debate on the twenty-second article of the Treaty of Union.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, second son of the preceding, and second earl of Stair, was a distinguished military officer. He was born

VOL. II.

at Edinburgh on the 20th of July, 1673. In early youth he had the misfortune to kill his elder brother by the accidental discharge of a pistol; and as his parents found that his presence in the household kept alive the painful recollections connected with this unhappy incident, he was placed for some years under the tuition of a clergyman in Ayrshire, who trained him with great care, and ultimately procured his restoration to the bosom of his family. His education was completed at Leyden, and at the university of Edinburgh, where he bore a high reputation for scholarship. In 1692 he entered the army as a volunteer under the young earl of Angus, colonel of the famous Cameronian regiment (see WILLIAM CLELLAND). His family, however, wished Dalrymple to follow the profession of his father and grandfather, and for that purpose sent him to Leyden, where he studied law for several years; but on his return home in 1701 he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Scots regiment of foot-guards. In 1702 he served as aid-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough at the capture of Venlo and Liege, and the assault on Peer; and in the course of the year 1706 he was successively appointed to the command of the Cameronian regiment and of the Scots Greys. On the death of his father in 1707, young Dalrymple succeeded to the family titles and estates, and was immediately after chosen one of the Scottish representative peers in the first united parliament. He held high command, and acquired great distinction in the important victories of Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Ramilies; but on the accession of Harley's ministry in 1711, when the victorious career of Marlborough was basely stopped, Lord Stair retired from the army. On the accession of George I. the earl was appointed a privy councillor and a lord of the bedchamber, and was nominated commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, in the absence of the duke of Argyll. The next year he was sent ambassador to France, and discharged his mission with great diplomatic skill, as well as with remarkable splendour and magnificence. But he was recalled in consequence of the hostility of Law, the author of the ruinous Mississippi scheme, who was at that time comptroller-general of the French finances. Lord Stair returned to his native country in 1720, and spent the succeeding twenty-two years of his life in retirement, at his beautiful seat of Newliston, near Edinburgh, occupying himself with planting and agricultural pursuits. He was the first person in Scotland who planted turnips and cabbages in the open field. On the downfall of Walpole in 1742, the earl was recalled to public life, and sent as ambassador to Holland. A few months later he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in Flanders. But the king himself soon after assumed the command of his troops, and, by his open preference for the Hanoverian officers, so disgusted Lord Stair, that, "finding himself reduced to the condition of a statue with a truncheon in his hand," he resigned his office. On the threat of a French invasion, however, the earl at once forgot his ill-treatment, and tendered his services, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Great Britain. He was subsequently replaced in the colonelcy of the Scots Greys, of which he had been deprived thirty-one years before by Queen Anne. His lordship died on the 9th of May, 1747.—J. T.

SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE, better known as Lord Hailes, eldest son of Sir James Dalrymple, was born in Scotland in the year 1726, and sent to Eton for his education, where he seems to have imbibed a strong predilection for English manners and habits. After leaving school he studied law at Utrecht till 1746. Returning to his native country, he was called to the bar in 1748. But he never shone as a pleader, his thoughtful placid nature always inclining him to study and writing. He was made a judge of the court of session in 1776, and soon after, one of the lords commissioners of justiciary, when he took the title of Lord Hailes. He was reputed an upright and able judge, with a leaning ever to the side of mercy. Of his numerous writings the most important are—"The Annals of Scotland," which he submitted sheet by sheet to the revision of Dr. Johnson; and "An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes assigned by Gibbon for the Rise and Diffusion of Christianity." Dr. Johnson truly says of "the Annals," while praising their "stability of dates, certainty of facts, and punctuality of citation," that after all, "they contain mere dry particulars; and are to be considered as a dictionary." Lord Hailes died in 1792.—T. A.

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, the hydrographer, brother of the preceding, was born on the 24th July, 1737. When scarcely

B

sixteen years of age, he went abroad as a writer in the East India company's service. His attention was soon after accidentally directed to the subject of commercial intercourse with the eastern archipelago, and so deeply did he become interested in this matter, that, in spite of Lord Pigot's earnest remonstrances, he resigned his situation, and undertook a voyage among the eastern islands. His efforts, however, to establish commercial relations with the inhabitants, though very promising for a time, ultimately ended in disappointment. He returned to England in 1765, and four years later he received from the company a grant of £5000, as a compensation for his having relinquished the office of secretary at Madras to proceed on his eastern voyage. On the appointment of Lord Pigot to be governor of Fort St. George in 1775, Dalrymple was sent out to Madras as a member of council, and as one of the committee of circuit. He was recalled, however, in 1777, but two years later he was appointed hydrographer to the East India company. In 1795 a similar office was established by the admiralty, and conferred upon Dalrymple, who held it until 1808, when they requested him to resign on the ground of superannuation, and on his refusal dismissed him from office. He died within a month, it is said, of vexation. He was the author of numerous works, some of them of permanent value. A list of his productions will be found in the *European Magazine* for December, 1802.—J. T.

SIR HEW WHITEFORD DALRYMPLE, a British general, was the grandson of Hew, the third son of the first Viscount Stair, and was born in 1750. He entered the army at an early age; served on the continent under the duke of York in 1793, and was present at the attack upon the fortified camp of Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes. In 1808 he was sent to take the command of the British army in Portugal, and arrived just after the battle of Vimiero. His extreme caution prevented the pursuit of the defeated French army, which Sir Arthur Wellesley in vain urged upon him; and the convention of Cintra, which followed, though it cleared Portugal of the enemy, excited great dissatisfaction in England. It was defended, however, by the government, and justified by the sentence of the court of inquiry. Sir Hew obtained the rank of general in 1812, was created a baronet in 1814, and died in 1830.—J. T.

DALRYMPLE, JOHN, a distinguished surgeon, born in 1804 at Norwich, where his father was a medical practitioner. The early part of his professional education was conducted by his father. He afterwards studied at the university of Edinburgh; and in 1827 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and settled in the metropolis. During the latter part of his career he devoted himself entirely to ocular surgery, having been in 1832 elected assistant-surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic hospital, and surgeon in 1843. In 1847 he retired from that office on account of ill health, and was appointed consulting surgeon. His work on the "Anatomy of the Eye," by which he is best known, was published in 1834. A splendid work on the pathology of that organ he just lived to complete. He was known, however, not only as a surgeon, but also as a naturalist and microscopic observer. He was an original member of the Microscopical Society of London, and was a frequent attendant at its meetings: in its Transactions we find a valuable paper by him "On the Arrangement of the Capillary Vessels of the allantoïd and vitelline membranes in the incubated egg." In 1849 he read a paper before the Royal Society "On a hitherto undescribed animalcule allied to the genus *Nolommata* of Ehrenbergs." In 1850 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1851 he was put on the council of the College of Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Chemistry, and zealously promoted its interests. He died at his residence in Grosvenor Street, London, on the 2nd of May, 1853.—E. L.

DALRYMPLE, WILLIAM, an eminent surgeon, was born at Norwich, of a Scottish family, in 1772, and died on the 5th of December, 1847. At the free school of his native town he was a favourite pupil of the celebrated Dr. Parr, who continued his attached friend as long as he lived. On leaving school he went to London, and pursued his surgical studies at the then united hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy's, under the elder Cline and Sir Astley Cooper. On his return to Norwich in 1793 he opened a surgery in his father's house; but his professional progress was retarded by his political and ecclesiastical opinions, which were somewhat too liberal to be popular. In 1814, however, he succeeded to the surgery of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, vacated by Dr. Rigby. He had already been appointed assistant,

and in that capacity had attracted the attention of the profession by successfully performing the then very rare operation of placing a ligature upon the common carotid artery. He soon attained great eminence as a surgeon. He resigned his position in the hospital in consequence of failing health in 1839.—R. M., A.

* DALSGAARD, CHRISTIAN, a Danish painter, born in Jutland in 1824. He came to Copenhagen in his eighteenth year to study art under Nörby. The first work of the pupil bore evidence of the master's teaching; but afterwards, being left to the guidance of his own genius, Dalsgaard struck into his own proper path, and his pictures now exhibit a powerful earnest mind, combined with great original genius.—M. H.

DALTON, JOHN, the author of the atomic theory of modern scientific chemistry, was born at Eaglesfield in Cumberland on September 5th, 1766. His father was a weaver of woollen, and his mother eked out the living of the family by selling a few articles in the village. They afterwards succeeded to a small family estate of about sixty acres. John was taught at a school of the Society of Friends, to which the family belonged. Perceiving the youth was of an active turn of mind, a gentleman of the neighbourhood assisted him in his lessons, and with such success, that at the age of twelve Dalton himself was appointed to conduct the school where he had been a scholar. At fourteen he went to Kendal as assistant in the school of his cousin, whom he and his brother Jonathan succeeded in 1785. Here he became an active student of nature, beginning with the phenomena most before his eyes—the hills and their mists—and diversifying this study with botany and mineralogy, in which sciences he made considerable progress. It was here that he became acquainted with Gough, a true student of nature also—blind almost from his birth—the tutor of Whewell and the admired of Wordsworth. Gough was at that time the representative of natural science at Kendal, and Dalton obtained the use of his stock of books and apparatus, read aloud for him, and benefited by his conversation and instruction. Dalton's first attempts at writing were sent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and his industry was stimulated by receiving prizes given for the best answers to the mathematical and other questions propounded in that periodical.

In 1793 he was appointed teacher of mathematics in the New college, Manchester; and he may be said, therefore, to have been the successor of Priestley, as, besides mathematics, he taught the physical sciences. Here we find him writing his first book, called "Meteorological Observations and Essays." In these essays he strongly insists that the vapour of water exists in the air as a fluid *sui generis*, that it is the same as steam, and that it is not in combination with the air, as had been so often supposed, but entirely independent; that this vapour of water is taken up equally by a space containing air, and a space containing no air, and that the pressure of the air does not, therefore, regulate the condensation of vapour. He discusses the cause of the rise and fall of the barometer, and decides that it is owing to the varying amount of vapour in the atmosphere, which is greater according to the temperature, warm air containing more than cold air.

In 1794 he became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, then only a few years old, but already numbering among its members some eminent cultivators of science. He was destined to spend the greater portion of his life in the service of this society; for no sooner were his talents recognized than he was appointed secretary, with residence in the society's premises. He was afterwards promoted to the dignity of president, and indeed from 1800 till the end of his life was sole manager of the society's affairs. He read his first paper in 1794; it was entitled "Extraordinary facts relating to the vision of colours." He found that he could see only two or at most three colours, instead of six or seven, in the solar spectrum—these were yellow and blue, or yellow, blue, and purple. Crimson to his eye appeared a muddy blue, red sealing-wax looked like grass, a florid complexion seemed a dusky blue. Dr. George Wilson, who finds the defect not uncommon, calls it chromatopsudopsis, the false vision of colours, or colour blindness.

Dalton's next papers were upon springs, rain, and dew, and showed that water expanded by heat equally above and below the point of maximum density. When treating of the heat and cold obtained by the mechanical condensation and rarefaction of air, he showed that gases expand nearly one-tenth of their volume for every degree of heat, and thus arrived at a great and valuable law relative to their equable expansion. In 1801 he produced

a series of important observations, entitled "Experimental Essays on the constitution of mixed gases," &c. He completely disproved the idea of vapour being held in the air by chemical affinity. He showed, also, that all elastic fluids expand equally by one degree of heat. This important law has often been called Gay-Lussac's, that distinguished chemist having published it a few months later, evidently having discovered it himself.

In Manchester, as formerly in Cumberland, meteorology was a favourite subject with Dalton. In his examination of the mode of analyzing air, he had discovered that when using nitric oxide to absorb the oxygen, it required seventy-two measures to absorb the oxygen of one hundred measures of air. If more were used, then some of the nitrous gas would be found as a residue; if less, then some of the oxygen gas would be found as a residue. This led him to conclude that "the elements of oxygen may combine with a certain portion of nitrous gas;" or, as another experiment showed, "with twice that portion, but with no intermediate portion." In the one case nitrous acid is produced; in the other, nitric acid. Dalton's papers, in 1803-4, on "The Diffusion of Gases, and the Absorption of Gases by Water and other Liquids," bring out prominently his mode of viewing these bodies as consisting of distinct particles. Uniting this with his theory of mixed gases, which he conceives do not rest on particles not of their own kind, we have Dalton's idea of a gas which he compares to a pile of shot, each shot supported by contact with the periphery of the shot below. If the gases be mixed, then the particles of oxygen will rest on those of oxygen, the particles of hydrogen on those of hydrogen. When a gas is pressing on water the results are complex; if there be no gas in the water, the pressure of the gas is entirely on the surface. Water absorbs 1-27th of its bulk of oxygen; in that case the oxygen gas standing on the surface of the water would press by 1-27th on the oxygen gas which is in the water, and the rest of its pressure, 26-27ths, would be on the surface of the water itself. In this case the stratum of gas above the water will press on the upper stratum of gas in the water with 1-27th of its weight. The distance of the two strata must be nearly twenty-seven times the distance of those in the gas above, and nine times the distance of the particles in the water. This arises from the outer or incumbent gas having a greater repulsive power than the inner, which has its repulsion removed by the water, and by its greater density, as it presents nine particles to one of the dissolved gas. In desiring to account for the establishment of an equilibrium between the inner and outer gas, he felt the greatest difficulty to be in the fact that different gases observed different laws—that water did not admit the same bulks of every gas. On this point he observes—"I am nearly persuaded that the circumstance depends upon the weight and number of the ultimate particles of the several gases," but he afterwards found this not very probable. He adds—"An inquiry into the relative weights of the ultimate particles of bodies is a subject, as far as I know, entirely new; I have been lately prosecuting this inquiry with remarkable success." He then gives his first crude table of atomic weights. No one had ever before ventured to weigh, even relatively, particles which have always been regarded rather in a metaphysical than a physical light.

These speculations excited a general curiosity respecting their author, both in his own country and on the continent. He was invited to lecture in London, Edinburgh, and other places. At this time he was about thirty-eight years of age. His labours were uninterrupted, except when, on Thursday afternoon, he played a game at bowls with some old friends. He was silent generally in large companies, but had a good deal of dry humour. When deep in the difficulty of bringing out the atomic theory, he sought repose at the house of the Rev. Mr. Johns. It was his substitute for a house of his own, as he "never had time" to marry. He was a simple inquirer into nature; his enthusiasm rose only in her presence. Abstracted in a great measure from the world in its social relations, with the few persons who shared his friendship he was frank and affectionate to an extreme in all his behaviour. Gentle and kind in his disposition, but untutored in the arts of polished society, he was deeply loved by a small circle of intimate friends; but in the presence of strangers he was noted for a certain rigidity both of mind and body, which conveyed strongly the force, and altogether dissembled the graces of his character. He was simple, temperate, and regular in his habits; never carried away by the feelings of the moment. If he had a passion at all it was order, method, regularity.

This was the man who was to astonish the world with the atomic theory, one of the simplest conceptions in science, to some extent a necessary truth. Dalton said that if a pound of one material united with a pound of another, half a pound would unite with half a pound, and so on, down to the smallest existing parts. Now, when we come to the smallest parts, we cannot conceive that less than one can combine with another, because the atom is indivisible; but one may unite to two or two to three, or, in fact, any number of one kind may form groups with any number of another kind; but to make the same quality of groups, not only must the same combination be made, but the smallest pieces will contain the same proportion of the various particles as the largest. If oxygen be a white ball and hydrogen black, water is composed of one black and one white ball; every particle of water has a similar constitution, and no half ball can be used, and no confusion of fractions. Of course the white balls might unite to the black, and any mixture might be supposed; but it must all be definite and exact. Now this suits all the known facts in chemistry. Dalton also found that even these compound particles acted exactly like simple particles, a definite quantity always uniting with a definite quantity. The relative weight of the atom is got by the relative weight in any larger quantity analyzed. If a quantity of water weighs 9, the oxygen weighs 8, and the hydrogen 1. The atomic weight of hydrogen is called 1, oxygen 8, and the atomic weight of all bodies is according to their relation to these; 8 of oxygen unite with 28 of iron, 28 therefore is the atomic weight of iron, and so on.

In 1808 Dalton published his "New System of Chemistry," part 1st; the 2nd part in 1810; and the 2nd volume in 1827. Part 1st contained his atomic theory; but it had already been published by Professor Thomson of Glasgow, to whom he had communicated it. It had been begun at least as early as 1803. Thomson first saw its great value. Dalton's separate papers were very numerous; one hundred and sixteen titles are given of papers read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, besides twenty-nine in journals.

He used the system of metric-analysis extensively, and published the method in 1814. He trained also several young chemists to it, who have continued it. He found, so late as 1840, that in dissolving sugar, the amount of space occupied was represented by the water only—the carbon he believed to enter between the particles of water. This he applied to solutions of hydrated salts, but much too generally. In 1816 he was made a corresponding member of the French Academy; in 1850 a foreign associate; in 1822 a fellow of the Royal Society; in 1832 a D.C.L. of Oxford, &c. In 1833 a pension of £150 was conferred on him by government; afterwards increased to £300. In 1836 his brother Jonathan died childless, and he inherited the estate, considerably increased; so that he was comparatively rich in his later years. Mr. Strutt of Derby had desired to make him independent of work, and offered him a home and laboratory, and £400 a year; but his independent mind refused the offer. In 1837 he was disabled for a time by paralysis, and was always feeble afterwards, although he made his meteorological observations to the last evening of his life. These have been reckoned at two hundred thousand in number. He died on July 27, 1844, aged nearly seventy-eight years. His life had been calm and he died calmly, a true student of nature. His funeral was a public one. A marble statue of him was made by Chantrey in 1854. It is in the hall of the Royal Institution, Manchester. A copy in bronze is placed in the most public place in that city, beside Wellington, Peel, and Watt. Two Dalton chemical scholarships, two Dalton mathematical scholarships, and ten prizes, in his honour, are attached to Owen's college.

Dalton was by no means a very ingenious experimenter; but his conceptions were clear and vigorous, and his deductions always those of a powerful and searching intellect. The great discovery by which he so prodigiously extended the boundaries of chemical science, has contributed in an unspeakable degree to the advancement both of the material and the intellectual interests of mankind. Dr. Henry, his literary executor, wrote his life, published by the Cavendish Society. There is also a memoir of him attached to a history of the atomic theory, by Dr. R. Angus Smith, published at the request of the Manchester Society.—R. A. S.

DALTON, JOHN, an English poet and divine, was born in 1709, and died in 1763. His father, who was a rector in Cumberland, sent him to a grammar-school at Lowther, from which

he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford. Having afterwards become tutor to the only son of the duke of Somerset, he amused his leisure hours in adapting Milton's *Comus* to the stage. This he did by inserting songs and passages from some of the other works of the great poet, and by additions from his own elegant pen. The performance being set to music by the celebrated Dr. Arne, became a popular dramatic entertainment. Dalton also, much to his credit, sought out Milton's granddaughter, whose old age was overwhelmed with extreme poverty, and procured her the proceeds of a benefit, which fortunately amounted to £130. After this he took orders, and was presented to the living of St. Mary-at-Hill, and to a prebend at Worcester. He published a volume of sermons, a descriptive poem, &c.—R. M., A.

DALTON, MICHAEL, an English lawyer, was born in 1554, and died probably before the commencement of the civil war. He was bred to his profession in Gray's inn. The most noted action of his life was his defence of episcopacy in the house of commons in 1592, when it was attacked by the puritans. Dalton was the author of a work "On the Office of Justice of the Peace," which was then as great an authority as that of Burn is at present. His "Duty of Sheriffs" was also held in high estimation. There is an unpublished work of his in the British Museum, "On the Western Empire and the Papacy."—R. M., A.

DALTON, RICHARD, an English artist of the middle of last century, who, from a mere coachmaker's painter, rose, by his success in drawing, painting, and engraving, to deserve and obtain the patronage of George III., who appointed him his librarian and keeper of his prints and medals. Dalton's chief claim to the gratitude of his country and the artistical world is, that he brought the celebrated engraver, Bartolozzi, to England, and secured for him notice and favour. His publications on Constantinople, on the antiquities of Greece and Egypt, and of some of the works of Leonardo and Holbein, deserve special praise. He died in 1791.—R. M.

DALYELL, SIR JOHN GRAHAM, a distinguished naturalist living for many years in Edinburgh, to the literature of which city, as well as to that of the scientific world at large, he contributed many valuable productions. He died in 1851, at the age of seventy-four. His earliest contributions to natural history date back as far as 1814, when he made some "Observations on interesting phenomena exhibited by several species of *Planaria*." In 1834 he read a paper before the British Association "On the Propagation of certain Scottish zoophytes." His other papers are chiefly on the lower forms of animal life, and bear evidences of close and patient investigation. The chief of these are—"On a singular mode of Propagation among the lower animals;" "On the Regeneration of lost Organs discharging the functions of the Head and Viscera, by *Holothuria* and *Amphitrite*, two marine animals;" "On the Reproduction of the *Virgularia* or *Pennatula mirabilis*." He also contributed a paper on "Animalcules," and other articles, to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. After his death two volumes of his papers were published in 4to, under the title of "Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland." This work was illustrated, and contains a great many original observations on marine animals of the highest importance. In other departments of letters Sir John was no less active. He published "Fragments of Scottish History," 1798; "Scottish Poems of the Sixteenth Century," 1801; "Illustrations of Scottish History," 1806; "Monastic Antiquities," 1809. Sir John Dalryell was an enthusiastic lover of natural history, and encouraged its teaching and study wherever he had opportunity.—E. L.

DALYELL, THOMAS, a military officer who has obtained an unenviable reputation in Scottish history and tradition, in consequence of the severities he inflicted upon the covenanters, was born in the year 1599. He was descended from an old family, and was the son of Thomas Dalryell, laird of Binns in West Lothian. He entered the service of Charles I., and after the death of that monarch, attached himself to his son, Charles II. He held the rank of major-general in the Scottish army which Charles led into England in 1751, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. His estates were forfeited, and he was excepted from the general act of indemnity. He succeeded, however, in making his escape from the Tower, and, proceeding to Russia, obtained a commission as lieutenant-general in the army of Alexis Michaelowitch. His natural brutality appears to have been greatly aggravated by the Muscovite service, in which he became inured to torture, pillage, and blood. Dalryell returned home after the Restoration, and was appointed by

Charles II., commander-in-chief of the royal forces in Scotland. In this capacity he attacked the insurgent covenanters at a place called Rullion Green, near Edinburgh, and totally routed them. After this victory he scoured the shires of Ayr, Dumfries, and Galloway, inflicting the most shocking cruelties on the defenceless peasantry, without distinction of sex or age. General Dalryell's personal appearance was very remarkable, and his habits eccentric. His beard, which he never shaved after the execution of Charles I., hung down, white and bushy, almost to his girdle; and his dress and figure were so singular, that when he repaired to London he was usually followed by a crowd of boys. He died in 1685.—J. T.

DALZELL, ANDREW, a celebrated Greek scholar, was born at the village of Ratho, near Edinburgh, about 1750. Coming to the Scottish capital, he applied himself with so much zeal to study, especially to the study of the classical languages, that he ultimately gained the appointment of professor of the Greek language in the university. He likewise became keeper of the university library, and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was the first layman elected to the office of principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Dalzell was very successful as a professor. For a long period the study of the Greek language had been much neglected in Scotland; but under the influence of Dalzell's teaching a considerable change was produced. The study of Greek became popular amongst the youths who listened to his eloquent lectures; and to the enthusiasm then awakened may be attributed, in a considerable degree, the increased amount of attention which is now paid to classical studies in Scotland. For the purpose of facilitating the labours of his students, Dalzell published, at a great expense, a series of excerpts from the Greek classics. These he enriched with valuable notes. They are entitled "Analecta Græca Minora, cum Notis Philologicis," and "Collectanea Græca Majora." He also translated and illustrated Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy; and contributed papers to the Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society. Dalzell was a correspondent of Heyne and of other eminent continental scholars. He died in December, 1806.—R. M., A.

DAMAS, FRANÇOIS-ETIENNE, a French general, born in 1764, and died in 1828. Appointed aid-de-camp to Meunier in 1792, he distinguished himself in most of the combats and sieges that took place in the campaigns on the Prussian frontier. In 1798 he followed Kleber into Egypt, where, after fighting at the head of his regiment in several engagements, he was raised to the rank of a general of division; and, after the death of Kleber, received the command of a province in Upper Egypt. After his return to Europe, he was employed by Murat, now grand duke of Berg, and served in the Russian campaign. The Restoration replaced him in the office of inspector-general of infantry, which he had held during the Hundred Days.—R. M., A.

DAMAS, JOSEPH-FRANÇOIS-LOUIS-CHARLES, Comte de, son of the marquis de Damas d'Antigny, a French general, born in 1758; died in 1829. Damas, though he had fought in the American war of independence, was a devoted royalist. He was arrested with Louis XVI. at Varennes, and imprisoned at Verdun. Liberated on the signing of the constitution by the king, he followed the count of Ravenna, afterwards Louis XVIII., into Italy, by whom, after the Restoration, he was amply rewarded for his long and faithful services.—R. M., A.

DAMAS, ROGER, Comte de, a French general, brother of the preceding, was born in 1765, and died in 1823. When the war broke out between Russia and Turkey, young Damas enlisted in the army of the former, and distinguished himself so highly that he received a flattering letter from the Empress Catherine II., conferring upon him the cross of St. George with the title of colonel. Afterwards he fought against the French republic in the campaigns which marked the close of last century. He also joined the Neapolitans, and used his sword for some time in Italy. After the Restoration he was made lieutenant-general by Louis XVIII., who employed him on various occasions.—R. M., A.

DAMASCENUS, JOANNES—called also CHRYSORHOAS by the Greeks on account of his eloquence—a voluminous ecclesiastical writer, flourished during the first half of the eighth century. He derived his surname from Damascus, his native town. Joannes succeeded his father Sergius as privy councillor to the caliph; but, having been educated by an Italian monk named Cosmas, he discovered a strong inclination for the study of ecclesiastical matters, and latterly, quitting the Saracen court,

devoted himself entirely to the service of the church. He obtained the dignity of presbyter, and entered the monastery of St. Saba at Jerusalem, where he spent the remainder of his life in ascetic practices, and in composing learned works on theology and science. His treatises, which are very numerous, are chiefly polemic. A few, however, are devotional and narrative. He was a strenuous defender of the use of images in the christian churches, and by his efforts in this direction incurred the displeasure of Leo the Isaurian. This subject, about which a fierce controversy raged at the time in the eastern church, frequently engaged the pen of Damascenus. He wrote also against heretics and on the peripatetic philosophy, but his great work is *Ἐκθεσις ἀκριβῆς τῆς θεολογικῆς πίστης*. It is a complete system of theology derived chiefly from the fathers. Dörner calls Damascenus the last of the theologians of the oriental church, and considers his writings as the starting-point of scholasticism in the east. He is regarded as a saint both by the Greek and Latin churches. The best edition of his works was edited by Michel le Quien, Paris, 1712.—R. M., A.

DAMASCENUS, NICOLAUS, was, as his name imports, a native of Damascus, and the son of a man of some distinction who filled several high offices in that city. He was carefully educated, and was accomplished in every species of learning, and formed a friendship with Herod the Great and Augustus. At the request of the former he wrote a universal history in a hundred and fourteen books, of which only a small portion is now extant. His influence with the Roman emperor was successfully exerted in restoring Herod to his favour. He composed a considerable number of works on various subjects, including lives of Augustus, Herod, and himself. He is described as a just and amiable man; but it is to be regretted that his partiality for Herod induced him to defend that king's murder of his sons. The best edition of his works is that of Orelli, Leipzig, 1804; with a supplement, 1811. The Abbe Sevin wrote a dissertation on his life and writings.—J. F. W.

DAMASCIUS, an Alexandrian philosopher of the sixth century. He succeeded Isidore in the school of Athens, just before that seminary was closed by decree of Justinian. He was thus the last of the line of great thinkers, which had marked on its roll a Plutarch and a Proclus. The speculations of Damascius were not largely tinged with mysticism. He held by the absolute unity of God; he declared that the nature of the Infinite Being must be incomprehensible and ineffable, but that through the ongoings of Providence and of the world, we can learn much concerning his government and attributes. He wrote commentaries on the Dialogues of Plato, and a Biography of Philosophers.—J. P. N.

DAMASUS I. was born in the year 306 B.C., probably at Rome. In 366 he was elected bishop of that city. A considerable party favoured the claims of the deacon Ursicinus or Ursinus to the bishopric, so that a violent dispute took place between the adherents of the two candidates, which led to bloodshed. It is stated that on one day the dead bodies of one hundred and thirty-seven men were found in a church, which had been occupied by the party of Ursinus, and stormed by Damasus' followers. Nor was the strife confined to Rome; it extended to the provinces. The claims of Damasus were favoured by Gratian, who, in 378 or 381, considerably increased his power by passing a law conveying to the Roman bishop the right of deciding, in the last instance, upon the affairs of the bishops who had been implicated in the quarrel. Damasus was active against Arianism, holding, as is said, a synod at Rome in 368, which condemned the two Illyrian bishops, Arascius and Valens; and another about 370 against Auxentius, bishop of Milan. Both these Roman synods are of questionable credit. He also took part against the heresy of Apollinaris, and was present at the general council of Constantinople in 381. With Jerome he maintained a steady friendship; and it was by his advice and encouragement that the monk undertook to improve the Latin translation of the bible. After death he was adopted into the number of the saints. His extant works consist of seven epistles and about forty short poems.—S. D.

DAMASUS II., Bishop Poppo of Brescia, was chosen pope in 1048 under the influence of Henry III. He only lived twenty-two days after his elevation. It has been said, though without foundation, that he died of poison.—S. D.

DAMBOURNEY, LOUIS AUGUSTE, a French chemist and botanist, was born at Rouen on 10th May, 1722 and died there

on the 2nd June, 1795. He devoted his attention at first to commercial matters, and while doing so did not neglect science and the fine arts. In 1761 he was elected secretary of the Rouen Academy, and afterwards was made director of the botanic garden there. The economical department of botany and its relation to chemistry occupied much of his attention. He cultivated the Rubia tinctorum, or madder plant, for the sake of its red dye; the Rhamnus frangula for its green colouring matter; and the Isatis tinctoria, or woad, for its blue dye, which, when indigo was scarce in France, he turned to good account. He endeavoured to substitute the seeds of *Ruscus aculeatus* for coffee beans. He published experiments on the solid colouring matters of the indigenous plants of France; and a history of plants used in dyeing.—J. H. B.

DAMBRAY, CHARLES HENRI, chancellor of France, was descended from an ancient family which had given many members to the bar and the bench. He was born at Rouen in 1760, entered upon his career as an advocate in 1779, and soon gave promise of his future eminence. In 1788 he was admitted as an advocate-general in the parliament of Paris. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the council of Five Hundred by the electors of the Seine, but declined the honour, on the ground that he could not take the oath. Under the consulate, however, he consented to become a member of the council-general of the Lower Seine. On the abdication of Napoleon, Dambray was at once promoted to the office of chancellor of France, with which was associated the superintendence of books and journals. He succeeded Henrion de Pansey as minister of justice, and was created a peer, and president of the chamber of peers. He died at Montigny, October 13, 1829.—J. T.

DAMER, ANN SEYMOUR, the Honourable, a distinguished amateur sculptress, was born in 1748. She was the daughter of Horace Walpole's Marshal Conway, and the celebrated letter-writer continued to her the friendship which he had for her father, watching over her education, and leaving her at his death the life-occupancy of Strawberry Hill. It was not to the art-loving Walpole, however, but to the philosophical Hume, another of her early friends, that she owed the accidental development of her genius for sculpture. David had spoken with admiration of some casts, and on her expressing astonishment at his enthusiasm, he challenged her to execute anything as good. Piqued by the philosopher's tone, she set to work, and soon surprised herself and him by her excellent modelling. Careful study at home and abroad developed the talent thus fortunately called into play. It would have been well for the young sculptress if she had wedded her art, instead of the Honourable John Damer, brother of the earl of Dorchester, whom she married in 1767. He was heir to £10,000 a year, but dissipated and eccentric, and shot himself at a London tavern nine years after their marriage. It may be added as a curious trait of the times, that his wardrobe sold for £15,000. Mrs. Damer was the personal friend, as well as the amateur sculptress, of many of the eminent personages who flourished during her long life. She was, with the duchess of Devonshire, one of the three fair canvassers at the celebrated Westminster election for Charles James Fox, whose bust she sculptured. Another of her friends was Lord Nelson, her bust of whom she presented to the city of London, and it still stands in the court of common council. She repeated it in bronze for an Indian prince, and executed a similar repetition of it at the particular request of the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., cheerfully commencing the task in her seventy-ninth year, and completing it a few days before her death, which took place in Grosvenor Square on the 28th of May, 1828. Another of her best-known works is the marble statue of George IV. in the register office, Edinburgh.—F. E.

DAMIANI, FELICE, called also FELICE DA GUBBIO, an Italian painter of the sixteenth century, whose works exhibit a combination of the characteristics of the Venetian and Roman schools. His picture at Castelnuovo di Recanati is justly considered his masterpiece. It is remarkable for finish of touch, correctness of design, and depth of expression. Another work of great merit is the christening of St. Augustin, for the cathedral church of his native town, for which he was paid two hundred crowns, an enormous sum for that epoch. Damiani was still working about 1606.—R. M.

DAMIANI, PIETRO, a celebrated cardinal, was born at Ravenna about the year 988. He came of a poor family, and endured much hardship in his younger years. He studied at

Faenza and Parma, and afterwards taught with success for some time in the public schools; but his love of solitude and ascetic habits soon made him quit the world for the seclusion of the Benedictine convent of Avellana at the foot of the Apennines. Of this convent he became abbot in 1041. In 1057 he was raised against his desire to the dignity of cardinal-bishop of Ostia by Stephen IX. The following few years were the most stirring of his long life. He opposed the election of Benedict X., and waged a vigorous war against the proficacy and corruptions which at that time so eminently disgraced the church. Being sent as legate to Milan, his unsparing denunciation of the simoniacal and other corrupt practices of the clergy put even his life in danger. After executing this mission, he was permitted to lay aside his cardinal's hat, and return to the sanctity and repose of Avellana. He was, however, occasionally summoned from his retreat to perform some of the more difficult and delicate duties of the pontificate. His last journey was to Ravenna, the crimes of whose archbishop had necessitated the interference of the pope. Worn out with cares and austerities, he died at Faenza in 1072. His writings, which are numerous, were published at Paris in 1663.—R. M., A.

DAMIANI DE TUHEGLI, JOHN, a Hungarian divine, was born at Tuhegli in 1740. He studied theology at Rome and Fermo, and was long secretary to Pope Benedict XIII. Under the auspices of Clement XIII. and Prince Emeric d'Estéshazy, he was appointed in 1772 canon of the cathedral of Presburg. Besides several Greek and Latin poems, he published various theological dissertations. His principal works were "Doctrina Veræ Christi Ecclesiæ, ab omnibus præcipuis antiqui, medii et novi sævi heresibus vindicata," and "Justa Religiosis Coactio." This remarkable book is of great importance to Roman catholic divines. Its scarcity is so great, that few of the public libraries of Hungary can boast of a complete copy. In France the "Justa Religiosis Coactio" is vainly sought after. Bossuet could never get sight of it, and complains of this in the preface to his *Histoire des Variations*. "Examen Libri Symbolici Russorum"—a splendid manuscript, neatly written in Latin and Russian on two long narrow rolls of paper, which was taken during the Crimean war by a French trooper from a Russian monk—is a production of Damiani's. It has now found its way to France.—Bibliothèque Impériale.—CH. T.

DAMIANUS, a celebrated saint and martyr belonging to the close of the third century, whose name is commonly joined with that of his brother Cosmas. The brothers were born in Arabia, received an excellent education, and chose the medical profession. It appears that they practised in Sicily till the Diocletian persecution broke out, when they were tortured and put to death in 303 B.C. After their decease they were honoured as saints. In the sixth century Justinian built a church to their honour at Constantinople, and another in Pamphylia. In the eleventh century a spiritual order of knights was also instituted bearing the names of the brothers.—S. D.

DAMIANUS OF EPHEBUS, a celebrated rhetorician. For the few particulars of his life which are known we are indebted to Philostratus, his contemporary. He was a pupil of Adrianus and Ælius Aristides, and taught rhetoric in his native place with great applause. After he had ceased to teach, so great was his fame that many persons repaired to Ephesus to have an opportunity of conversing with him. He gave instructions gratis to those unable to pay. He died at the age of seventy, and was buried in one of the suburbs of Ephesus.—S. D.

DAMIENS, ROBERT FRANÇOIS, was born in 1715 in Artois, where his father had a small farm. When young, he enlisted in the army, but on the termination of the war he went to Paris, where he became a servant, but was repeatedly dismissed from his situation on account of bad conduct. He stole a sum of money from one of his masters, and then fled to Belgium. After some time he returned to Paris under a fictitious name. He was naturally of a moody and fierce disposition, bordering on insanity; and the condition of the country, distracted by dissensions respecting the bull *Unigenitus*, seems to have inflamed his weak and disordered mind. Imagining that, by attacking and wounding the king, he would bring about a change of government, on the 5th of January, 1757, he went to Versailles; and as Louis XV. was stepping out of his carriage, he pushed aside the royal attendants and stabbed the king on the right side with a knife. The wound was very slight, and there seems no reason to doubt the truth of his declaration, that he intended

merely to frighten the king, and give him a warning. He made no attempt to escape, and he was immediately arrested and put to the torture. He was afterwards transferred to Paris, tried by the parliament, and condemned as a regicide, to be torn to pieces by four horses. The horrible sentence was executed 28th March, 1757, in the Place de Grève, with accompanying circumstances of the most shocking barbarity.—J. T.

* **DAMIRON, JEAN PHILIBERT**, born at Belleville in 1794; one of the most eminent and instructive of those recent philosophical writers in France who have followed the revival inaugurated by Royer Collard and Victor Cousin. Damiron has filled important educational offices in France, and is member of the Academy. His works are various and now somewhat extensive. The chief of them consists of long and elaborate monographs concerning the lives and characters of the great philosophers of his own age and those immediately preceding. It occupies six volumes octavo. Perhaps his essay on Spinoza is the best proof of his ability. It is a discriminating and exceedingly interesting notice of that immortal thinker. Damiron recently got involved in controversy. He undertook to edit the papers of Jouffroy, a much sterner man than Cousin; and he seems to have felt it justifiable to omit and alter certain formal and deliberate expressions of Jouffroy's. It cannot be denied that the act—indefensible of itself—was not justified by the motive, viz., the desire to conciliate the opposition got up against the system of modern teaching, by the old Sorbonne. Jouffroy ought to have been left to speak for himself, and as he chose to speak.—J. P. N.

DAMJANICS, JOHANN, a brave Hungarian general, was born in 1804. He entered young into the army, and soon obtained the rank of captain; but his liberal opinions and patriotic aims rendered him obnoxious to the Austrian government, and retarded his advancement. He was in the banat of Temesvar when Jellachich collected an army of Slaves and attempted to crush the Magyars; but Damjanics, though a Slave by birth, remained faithful to the Hungarian cause. He was appointed to the command of the third corps under Görgey. He distinguished himself at the storming of Alibunar and Lagendorf; but his most brilliant achievement was the surprise of the Austrians at Szolnok on March 5th, when one of their brigades was almost cut to pieces, and lost all its baggage, ammunition, and cannon. He displayed conspicuous ability and valour at the battles of Hatvan and Nagy-Sarlo, the storming of Waitzen, and the taking of Comorn. After the capture of that fortress, Damjanics was reduced to comparative inactivity, in consequence of a broken ankle by a fall from his carriage. He was appointed governor of Arad in July, 1849, and after Görgey's capitulation at Vilagos, surrendered that stronghold to the Russians. He was executed at Arad on the 6th of October, along with the other captive generals, by orders of the brutal Haynau. Damjanics was one of the ablest of the Hungarian generals, and, indeed, unrivalled as a subordinate leader. He was possessed of a gigantic frame and indomitable courage. He has been termed the Ney of the Hungarian revolution.—J. T.

DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, a learned German scholar, born at Geithayn in 1699, and died in 1778. He studied at Halle, and early devoted himself to teaching. In 1730 he was appointed co-rector of the Berlin gymnasium, pro-rector in 1742, and rector after the death of Backens. The translation of the New Testament which he published in 1764, being tainted with Socinianism, lost him his situation, though he managed to retain the emoluments. Damm was a voluminous author. His works are principally translations from the Latin and Greek; but he is also favourably known by his *Lexicon Homericum* et *Pin-daricum*. An excellent edition of this work by Duncan was published at London in 1827.—R. M., A.

DAMMARTIN. See CHABANNES.

DAMOCLES, a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who lived about 400 B.C. His memory has been preserved by a well-known anecdote related by Cicero. He had attempted to flatter Dionysius by styling him the happiest of men, and that prince promised to make him a participator of all the felicity he himself enjoyed. He accordingly invited Damocles to a sumptuous banquet, and caused him to be served with the most flattering distinction. In the midst of his enjoyment, a sword suspended from the ceiling approached within a hair's-breadth of his head. This menace of instant death taught him how little happiness can be enjoyed by a tyrant.—J. T.

DAMOISEAU, MARIE-CHARLES-THEODORE, Baron de, a French astronomer, was born in 1768, and died in 1846. At an early period of his life he evinced great aptitude for mathematical studies, and entered the French army as an artillery officer. He abandoned the service when the Revolution broke out, and entered into that of Sardinia. He subsequently passed into Portugal, where he obtained an engagement in the observatory of Lisbon, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon. He occupied his time while resident in Portugal on various scientific works, and was employed by government in drawing up the Nautical Almanac. After the capitulation of Cintra in 1807, he returned to France with the army of General Junot. Having again entered the French army, he served in various countries. In 1817 he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Soon after he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, section of astronomy, and was appointed director of the observatory and member of the board of longitude. His principal works are—"Memoires sur le retour de la comète de 1759;" "Theorie et tables de la Lune;" "Memoires sur la theorie de la Lune;" "Tables ecliptiques des satellites de Jupiter." He acted for some time as joint editor of the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*.—W. L. M.

DAMON, the classical example of devoted friendship. When his friend Pythias or Phintias was sentenced to death for plotting against Dionysius I. of Syracuse, he asked leave of the tyrant to depart, for the purpose of setting in order his domestic affairs, and the condition of such a favour being that some one should become pledge for his reappearance, Damon unhesitatingly offered himself. Pythias returned just in time to redeem his friend, and was pardoned by Dionysius, who was so much struck by the strength of their friendship that he even asked to be admitted into the bond of their brotherhood. Damon and Pythias were both Pythagoreans.—R. M., A.

DAMON, a celebrated musician and sophist, was a pupil of Lamprus and Agathocles, and the teacher of Pericles. He exercised great influence in the political affairs of Athens, from which he was banished in his old age. Damon held simplicity to be the highest law of music, and also that there is an intimate connection between that science and morality.—R. M., A.

DAMOPHON, a Messenian sculptor, who flourished about the 102nd Olympiad. It is said that he carved a statue in wood, with face, hands, and feet in Pentelic marble, representing Lucina, which was kept under a veil and placed at Egina in Achaia. Besides this he executed several statues for the temple of Venus at Megalopolis, and, out of a single large block of marble, a group of Despoena and Demeter.—R. M.

* **DAMPE, JAKOB JAKOBSEN**, born in Copenhagen on the 10th of January, 1790; student, 1804; theological candidate, 1809; philosophical doctor, 1812. He was early engaged in literary contention, and in 1818-19 drew public attention upon himself as the promulgator of peculiar religious opinions, though without adherence to any particular faith. The disorderly scenes to which these gave rise, even in the church of the Holy Ghost, during September, 1819, caused the interference of the authorities, and he was forbidden to enter the pulpit. He then, as doctor of philosophy, asserted his privilege of giving public lectures, which again were prohibited, as well as the sale of a couple of pamphlets which he had published. These strenuous measures, and very severe domestic affliction with which he was at that time visited, excited him to violent opposition, and he resolved to petition the king for justice by a special court, carrying round his petition for signature himself. Three persons alone signed, one of whom was a smith named Jörgensen. But this scheme failed. The decision of the court on its first sitting, November 16, 1820, was adverse to his cause, and he and Jörgensen were sentenced to death on the charge of an attempt to change the form of government as established by law, which sentence was afterwards mitigated to imprisonment for life. Jörgensen, after being confined a few years at Frederiksort, was permitted to return to Copenhagen, where he resumed his trade. Dampe also, after about six years' close imprisonment in Copenhagen castle, and fourteen at Christiansø, in both of which places he was treated with extreme severity, obtained his partial freedom in 1841, with a small yearly allowance for his maintenance; and when Frederick VII. ascended the throne in 1848, he received his full liberty in the general amnesty of all political offenders. He then returned to Copenhagen, where he has since lived in obscurity.—(*Nordisk Con. Lex.*)—M. H.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, a celebrated English navigator, was born in 1652 at East Coker in Somersetshire. Being left an orphan at an early age, he went to sea, and made a voyage to Newfoundland and to the East Indies, and in 1673 served in the war against the Dutch. In the following year he became under-manager of a plantation in Jamaica; but he soon quitted that situation. He engaged with a coasting trader, and then went to the Bay of Campeachy, where he spent several years in log-wood cutting. He afterwards published a journal of his adventures on that coast under the title of "Voyages to the Bay of Campeachy," London, 1729, with a treatise on winds and tides. He returned to England in 1678, and next year, on his voyage back to Campeachy, he met with a party of buccaneers at Jamaica, and was persuaded to join them. They crossed the Isthmus of Darien, and spent the year 1680 in cruising along the coast of Spanish America, and captured several Spanish vessels. Next year Dampier recrossed the isthmus, and joined another band of buccaneers, who cruised for some months among the coasts and islands of the West Indies. In 1684 he sailed from Virginia with a privateering expedition under a Captain John Cook, and committed great depredations upon the Spaniards along the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico. Cook died on the Mexican coast, and was succeeded by a Captain Davis, under whom the expedition sailed to Peru, and effected a junction with another band under Captain Swan. After an unsuccessful attempt to capture the rich plate fleet of 1685 at Panama, they sailed along the coast of Mexico, and proceeded as far as the southern point of California. Dampier then quitted Davis, and going on board Swan's ship, sailed with him to the East Indies. After enduring frightful privations, they reached Mindanao, where a mutiny broke out among the crew, in which Dampier took no part; and Swan and some of his men were left on the island. They then cruised for some time off Manilla, visited the coast of China in 1678, and touched at Australia early in 1688. On reaching the Nicobar Islands, Dampier, disgusted with the insubordination and cruelties of his associates, quitted the ship along with seven companions, and embarking in a canoe, after undergoing extreme danger in a storm, succeeded in reaching Sumatra in safety. Dampier then made several voyages to the East Indies, and spent some time as a gunner in the fort of Bencoolen. He found his way back to England in 1691, and published his "Voyage round the World," a most interesting work, which attracted great attention. Sir Charles Montagu, president of the Royal Society, introduced the enterprising sailor to the earl of Oxford, first lord of the admiralty, and in 1699 Dampier was sent on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, in command of the *Roebuck*, a sloop of twelve guns and fifty men. He explored the north and southwest coasts of Australia, the coasts of New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, and gave his name to the straits which separate the two former. On his homeward voyage he was shipwrecked off the Isle of Ascension in February, 1701. On his return to England some months after, he published an account of his voyage, and in 1707 he published a "Vindication of his Voyage to the South Seas in the ship *St. George*," with which he had sailed from Virginia in his former marauding expedition. Dampier continued at sea till 1711, but the close of his adventurous career is involved in obscurity. The date of his death is unknown. Dampier is justly reckoned among the most enterprising English navigators. He possessed great energy of character, combined with remarkable coolness and courage, which never faltered amidst the greatest perils. His narrative of his adventures, written in a vivid and truthful style, shows that he had great penetration, combined with sound judgment. He was possessed of a considerable amount of general information, and was well acquainted with botany.—J. T.

DAMPIERRE, GUY DE, Count of Flanders, born in 1225, was the son of William de Dampierre and Margaret II., countess of Flanders. His mother associated him with her in the government in 1251, and he succeeded his father in 1280. In 1288 Count Guy espoused the quarrel of the nobles of Zealand against his own son-in-law, Florence V., count of Holland, and treacherously threw him into prison, from which he refused to release him except on payment of an enormous ransom. Retribution, however, failed not to overtake him; for in 1294, having affianced his daughter to Edward, prince of Wales, son of Edward I. of England, Philip le Bel, king of France, to whom the proposed alliance was exceedingly obnoxious, enticed Count Guy and his

wife to Paris, and kept them prisoners until they consented to give their daughter as a hostage. Philip having obstinately refused to set the young lady at liberty, Count Guy had recourse to arms. The result was most disastrous. Flanders was overrun and conquered in 1300 by Charles, count de Valois, brother of the French king; and Guy, having thrown himself on the generosity of the conqueror, proceeded to Paris to beg peace. Philip was inexorable, and in open violation of the safe-conduct granted by his brother, he threw Count Guy into prison, along with his two sons and forty gentlemen who accompanied him. The Flemings regained their independence by the sanguinary battle of Courtray in 1302. Before peace was definitively settled Count Guy died at Pontoise in 1305.—J. T.

DAMP MARTIN, ANNE HENRI, Vicomte de, born at Uzès in 1755; died at Paris in 1825. His father was governor of Uzès, and had his son educated for the church. The boy, however, fixed on the army as his profession, and we find him, while yet a young man, captain in the royal cavalry. He had some reputation for literary talents, and in 1789 we find him employed in drawing up memorials of grievances for the national assembly. He was member of the academy at Nismes. On the breaking out of the Revolution he joined the army of the French princes. On their defeat he fled to Holland, where he earned a poor subsistence by writing for the press. In 1795 he resided at Hamburg, and soon after at Berlin, where he conducted the *Gazette Française* and the *Journal de Littérature*. Soon after we find him tutor of the children of the king of Prussia and the countess of Lichtenau. When things became settled in France he returned to his country. In 1810 he was employed in the censorship of the press. In 1814, after the return of the Bourbons, he was made a vicomte. During the Hundred Days he withdrew from public occupation and notice. In 1816 he obtained the place of bibliothécaire conservateur du dépôt de la guerre. He was an unwearied and not altogether unsuccessful author. He translated Addison's *Cato* and Goldsmith's *Essays*.—J. A. D.

DANA, FRANCIS, LL.D., chief-justice of Massachusetts, born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1742. He was an active whig during the revolutionary contest, and a member of the American congress from 1776 to 1778. He went to Europe in the diplomatic service—first to Paris as secretary of legation to John Adams, then to St. Petersburg as minister to Russia, where, though not publicly recognized, he remained till the close of the war. Returning to America, he was again sent to congress in 1784, and, five years after, earnestly advocated the adoption of the federal constitution. President Adams tendered him the office of envoy-extraordinary to France in 1797; but he was too stout a federalist to accept a post which looked at that time towards a conciliation of the Jacobins. He resigned the chief-justiceship in 1806, and died at Cambridge, April 25, 1811.—F. B.

* DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, LL.D., an eminent American mineralogist and geologist, graduated at Yale college in 1838. He received an appointment as one of the scientific corps attached to the United States exploring expedition, under Captain Wilkes, in 1838, which he accompanied during the whole cruise of five years. Returning in 1842, he was occupied for several years in preparing for publication his "Reports" on the results of the expedition in the sciences of zoology and geology. These have been published in a superior style, but unfortunately in very limited editions, by the government of the United States. The papers by Dr. Dana, a "Report on Zoophytes," 1846, on "Geology," 1849, and on "Crustacea," in two large quartos, 1854, rank among the best results of the expedition, and have been very favourably received by the scientific world. Dr. Dana is the author, also, of a comprehensive "Treatise on Mineralogy," which has passed through four editions. In 1850 a professorship of natural history was established in Yale college, and he was appointed to the chair, which he still holds. For several years, also, he has been associated with Professor Silliman in the editorial conduct of the well-known *American Journal of Science and Arts*, commonly called Silliman's Journal.—F. B.

* DANA, RICHARD HENRY, son of Francis Dana, an eminent poet, critic, and essayist, born at Cambridge, Mass., November 15, 1787. He studied law and was admitted to practice, but soon forsook the bar for the more congenial pursuits of literature. A taste pure even to fastidiousness, and a consciousness that his opinions and preferences did not harmonize very well with those which were prevalent in his early days, have prevented him from accomplishing as much as he was qualified for by his fine natural

endowments. He was one of the first in America to doubt the supremacy of Pope in our poetical literature, and to point out the merits of Wordsworth. The influence of Wordsworth is clearly perceptible on his own poetry, which is meditative, philosophical, and dreamy, deeply imbued with a love of nature, but seldom enthusiastic or passionate. It is subdued in tone and chaste in style, and runs to sadness and pathos; many of the descriptive passages in it are finely wrought, and it always betrays nice observation and much subtlety in the portraiture of character. Mr. Dana's literary career began by contributions to the early numbers of the *North American Review*, and for a time he was associated with his relative, Professor Channing, in the editorial conduct of that work. In 1821 he began "The Idle Man," a collection of his essays and stories which appeared in numbers at intervals, but was soon suspended for want of patronage. Dana subsequently contributed to the *New York Review*, which was established in 1825 by his friend Bryant. In 1827 he published "The Buccaneer, and other poems," which immediately became popular, and on which his reputation chiefly depends. Two editions have since appeared of his collected works in prose and verse, and have been favourably received. He has also read in public, but has not published, a course of lectures on Shakspeare, his criticisms being of the same school with those of Schlegel and Coleridge. Mr. Dana is still living in retirement at Boston, and at his country place on the seashore at Cape Ann.—F. B.

* DANA, RICHARD HENRY, jun., son of the preceding, a distinguished American lawyer and man of letters, was born at Cambridge in 1815, and graduated at Harvard college in 1837. While an undergraduate in college, the failure of his sight rendered a sea voyage advisable; and he boldly embarked in August, 1834, as a common sailor on board a brig bound round Cape Horn to California. He returned in September, 1836, with his sight restored, but having suffered hardships enough to cure him effectually of his love of the sea. Four years afterwards, he published a narrative of this adventure in the well-known work, "Two Years before the Mast," which, though it could with difficulty find a publisher, became one of the most popular books which have appeared since the time of Defoe. It has passed through numerous editions in England and America, and has been translated into many European languages. After having graduated at college, Mr. Dana was admitted to the bar, and has risen to the front rank of his profession. Yet his pen has not been idle; he has published "The Seaman's Manual;" has edited, with introductory notices, the *Lectures on Art and Poems* by Washington Allston, and the *Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory* of his relative, Professor Channing; and has contributed to the *North American Review*, and other periodicals. In politics, he has distinguished himself by vigorous opposition to the extension of slavery and the fugitive slave law. He was the chief counsel for the fugitive negro, Anthony Burns, in 1854. His last work is "To Cuba and Back."—F. B.

DANEUS. See DANEAU.

* DANBY, FRANCIS, one of the most distinguished contemporary artists of England, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1790, and received his elementary education at the Royal Dublin Society. His first exhibition took place in that town as early as 1812. After a visit to London he established himself in Bristol, from whence he sent to the London exhibitions some of his most celebrated works—works which reveal extraordinary genius and rare originality. The characteristic of his painting is a combination of landscape and history of the most startling effect. As landscapes they rise to an importance of interest scarcely obtainable by the mere reproduction of the scenes of nature; as historical subjects they present, by the variety of space which they afford to the figures, such abundance of room as is not to be found in the largest canvas of full-sized historical paintings. Removed from home by unfortunate events, he settled for several years in Switzerland, whence he sent most beautiful drawings to England, where the friendly care of D. Colnighi and of G. Robson found for them a willing and advantageous market. This provided to the support of the self-exiled artist, who, after having visited different countries, and gathered from them an infinite number of interesting subjects, rendered by his ready pencil and still readier imagination with the most powerful effect, was in 1841 at last able to return to England, and to settle at Exmouth. Many are the works which, since that time, the prolific artist has contributed to the English exhibitions, all

worthy of the fame he had already obtained before leaving the country. To give an idea of the character of Danby's pictures, as we cannot notice them all, suffice it to mention the "Sunset at Sea after the Storm," a picture purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence; the "Delivery of Israel out of Egypt;" the "Christ Walking on the Sea;" the "Opening of the Seventh Seal;" the "Passage of the Red Sea;" and the "Deluge;" amongst his early works—his "Fairies on the Sea Shore," and the "Golden Age," produced whilst abroad; and last, amongst those he has painted since his return to England, another "Deluge;" the "Valley of Tempe;" the "Last Moment of Sunset;" the "Holiday of the Painter;" "Marius on the Ruins of Carthage;" "Ulysses Leaving Ithaca," &c. Since 1824 Danby has been an associate of the Royal Academy.—R. M.

DANBY, JOHN, a celebrated composer of glees in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He gained ten prizes from the catch-club, for seven glees, two canons, and an ode. Among the first are three which will secure to him a niche in the temple of fame, viz.—"When Sappho Tuned the Raptured Strain;" "Awake Æolian Lyre;" and "The Fairest Flowers the Vale Prefer." He died May 16th, 1798, at the moment a concert was performing for his benefit; for long-continued bad health had much impaired his circumstances.—E. F. R.

DANBY, THOMAS OSBORNE, Earl of, a celebrated English statesman, ultimately created marquis of Caermarthen and duke of Leeds, but is best known in history by the title prefixed to this notice. In early life he was chosen a member of the house of commons, and showed eminent talents both for business and debate, combined with insatiable ambition and indefatigable energy. On the downfall of the infamous cabal administration in 1673, Sir Thomas became lord high treasurer of England, and was soon after created earl of Danby. He became the leader of the great tory and protestant party, and strove to perpetuate their supremacy in the legislature by proposing, in 1675, a law excluding from parliament and office all who refused to take an oath declaring resistance to the royal authority in all cases unlawful. But he strenuously opposed the foreign policy of Charles II., and employed all his efforts to detach that monarch from his alliance with France. His principles, however, were lax, and rather than relinquish his lucrative office, he submitted to connive at, and even to take part in, some of his royal master's scandalous pecuniary transactions with the French king. Some of these transactions were made public through the treachery of the French court, which wished to ruin Danby. He was, in consequence, impeached by the commons, and thrown into prison. Other matters, however, absorbed the attention of the legislature. Danby, after a long confinement, was admitted to bail; the impeachment was allowed to slumber; and at length, in 1685, the house of lords decided that it had been terminated by the dissolution of the parliament in which it originated. Danby became again an active and powerful member of the tory party; but the arbitrary proceedings of James II., and especially his attack upon the privileges of the church, gradually alienated the earl from his cause, and in 1688, he joined in the invitation given to the prince of Orange, and took a prominent part in the proceedings and discussions connected with the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the settlement of the crown on William and Mary. In 1689 Danby was created lord-president of the council. Six years afterwards he was impeached by the commons on a charge of having received a large bribe from an agent of the East India company. An important link in the evidence was wanting, and the impeachment was allowed to drop. But though Danby nominally retained his office of lord-president for a considerable time after the discovery of this disgraceful transaction, his downfall was as irretrievable as it was ignominious. He survived till 1712, and frequently took a part in the debates in the house of lords, but he was never again admitted to any share in the management of public affairs.—J. T.

DANCER, DANIEL, a noted and eccentric English miser of the last century, is said to have been born in 1714, near Harrow-on-the-Hill. He denied himself the necessities of life, and his house at Pinner in Middlesex had not been repaired for half a century at his death in 1774. A Lady Tempest, who called upon him during his last illness, found him lying in an old sack, and, on recommending another covering, was told that as he had come into life without a shirt, he intended to leave it in a similar condition. To this lady he bequeathed property to the amount of five hundred pounds a year; and, after his death,

parcels of bank notes and quantities of gold were found in all sorts of nooks and corners of his dilapidated abode.—F. E.

DANCER, JOHN, an Irish writer who lived in the second half of the seventeenth century. He went to England in 1670. Dancer wrote "A Complete History of the Late Times," and "A Chronicle of the Kingdom of Portugal," and translated several Italian and French works.—R. M., A.

DANCOURT, FLORENT CARTON, was born at Fontainebleau on the 1st November, 1661. His education was committed to the jesuits, who in vain sought to attach him to their order. On leaving their seminary he applied himself to the study of the law, and became an advocate at the early age of seventeen. Love, however, changed his destiny. He became enamoured of Thérèse Lenoir de la Thorillière, the daughter of an actor, married her, and went on the stage in 1685. He was very successful in comedy, and was one of the great favourites in the Comédie Française for over thirty years, and was on several occasions specially honoured by Louis XIV. Dancourt was equally successful as a dramatic author, and composed a vast number of pieces, sufficient to occupy six volumes. He was especially happy in his portraiture of the lower classes of society, and wrote with point and humour. In his fifty-seventh year he withdrew from public life to the seclusion of his estate in Berry. There, in the exercise of devotion, he passed the rest of his days, dying on the 6th December, 1725.—J. F. W.

DANDELOT, FRANÇOIS DE COLIGNY, a French general, was born in 1521. He was the youngest son of Gaspard de Coligny, seigneur of Chatillon, and the brother of the famous admiral of that name. Another brother, Odet, was cardinal archbishop of Toulouse, and became a convert to the protestant faith. Dandelot was the first of the family to embrace the reformed doctrines, and induced his two brothers to follow his example. They concealed their sentiments, however, during the life of Henry II., but Dandelot made an immediate profession of his faith, and was in consequence deprived of his office of colonel-general of infantry. He was of an ardent and impetuous character, and when the liberties of the protestants were assailed, he joined the prince of Condé in urging an appeal to arms; but the admiral, who cherished a great horror of civil war, advocated a milder policy. Dandelot died in 1569, shortly after the battle of Jarnac. His brother, the archbishop, was poisoned by his valet in 1571.—J. T.

DANDOLO, ANDREA, was born in 1307, and was elected doge of Venice in 1343. At the time of his elevation he enjoyed a high and well-merited reputation for his sagacity and the extent of his knowledge. He brought to a successful termination, in 1346, a war with the Turks, and obtained from them permission for the Venetian ships to enter the Ottoman ports in Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. But the opening of the trade with Egypt to the Venetians ultimately led to a war with Genoa, and the anxiety occasioned by it is believed to have caused the death of the doge on 9th September, 1354. Dandolo was the author of the code which bears his name, and of a Latin chronicle of Venice, from the foundation of the city down to the year 1342; it is inserted in Muratori's collection, with a continuation by Cavesino.—J. T.

DANDOLO, ENRICO, one of the most illustrious of the doges of Venice, was born early in the twelfth century. He was elected doge in 1192, at a very advanced age, and administered the affairs of Venice with great prudence and ability. On the formation of the fourth crusade, in the year 1201, under Baldwin, count of Flanders; Simon de Montfort; Louis, count of Blois; and other French noblemen, application was made to the Venetian senate for assistance to convey the crusaders to the Holy Land. Dandolo warmly supported their petition, harangued the people from the pulpit of St. Mark in its favour, and procured for them the loan of money, provisions, and ships. The crusaders, however, having failed to pay their share of the expenses incurred in equipping the fleet, Dandolo stipulated that they should assist in reducing the town of Zara, which had revolted from the republic. In spite of the peremptory prohibition of the pope, the enterprise was undertaken, and Dandolo himself, though aged and almost blind, embarked in the admiral's ship. Zara was assaulted and taken. The pope was obliged to grant the confederates absolution for their act of disobedience; but the indomitable old doge alone refused to ask the pontiff's forgiveness. Constantinople was at this time a prey to endless disorders and confusion. The emperor, Isaac

Angelus, had been dethroned by his own brother; and his son, Alexius, invited the crusaders and Venetians to assist him in restoring his father to the throne. The request was at once acceded to by the confederates; and, forgetting the enterprise to which they had devoted themselves, they sailed for Constantinople, which they reached in June, 1203. The crusaders, along with young Alexius, attacked the city by land, and the Venetians by sea. When the assault was made, Dandolo, then nearly ninety years of age, took his place on the prow of his galley, and was the first man to leap on shore. This part of the city was soon taken, and the standard of St. Mark planted upon the ramparts. After a fierce contest, which lasted for eight days, the usurper was dethroned, and Isaac and his son, for a brief space, were restored to their sovereignty. A fresh revolt of the Greeks, however, took place, and the two emperors were put to death. Dandolo and the crusaders lost no time in inflicting condign punishment upon the rebellious city. Constantinople was taken by assault, pillaged, and partly burnt. An immense booty fell to the captors; and Dandolo, besides many other precious works of art, sent home to Venice the famous bronze horses which still adorn the piazza of St. Mark. The imperial crown was offered to Dandolo by the crusaders, but he wisely declined the dangerous honour, and accepted instead the title of Despot of Romania. He obtained for Venice a large extent of territory, with many important places on the shores of the Mediterranean, and a number of fertile islands from the Adriatic to the Dardanelles. He died soon after at Constantinople in 1205, and was buried in the church of St. Sophia.—J. T.

DANDOLO, FRANCESCO, Doge of Venice from 1327 to 1339, is said to have owed his election to the dexterity which he displayed in bringing to a successful issue a negotiation with the papal court for the removal of the excommunication which Clement V. had pronounced against the Venetians; but the story that he obtained the surname of "Dog," from the humiliation to which he submitted in this affair, is now considered unworthy of credit. During his reign the republic quarrelled with Martin della Scala, the podestat of Verona, and, in conjunction with several of the neighbouring states, invaded and dismembered his dominions. Treviso and Bassano fell to the share of the Venetians, and were their first acquisitions of territory on the mainland. Francesco Dandolo died in 1339.—J. T.

DANDOLO, GIOVANNI, Doge of Venice, was elected to that office in 1280. He displayed great prudence and firmness in his resistance to the oppression of the papal court, which he obliged to yield to his demands on several important occasions. He died in 1289. Sequins are said to have been first struck in his reign.

DANDOLO, VINCENZO, Count, an Italian physician, author, and statesman, was born at Venice in 1758. He was educated at the university of Padua, and on his return to his native city he devoted himself to the study of medicine, in which he acquired a great reputation. The researches in chemistry made by Lavoisier, Berthollet, and others, attracted his attention, and he prepared for the Academy of Sciences in Paris an able memoir, giving an account of the recent discoveries in chemical science. This treatise, which was published in 1796, ran through six editions. Public events, however, at this juncture interrupted his scientific studies. He took a leading part in the revolution which overthrew the Venetian oligarchy; but, on the cession of Venice to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Dandolo, took refuge in Milan, then the capital of the Cisalpine republic. In 1799 he repaired to Paris, where he published in French a philosophical treatise entitled "Les Hommes Nouveaux ou moyen d'opérer une Régénération Nouvelle." A new career opened to him when Dalmatia, an ancient Venetian possession, was united to the new kingdom of Italy. Napoleon appointed Dandolo governor of the province, with the title of provveditor. He devoted himself zealously to the discharge of the duties of his office, and strove by every means in his power to promote both the physical and intellectual improvement of the people. In 1809, when Dalmatia was reunited to the Illyrian provinces, Dandolo resigned his office, and retired to Venice loaded with honours. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a short period in 1813, was spent in retirement. Count Dandolo died in 1819.—J. T.

DANE, NATHAN, an eminent American jurist, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1752, and graduated at Harvard college in 1778. He studied law, and began the practice of it in Beverly, Mass. He was a member of the legislature from 1782

to 1785; of congress, under the old confederation, in 1785-87; and of the Massachusetts senate in 1790, 1794, and 1796. While in congress, he drafted the memorable ordinance of 1787, which for ever excluded slavery from the territory, an act worthy of the eulogy of Mr. Webster in the United States senate in 1830—"I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787. It laid the interdict against personal servitude in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper also than all local constitutions." Mr. Dane was a jurist more than a politician, and did not seek office after this period except for objects connected with his profession. His great work, "A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law," in nine large octavo volumes, is a worthy monument of his learning and industry. Another work of nearly equal extent, "A Moral and Political Survey of America," he left complete in manuscript. Having accumulated a large fortune, he made a munificent use of it by founding and endowing the Dane professorship of law in Harvard college. He died in Beverly, February 15, 1835.—F. B.

DANEAU, LAMBERT (in Latin *DANÆUS*), an eminent theologian of the French protestant church, was born at Orleans in 1530, and occupied himself at first with the study of law; but having resolved to devote himself to theology, he removed for that purpose to Geneva in 1560, and was ordained to the ministry in that city. He afterwards laboured in Leyden, Ghent, and in the university of Orthes in Navarre, where he died in 1596. His writings were very numerous, and extended to almost every department of theology. His "*Loci Communes*" are strictly calvinistic; and he defended the calvinistic principles in numerous polemical pieces with equal zeal against Bellarmine and other Romanists on the one hand, and against Andreæ, Osiander, and other lutherans on the other. Of all his writings the best known is his "*Ethices Christianæ libri tres*." He was the first writer who treated christian ethics as a distinct branch of theology apart from dogmatics.—P. L.

DANÈS, PIERRE, born at Paris in 1497; died in 1577. He was educated at the college of Navarre, under Lascaris and Budé. In 1530 he was appointed by Francis I. professor of Greek at the Collège Royal. Amyot, Brissonius, and Dorat were pupils of his. In 1534 he visited Venice in the suite of the French ambassador. In 1545 he attended the council of Trent on the part of the king of France. An eloquent speech which he made there led to his being made bishop of Lavaur, which, however, did not occur for many years after. Danès was preceptor of the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. When bishop he was again sent to the council of Trent, where he represented the whole episcopal body of France. It is recorded that on one occasion at Trent, a French orator having inveighed against the corruption and profligacy of the church and court of Rome, an Italian prelate smiled bitterly, and, using an equivocal which it is impossible to translate, taunted the French theologian with the expression "*Gallus cantat*." Our Gallic cock's mettle was roused, and he put in the spur, "*Utinam ad Galli cantum Petrus resipisceret*." Pallavicini, who records the retort, says it was not without some effect in shaming the church, which would fain describe itself as typified by Peter, to correct some of its abuses. Danès was a widower when he entered into orders. He had one son, whom he survived. When told of his son's death, he retired to his chamber for half an hour, returned with a cheerful countenance, and spoke of his property as now belonging to the poor. He was a generous man, and when sent as a deputy from the clergy, refused to be reimbursed for the expenses thus thrown on him. He was buried at St. Germain-des-Près. He published a translation of Pliny under the name of Pierre Belletière, a servant of his, to whom he left a large legacy. A relative of his, Pierre Hilaire Danès, published a collected edition of his works and an account of his life. He wrote a good deal under other names.—J. A., D.

DANFORTH, THOMAS, a distinguished magistrate in the early history of New England, was born in England in 1622, and was brought by his father to Massachusetts in 1634. He resided in Cambridge, and held the office of "assistant" twenty years, ending in 1679, when he was elected deputy-governor of the colony. He was afterwards made a judge of the superior court, and in 1681 was appointed president of the district of Maine, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In this office he continued till the arrival of Andros in 1686. He was

the first treasurer of Harvard college, to which he left a valuable bequest. He was zealously attached to the old colonial charter, and with Gookin, Cooke, and others, vehemently opposed the acceptance of the new charter of 1691. He was a leader of the popular party in opposing the tyranny of Andros; but after the deposition of that governor, by his prudence and firmness prevented the people from committing any excesses. It was very honourable to him that he manfully opposed the proceedings of the courts during the witchcraft delusion of 1692. He died at Cambridge, Mass., November 5, 1699.—F. B.

DANGEAU, LOUIS DE COURCILLON, Abbé de, born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1728. He was descended in the maternal line from the family of Duplessis-Mornay, a Calvinist family, and of the old noblesse. In the *Memoirs* of St. Simon he is amusingly described as making the "bagatelles of orthography the business of life." Voltaire gives him the doubtful praise of being an "excellent academicien." When young he visited Poland, and made good use of his time there. He learned several languages, and formed an acquaintance with the prelate, afterwards Pope Clement X., from whom he obtained the appointment of chamberlain, which was continued to him during the pontificate of Innocent XII. The Huguenot noble had been made a good catholic, and of his conversion Bossuet claimed the credit. Dangeau now purchased the office of reader to the king. This involved no very serious duties, and entitled him to appear at court. The conversion of Dangeau was stimulated by the gift of a valuable benefice, and, in the fervour of his new-born zeal, he said he would never take another. In 1682 he was elected a member of the Academy. Dangeau regarded himself as badly used on finding Fenelon preferred to him as preceptor of the duc de Bourgogne. He had plans of teaching chronology by dissected maps and conversation cards. He also ranged the kings of France in their proper places in some royal game of goose. He lived in good society, and was able to bring to his weekly reunions many of the most distinguished persons in Paris—the cardinal de Polignac, the marquis d'Hôpital, the abbé Dubois, and the abbé de Choisy. De Choisy he claimed the honour of having converted to the church. Zeal here was actual capital, and another benefice was his reward. Dangeau's grand passion was grammar. "Happen what may," said the proud academicien, "I have in my portefeuille two thousand verbs well conjugated." Genealogy was another of his passions. Both on grammar and the science of "blason" he wrote several works.—J. A., D.

DANGEAU, PHILIPPE DE COURCILLON, Marquis de, born in 1638, and died in 1720. He was of an old Calvinist family, but at an early age became a convert to Romanism. In 1657 and 1658 he served under Turenne as captain of a cavalry regiment. After the peace of the Pyrenees, he passed into the service of Spain. On his return to France he was received at the court of Louis XIV. with universal admiration. Fontenelle speaks of his great military and still greater social talents. The queen-mother, Anne Marie, and the queen, Marie Thérèse, listened with delight to his anecdotes of the court of Madrid, told in the language of their country. Dangeau had skill and success in play, and won considerable sums from the ladies. Colbert, the great financier, who had to supply the expenses of the palace, was startled and displeased at the demands that were continually made upon him. It would appear that unfair play was suspected, and the king is said to have one day watched the game, and satisfied himself that all was fair. He was soon after this made colonel of the king's regiment, and employed on several diplomatic missions. Dangeau, at all times vain, became, as the king's favour increased, the vainest of men. One of his offices was grand-master of the royal and military orders of our lady of Mount Carmel, and of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. He dealt with these as if they were realities, made solemn appointments to imaginary offices, and did not perceive that all men laughed at his seriousness—that he was, to use the amusing phrase of St. Simon—"Chamarré de ridicules." He appears to have been exceedingly shrewd and awake to his own interests. Beginning with little or nothing, he was enabled easily to purchase the office of reader to the king—an office which was an entire sinecure, but which gave him rights of entrées du petit souper, &c. The demon of rhyme, that so often misleads men from the path of interest, he had entirely under his control, and through his exercise of it, more than once obtained objects from the king which had been refused him

when he used plain prose. He purchased his office of governor of Tourenne. He married the daughter of Count von Löwenstein—she was maid of honour to the dauphiness. St. Simon traces to this marriage his being admitted a member of the French Academy. For more than thirty years of his life he wrote each day a journal of the incidents of the day; there was no concealment of the fact, and the king himself constantly amused himself with reading it. St. Simon and Voltaire both give unmeasured abuse to the work; but in St. Simon's case we can easily trace jealousies arising from their relation to the court, and occasionally seeking the same objects of ambition. Large extracts, many of them very entertaining and instructive, have been printed from Dangeau's journal, and it is to be regretted that no perfect copy has been published.—J. A., D.

* **DANGER, E. P.**, a French chemist, born about 1800. He is chiefly known by the experiments he performed, in conjunction with M. Ch. Flaudin, on the detection of arsenic, antimony, and mercury in cases of poisoning, the results of which, confirmed by a committee of the Académie des Sciences, have upset the theory of Orfila, that arsenic exists naturally in the human tissues. Danger has published a work on the blowpipe, in which he points out a simple method of making various kinds of chemical and philosophical apparatus.—F. P.

* **DANHAUSER, JOSEPH**, born at Vienna in 1805, a very celebrated Austrian painter. The son of a statuary and upholsterer, he had been expected to follow the paternal career; but during his studies at the Viennese academy, and in accordance with the advice of Professor Krafft, the distinguished architect, he consecrated himself to the historical and genre branches of painting, in which he obtained a most decided success. The death of his father entailed on him the completion of many works quite alien to his profession, in his treatment of which he evinced extraordinary ingenuity.—R. M.

DANIEL, ARNAUD (provençal). See **ARNAUD P.**

DANIEL, GABRIEL, born at Rouen in 1649; died at Paris in 1728. Daniel was educated by the jesuits, and entered into that order in 1667. He taught theology for some years at one of the provincial colleges, and afterwards was employed by them at Paris as bibliothécaire. In 1694 he published an answer to Pascal's Provincial Letters. In 1713 he published his "History of France." It instantly obtained high reputation, and he was rewarded by the office of historiographe du roi, with a pension of two thousand francs. He has disentangled the obscurities of the earlier history, and rendered it readable if not credible. The count de Boulainvilliers says, in his *Memoires sur le Gouvernement de France*, that ten thousand blunders may be pointed out in Daniel's history. Voltaire says the blunders Boulainvilliers alludes to are of little comparative moment; that the real fault of Daniel's work is, that he knows nothing of the constitution of his country; that its true history is not seen or told; that he is silent as to rights and usurpations; and that he knows nothing of the spirit of its laws. We fear that this is too true. The history of the early kings of France, Daniel says, is more interesting than that of early Rome, inasmuch as Clovis and Dagobert had a larger territory than Romulus and Numa. There is a great deal of this unmeaning writing. Daniel is not to be depended on in anything where the interests of the jesuits are concerned. Where his prejudices do not interfere he is candid and impartial. He is praised by Augustin Thierry and Henri Martin.—J. A., D.

* **DANIEL, HERMANN ADALBERT**, a German theological writer, was born at Köthen, 18th November, 1812, and studied theology in the university of Halle, where he was afterwards appointed professor in the pedagogium. Besides his two great works—"Thesaurus Hymnologicus," and "Codex Liturgicus,"—he has written a number of theological treatises and monographs, and a highly popular handbook of geography.—K. E.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, an English poet and historian, was the son of a music master, and was born in 1562, near Taunton, in Somersetshire. He was educated at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, where he remained three years, devoting himself chiefly to the study of poetry and history. He quitted the university, however, without taking a degree, "his geny being," according to Anthony à Wood, "more prone to easier and smoother subjects than in pecking and hewing at logic." He resided for some time with the noble family of Pembroke, and it is probable that he was maintained by them at Oxford. He was subsequently appointed tutor to the celebrated Lady Anne Clifford, who

became countess of Pembroke, and showed her regard for her "well-linguaged" tutor by erecting a monument to his memory. In the reign of James VI., Daniel was nominated gentleman-extraordinary and one of the grooms of the chamber to Queen Anne. He was also appointed master of the queen's revels, and inspector of the plays to be represented by the juvenile performers. Mr. Campbell says, that at the death of Spenser, "Daniel furnished, as a voluntary laureate, several masks and pageants for the court, but retired, with apparent mortification, before the ascendant favour of Jonson." The latter seems to have regarded Daniel as a rival, and speaks with derision of some of his verses. But the friendship of Shakspeare and Selden might have compensated the amiable poet for this unworthy treatment. Towards the close of his life Daniel retired to a farm at Beckington in Somersetshire, where he died in October, 1619, "beloved, honoured, and lamented." The works of Daniel are comprised in two considerable volumes. His larger poems are "somewhat a flat," as one of his contemporaries remarked. His "History of the Civil Wars between York and Lancaster," and his "Complaint of Rosamond," are rather versified narratives than poems, though they contain many stanzas which exhibit the combination of graceful language with beautiful description and sweetness of thought. "The Tragedy of Cleopatra" is composed in alternate rhymes, with choruses on the antique model. A poetical dialogue, entitled "Musophilus," written in terza-rima verse, is by some reckoned his masterpiece. "A Letter from Octavia to Mark Antony" is characterized by great dramatic power. "Hymen's Triumph"—a pastoral tragi-comedy—says Coleridge, "exhibits a continued series of first-rate beauties in thought, passion, and imagery, and in language and metre is so faultless, that the style of that poem may without extravagance be declared to be imperishable English." Besides these poems, Daniel is the author of a tragedy named "Philotas;" "The Queen's Arcadia," a pastoral tragi-comedy; of several masques, odes, and epistles; and of fifty-seven sonnets to Delia. His prose works are "A Defence of Rhyme," published in 1611, and a "History of England, in two parts, extending from the Norman conquest to the end of the reign of Edward III."—a judicious and popular work written in a clear, simple, and agreeable style. It was continued to the death of Richard III. by John Trussler, an alderman of Winchester, but the continuation is inferior to the original work. Daniel's writings are now most undeservedly neglected.—J. T.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, an ingenious artist and traveller, died in Ceylon in 1811, aged thirty-six years. Having gone early in life to the Cape of Good Hope, Daniel, along with two scientific companions, penetrated further in a north-eastern direction than any preceding European travellers. Some of the drawings which he made during this journey appeared in his work entitled "African Scenery." He took a large collection of illustrations of African life with him to England on his return in 1804. He afterwards went to Ceylon, intent on prosecuting his favourite studies and researches.—A. M., A.

DANIELE, FRANCESCO, a distinguished Italian antiquary and historian, was born in 1740. He was royal historiographer to Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and secretary to the Academia Ercolanese. In this latter position he was indefatigable in his researches, and contributed largely to the antiquarian discoveries made in Herculaneum. He published many valuable works, and was a member of many learned societies, including the Royal Society of London. Daniele lost his posts upon the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in 1799, but Joseph Bonaparte gave him a pension in 1806. He died in 1812.—J. F. W.

DANIEL, JOHN FREDERICK (1790-1845), late professor of chemistry in King's college, London, eminent as a chemist, electrician, and meteorologist, was the son of George Daniell, Esq., of West Humble, Surrey, a bencher of the middle temple. He received an excellent classical education under his father's roof; and evinced in boyhood a remarkable taste for natural and experimental philosophy. At an early age he was placed in the sugar refinery establishment of a relative, where he introduced some important improvements in the manufacture. His love of science induced him to attend the chemical lectures of his friend Professor Brande, and conjointly with him in the year 1816, he started the journal of the Royal Institution, afterwards known as the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Art*, in which his earlier researches were published. These embraced various points in chemistry and meteorology; among them was a description

of the Dewpoint hygrometer, since so well known under his name. In 1823 he collected and published his various meteorological papers, under the title of "Meteorological Essays," which exerted a remarkable influence upon the study of meteorology. This treatise was the first attempt to seize meteorological phenomena in their most general point of view, and to reduce them as a whole to the well-known laws of physics. This had previously been done for detached portions of the subject; but Mr. Daniell was the first to deduce, from well-established premises, the laws of the earth's atmosphere. He determined, by deduction, the existence of two equal and opposite currents between the equator and the poles, both in the northern and southern hemispheres. He traced their influence on the barometer, and was enabled to explain the phenomena of the trade winds, and to assign a probable reason for the horary oscillations of the barometer. In 1824 he published an important paper "On Climate considered in its applications to Horticulture," in which he particularly insisted upon the necessity of maintaining a humid atmosphere in houses devoted to the growth of tropical plants, which completely altered the mode of treatment of these forms of vegetation; and to which Dr. Lindley says "we mainly owe our superiority to our predecessors" in this respect. Shortly before this he became managing director of the Continental Gas Company, and aided in making the arrangements by which many of the continental towns have since been lighted. His attention was thus necessarily turned to the manufacture of gas, and he contrived a process of obtaining it from rosin, which at one time was used to some extent in the preparation of portable gas. In 1827 he engaged warmly in the formation of the Society for promoting Useful Knowledge, and wrote and edited several of the books published under their auspices—amongst others the treatise on chemistry. On the foundation of King's college, London, in 1830, he was appointed professor of chemistry in that institution—a post which he retained until his decease. About this time he invented his register pyrometer, for ascertaining high temperatures—such as the heats of furnaces, the melting-points of metals, &c., an instrument which is still the best of its kind, and for which he received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society. In 1836 Mr. Daniell commenced those electrical researches which led him to discover the cause of the rapid decline in power of the batteries of Wollaston's construction, and which enabled him to contrive his sulphate of copper, or constant battery, an invention which rendered his name a household word with electricians, and gave a great impulse to the practical applications of voltaic electricity. For this invention he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society. Continuing his researches in this field, he in 1839, 1840, and 1844, published his investigations "On the Electrolysis of Secondary Compounds," which afforded powerful experimental support to the views of Davy on the composition of salts, and which have been advocated on other grounds by many eminent chemists. In 1839 also appeared his "Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy," a work presenting, in a succinct and connected form, a general view of the different varieties of molecular forces, which are here discussed in a manner both striking and original. He was soon afterwards appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Society, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. His death occurred suddenly whilst attending a sitting of the council of the Royal Society. After making some remarks upon the water barometer, which he had constructed for the society, and the boiling of which he had just superintended, he was seized with symptoms of apoplexy, which in a few minutes terminated his life. In person he was tall and large, and his frank and generous disposition was displayed in his whole mien and bearing. He went but little into society, and to appreciate fully the excellence of his character, he needed to be seen in the bosom of his own family. His manner was extremely modest and unassuming. His style of lecturing was sound, and his diction forcible and expressive, rather than easy or flowing. He possessed a rare union of great intellectual power, with large benevolence, and the unassuming graces of a christian. He was married in 1817 to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir William Rule, surveyor of the navy, whom he survived several years.—W. A. M.

DANIELSON, ANDERS, a member of the Swedish diet, born at the Rytterholdsgaard Bräkås, in Gingrid parish, West Göthland, on January 14, 1784. He received in his youth instruction in writing and arithmetic from the minister of the parish, and

afterwards served as clerk of assize, in which office he gained that knowledge of the law and the administration of justice which afterwards was so valuable to him as member of the diet. He was first elected in 1809, after which time he continued uninterruptedly to represent his district; and indeed, so greatly did the public confidence in his integrity and ability increase, that finally he was elected for seven and twenty districts, exercising, by the decision of his character and the acuteness of his judgment, great influence in the diets of 1828-30 and 1834-35. Greatly reduced in his circumstances, his later years were gloomed by anxiety, and he died at his estate of Forsbäck, near Göteborg, on April 27, 1839.—M. H.

* DANIELSON, DANIEL CORNELIUS, principal physician of St. Jörgens and Lungegaard's hospitals in Bergen, born in Bergen on July 4, 1815, has acquired a great celebrity by his careful and interesting study of Norwegian leprosy, on which subject, in conjunction with Professor W. Boeck of Christiania, he published his work on Leprosy—"Om Spedalskhed," Christiania, 1847; and "Samling af Jagttagelser om Hudens Sygdomme" (Collection of facts relative to skin diseases), Christiania, 1855. Danielson is also known for his researches in natural history. In connection with M. Sars and J. Koren he has published "Fauna Littoralis Norvegicæ;" and in connection with M. Sars "Bidrag til Pectinibranchiernes Udviklings-histore," 1851; and with J. Koren, "Zoologiska Bidrag." During the visit of Prince Napoleon to Bergen in 1856, he was made a knight of the legion of honour.—M. H.

DANISCHVAR, born in 600; a Persian historian, called "the Father of the oral and poetical history of the kings of Persia." There are many points of comparison between Homer and the Persian epic poet Danischvar; our space precludes us from entering upon the parallel, which would deserve a separate essay. One coincidence, however, may be noticed as to the martial enthusiasm the verses of both poets inspire. The Persian soldiery when about to engage in combat are accustomed to sing aloud certain passages of the Shah-Nameh, collected by Danischvar; which practice has the effect of inspiring them to absolute fury, as the verses of Homer did the warriors of Greece, or, as the Runic lays of the Skalds were wont to animate the fierce Berserkers of old Norway. Danischvar's work is a series of oral traditions and poems, containing the "History of Persia from Kioomurs to Ysedjird;" that is, from the earliest times to the conquest of that empire by the Arabs. Danischvar lived in the time of Ysedjird, the last emperor of the Sassanides, who took steps to secure the perfection of the new plan on which the leading traditions, as collected by Danischvar, had been arranged. The writings of these oral traditions are in Pehler, the most celebrated of the dialects of ancient Persia; with a copious glossary of the obsolete and technical Zend and Deri terms. In 851 Jacob, the reigning shah of Persia, had Danischvar's collection translated into Persian, and thereby rendered a signal service to the students of eastern literature, the difficulties of which have been greatly lightened by the immortal Aboul Kasim Firdousee's Shah-Nameh—a heroic poem, or rather a series of poems, on Persian history, carefully collated with a number of Danischvar's oldest and best MSS., and illustrated by an admirable versification; also with an appendix containing the interpolated episodes found in Danischvar's different manuscripts.—CH. T.

DANNECKER, HEINRICH VON, born in 1758 at Stuttgart; died there in 1836. He is the German sculptor who, amongst those of modern times, has led the most successful career with comparatively the least amount of talent. On his first start in life he was made court-sculptor at Stuttgart, in which capacity he was sent to Paris to complete his studies under Pajou; and thence to Rome, where he is said to have received instruction from Canova. Expectation was honoured in Dannecker as scarcely the most complete performance ever was in other less fortunate men. His progress from town to town, from one country to another, was a series of ovations. The most distinguished amateurs vied with each other in aping the blind patronage of dukes and kings. Amongst the many works that such a run of favour gave him opportunity to produce, the one which is best known, and which recapitulates in itself all the merits and faults of his style, is the "Ariadne" at Frankfort. A plump female of massive forms, reposing in a kind of plastic attitude upon and along the back of a tiger of the most solid and stony appearance, is the subject. This group, carved with

moderate skill out of a spotless piece of Carrara marble, as set off by its proprietor, Mr. Bethmann, with the utmost ingenuity of satisfied if not intelligent ownership, produced throughout Germany the most exaggerated and preposterous sensation. This unaccountable *eclat* can only be compared with that which was got up in England for the Greek slave of the American sculptor Power; but, whilst the good sense of the British public has, either through effect of comparison with the works of English artists, or intuitive discovery of the smallness of the work of the momentary idol, allowed this latter to sink into almost complete oblivion, the favour in which Dannecker's "Ariadne" is now held is as enthusiastic as ever. Many of Dannecker's productions command enough praise to make his native country proud of him as a fertile artist; but to put him on a par with Dörmér, Rauch, Reitschel, and other like German sculptors of modern times, can only serve to provoke ridicule of his works, and detract from his real merits. Such foolish flattery is far from enhancing the fame of the sculptor.—R. M.

* DANNER, LOVISE CHRISTINE, born at Copenhagen of the middle-class family Rasmussen, on April 21, 1814, and married on August 7, 1850, in the castle church of Frederiksborg, by Bishop Mynster, to King Frederik VII. of Denmark; on which occasion the rank, title, and arms of the feudal countess of Danner were added to her name.—M. H.

DANREMONT, CHARLES-MARIE-DENIS, Count de, a French general, was born in 1783, and killed in 1837. He served with the grand army in 1806-7, in Dalmatia in 1808-9, in Spain and Portugal in 1811-12, and with the grand army again in 1813. He became a captain in 1809, a major in 1811, and colonel in 1813, on the battle-field of Lutten. After the first abdication of Napoleon, Danremont was appointed an officer in the royal body guard, and followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent. On the return of the Bourbons he was appointed colonel of the legion of the Côte d'Or, and became a major-general in 1821. After holding in succession various military offices, he was in 1830 appointed to command the first brigade of the second division of the army of Africa. He was soon after elevated to the rank of lieutenant-general, nominated a peer in 1835, and in 1837 appointed to discharge the functions of governor-general of the French possessions in North Africa. In this year an expedition was undertaken against Constantine, and the chief command was conferred on Danremont, who was killed on the 12th of October, the day fixed for the assault.—J. T.

DANSSE DE VILLOISON, J. B. G. See VILLOISON.

* DANTAN, ANTOINE LAURENT, surnamed THE ELDER, to distinguish him from his brother Jean Pierre, was born in 1798, at St. Cloud, and studied sculpture, first under his father, then under Bosio. Having proceeded to Rome, he there completed his studies, and on his return to France produced several works which, both by cleverness of invention and delicacy of execution, commanded general approbation. Amongst his best works are to be considered a group of a bathing youth playing with a dog, and a statue of an Italian vintager. His busts are equally remarkable for finish and character; that of the beautiful and lamented Mme. Paul Delaroché, exhibited in 1855 in Paris, is one of the best specimens. The charms of this exquisite work were enhanced by a sober application of colour, to temper the objectionable whiteness of the marble. The effect produced by this application of colour was a most complete victory over the prejudices of those who strive to oppose the readdition of polychromy, as used at the best time of Greek art, for the improvement and completion of a certain kind of sculpture.—R. M.

* DANTAN, JEAN PIERRE, the younger brother of the preceding, and like him the pupil of his father, and of Bosio, succeeded to a remarkable degree in portrait-busts and statuettes; and abandoning himself to his extraordinary facility in catching the most salient and characteristic features of people, finished by producing the cleverest caricatures that have ever been executed in sculpture. Those of Paganini, Alexander Dumas, Wellington, Brougham, Talleyrand, Rossini, &c., are unparalleled examples of his satiric skill and humour. They possess all the points, both moral and physical, of his subjects; yet never, even in the least, degenerate into insulting personality or trivial fun. The favour with which these caricatures were received all over the world, has seldom been vouchsafed to more serious works of art. These specimens have, besides, given rise to thousands of similar attempts by other sculptors; but none of them have, as yet, produced anything which can at all be compared even to the

weakest of Dantan's intellectual jokes. Like his brother he also contributed to the great French exhibition of 1855.—R. M.

DANTE, ALIGHIERI, born at Florence in May, 1265, son of Alighiero degli Alighieri and his wife Bella. Dante's ancestors were noble; in the *Divina Commedia* he speaks of being descended from Cacciaguida, who fell in the crusades, and whose son took his mother's name, Alighieri. Of Dante's youth little is known; and the first fact of importance narrated by all his biographers, is the extraordinary affection he conceived for Beatrice Portinari, when only nine years of age. Beatrice was nearly a year younger when they first met at a festival at the house of her father, and Boccaccio says, that "young as Dante was, her image was at once engraved so deeply upon his heart, that from that hour to the end of his life never was it effaced;" and when she died, he "suffered an affliction so profound, and shed so many and such bitter tears, that his friends believed they could end only in death." Except this early love, too many of the facts and dates connected with Dante's life, which have been the subject of volumes of learned discussion, remain, and seem destined to remain, uncertain; the places where he studied, his masters—amongst whom we only know for a certainty Brunetto Latini—his friends, if we except Guido Cavalcanti, Giotto, Casella, the musician (who set many of his canzoni to music, and whom he introduces with much affection in the *Commedia*); Charles Martel, king of Hungary; Forese, brother to Corso Donato; his sister Piccarda, and perhaps one or two others whom he names in the poem—are involved in obscurity. Boccaccio describes him as skilled in painting and music, and expert in all manly exercises. Some years after the death of Beatrice, Dante married Gemma Donati, by whom he had five sons, and one daughter, named Beatrice, who took the veil. Three of his sons died young. Pietro and Jacopo lived to edit their father's great poem and write a commentary upon it. Dante appears to have early taken an active part in public affairs; and we hear of him, when quite young, as having fought against the Ghibellines at Campaldino, and also in the wars against the Pisans. The fame of his studies, and his reputation for prudence and inviolable firmness and honesty, raised him, while yet in the prime of life, to the highest dignities of the republic; in 1300 he was elected one of the priors of Florence. All Italy was at that time divided between the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines—the Guelphs the supporters of the priesthood, and the Ghibellines the supporters of the empire. Florence was at the same time distracted by the quarrels of two powerful families, the Donati and the Cerchi, and their adherents. The discord was increased by the arrival in Florence of the chiefs of the Neri and Bianchi, two rival factions of Pistoia, who came to submit their differences to the arbitration of the senate. The Bianchi allied themselves with the Cerchi, the Neri with the Donati. In a secret assembly held by the Neri, it was resolved to entreat the pope, Boniface VIII., to invite Charles de Valois to march against Florence, to put an end to these discords, and reform the state. The step justly irritated the Bianchi; they armed themselves, and hastened to the priors to accuse their adversaries of conspiring against the public liberty. The Neri armed in their turn, the whole town was in agitation, and a conflict was imminent, when the priors, on the advice of Dante, banished the leaders of both the rival factions. But he thus provoked against himself the hatred of both parties, and that of Boniface and the supporters of Charles de Valois, by causing his offered mediation to be refused; for as he himself says—"In politia obliqua bonus homo est malus civis." Boniface, who feared and disliked the Bianchi, now urged Charles to march on Florence. He did so, but only to take possession of the town on his own account. The Neri triumphed, and Dante was the principal object of their vengeance. Accused on the strength of a forged document, and even whilst he was ambassador to Boniface VIII., of extorting money, he was sentenced to make pecuniary reparation, and to two years' banishment. His house was given up to pillage, and his lands devastated. Three months afterwards, he having neither paid the fine, nor sought to justify himself, his enemies condemned him to be burnt to death—"ubique comburatur sic quod moriatur." Then began for Dante "the hell of exile—that slow, bitter, lingering death, which none can know but the exile himself—that consumption of the soul, which has only one hope to console it."

He seems to have several times traversed the whole of Italy, and to have visited Paris. He wandered, unshaken by poverty and suffering, "from province to province, from city to city,

from court to court, to see if among the heads of parties, among warriors of renown, he might find a man who could or would save Italy, and he found no one." He says of himself that he was tossed about like a ship without sail or rudder, driven through every port, harbour, and shore, by the bleak wind of grievous poverty. He bore himself proudly under his great adversity, taking refuge in his conscience—"sotto l'usbergo del sentirsi puro;" and when, some time after, he was offered permission to return to the Florence he loved so well, under condition of publicly asking pardon, he refused in a magnificent letter still extant—"Estne ista revocatio gloriosa, qua Dante Alighierius revocatus ad patriam, per trilustrum fere perperussu exilium?" he asks. "Hæcne meruit innocentia manifesta quibuslibet? . . . Absit a viro philosophiæ domestico temeraria terreni cordis humilitas, ut more cuiusdam scioli et aliorum infamium, quasi vincetus, ipse se patiatur offerri! Absit a viro predicante justitiam, ut perperussu injuriam, inferentibus, velut bene-merentibus, pecuniam suam solvat! Non est hæc via redeunti ad patriam, pater mi. . . . Quod si per nullam talem Florentia introitur, nunquam Florentiam introibo," &c. It was during this brave life of trial and distress that he composed the greater part of the "*Divina Commedia*," which he calls "the sacred poem, to which both heaven and earth have lent a hand." In it the noble pride of his soul is manifested in the disdainful silence he preserves as to his personal enemies, not one of whom (save Boniface VIII. "whom it was necessary to punish in the name of religion and Italy") has he placed in hell. He seems to have applied to them the words spoken by Virgil in the beginning of the poem, of those who have been worthy neither of heaven nor hell. "Non ragioniam di lor, ma guarda e passa." Equally strong in love and hatred, it was the love of right, and the hatred of wrong that inspired him—never love of himself, nor hatred of other men. The poem which chronicles the destiny of the human race, chronicles also the poet's own struggles "with the wanderings of his understanding, with the fire of the poet, with the fury of his passions." It chronicles the "purification of heart by which he passed from the hell of struggle to the heaven of victory, 'in violenta e disperata pace' . . . his desire to live in the future, in the *second life*." . . . The grand thought of a mutual responsibility, joining in one bond the whole human race, was ever and ever before his eyes. The connection between this world and the next, between one period of life and the remainder, is brought forward every moment in the poem. A feeling of tenderness, engendered by this idea, gleams across the Purgatorio, and even finds its way into the Inferno. The spirits even there anxiously ask for tidings of the earth, and desire to send back news of themselves."

The limits of a biographical sketch render impossible an adequate description of a work so gigantic as the "*Divina Commedia*," which the Abbé Lamennais describes as having been created, to sum up, and be the expression and monument of the whole middle ages, before they passed away into the abyss. "Grand, terrible, and lugubrious is the immense apparition. One feels as if witnessing a mighty funeral, and hearing the service of the dead in a huge cathedral draped in black. Yet, meanwhile, a breath of life, of a life destined to assume a higher and purer development than that which has expired, passes through the aisles, and rises to the vaulted roof of the immense edifice—the quickening of a new life thrills through its mighty womb. The great poem is at once a tomb and a cradle—the splendid tomb of a world passing away, the cradle of a dawning brighter world to come. It is a porch that unites two temples—the temple of the past and the temple of the future. The past has deposited therein its religion, its ideas, its science, as the Egyptians deposited their kings and symbolic gods in the sepulchres of Thebes and Memphis. The future brings to it its aspirations and the germs of its progress, swathed in the newborn language of a splendid poetry. It is a mystic infant that draws its life from the two sources of sacred tradition and profane fiction—Moses and St. Paul, Homer and Virgil. Its glance turned towards Greece and Rome announces Petrarch, Boccaccio, and a host to come; its thirst for light and knowledge, its eager search into the mysteries of the universe and its laws and constitution, foretells Galileo. Night still broods over the earth, but the horizon is streaked with the coming dawn."

In one of his wanderings across the mountains of Lunigiana, shortly before his death, Dante knocked at the gate of the monastery of Santa Croce del Corvo. The monk who opened

to the pale stranger asked—"What seek you here?" Dante gazed around with one of those looks in which the soul speaks from within, and slowly answered—"Pacem." "There is in this scene," says Joseph Mazzini, "something suggestive of thoughts that lead up to the eternal type of all martyrs of genius and love, praying to his Father, to the Father of all, upon the mount of Olives, for peace of soul and strength for the sacrifice." We last hear of the wanderer at Ravenna, at the house of Guido Novello da Polenta, father of the unhappy Francesca da Rimini. Guido, being at that time at war with Venice, sent Dante as ambassador to the republic. The Venetian senate refused him an audience, and he returned to Ravenna, where he died soon after at the age of fifty-six, and was buried with every mark of honour and affection by Guido Novello.

Numerous as have been the biographies of Dante, his life has never been—perhaps can never now be—adequately written. Alike as a man, as a religious thinker, and as a politician, he has been misunderstood by his biographers. Most of them have given themselves infinite trouble to prove him an orthodox catholic, and upon this subject the reader unacquainted with Dante's own writings may consult with advantage Ugo Foscolo's admirable *Discorso sul Testo della Commedia*. Foscolo proves what may be fully deduced from the "Convito," and the eleventh canto of the "Paradiso," that "Dante's religion was derived directly from the first fathers of the church, whose enlarged views had already been departed from by the Roman papacy of the thirteenth century. His views of the progressive perfecting of the principle of human nature in a future life, and of the participation of all men in the spirit of God, open the way for the still further development of christian truth itself. To him the papacy was nothing more than the instrument of spiritual organization." To judge this great poet as a *man*, a study of his minor works—the "Vita Nuova" especially, which is an account of his love for Beatrice, written after her death—is necessary. This exquisite little book is the outpouring of the incense of Dante's soul in gratitude to God for the joy of loving. It is full of purity, gentleness, and delicacy; the prose of much of it has been declared by the greatest of Italian critics to be a finished model of language and style, surpassing the best pages of Boccaccio, while many of the sonnets are, far beyond the most admired of Petrarch's, almost untranslatable, so exquisite are they in their construction, and so purely Italian in their harmony. The once vexed question as to the real existence of Beatrice has long been settled. It is difficult to understand how, in the face of the internal evidence of the book itself, to say nothing of historical dates and facts, learned men should so long have persisted, first, in making of Beatrice an abstraction, then in admitting in her two distinct beings, the Beatrice of the poet and the Beatrice of the theologian; thus destroying, as Mazzini justly observes, the progressive continuity which constitutes the peculiar genius of the love of Dante: for "it is precisely this endeavour to place a link between the real and the ideal, between the symbol and the invisible, between earth and heaven, which converts the love of Dante into something that has no analogy upon earth that we know of—a work of purification and idealization that stands by itself, pointing out the mission of woman and of love. She who inspired Dante here below, became his angel, his guardian angel in heaven. Death itself disappeared before the mighty love that was kindled in the heart of the poet; it transformed, it purified all things." Deeply tender and self-forgetting, the love of Dante is from the first mournful and resigned to sorrow. At an age when other men think only of hope and pleasure, his first dream is of death—the death of Beatrice. Love leads him to duty and to charity. "Whenever and wherever she appeared before me, I had no longer an enemy in the world; such a flame of charity was kindled in my heart, causing me to forgive everyone who had offended me." He tells us that, after the death of Beatrice, he felt that fresh duties were imposed upon him; he resolved to render himself even more worthy of her, to keep his love for her to the last day of his life, and to bestow upon her an immortality on earth by "saying of her that which had never yet been said of mortal woman." He kept his vow. "His union with Gemma Donati, in spite of the assertions of some who believe it to have been unhappy, appears to have been calm and cold; rather the accomplishment of a social duty than the result of an irresistible impulse of the heart. He inspired himself by her memory, not only in the magnificent pages which he consecrated to her towards the close

of his life in his poem, but in the worship for woman which pervades it from one end to the other. Beatrice was the muse of his understanding, the angel of his soul, the consoling spirit which sustained him in exile, in poverty—under a cheerless, wandering, denuded existence, if ever there was one."

Another consequence of the neglect into which the minor, and especially the prose writings of Dante have been suffered to fall, is the narrow and mistaken view generally entertained of his political character and life. The right understanding of that character can only be attained by seeking to penetrate and comprehend the inner life of his soul, the Titanic *idea* that governed his every act and inspired his every word. This cannot be done by consulting the old biographers and annotators, but only by a careful study of the medium in which Dante lived, and of his works, "the minor works especially, which more distinctly reveal to us the man and the Italian, and were evidently designed by him as a preparation for the great poem itself, which is the crown of the edifice he erected." Most of his biographers have been at infinite labour and trouble to excuse and explain to us how he was "sometimes a Guelph and sometimes a Ghibelline, owing to the violence of party, the influence of great and extreme passions," &c., thereby revealing not only their misconception of Dante, but of the true meaning of the struggle between Guelphism and Ghibellinism itself. The names of Guelph and Ghibelline, which in Germany only conveyed the idea of a family quarrel, signified far more in Italy. "There Ghibellinism was feudality, the *noblesse*—Guelphism was the community, the *people*. If it supported the pope, it was because the pope supported it." The people triumphed, the community established itself irrevocably free and equal; and although, from wealth or military skill, certain noble families might still obtain supreme power in some of the towns, "the nobility, as a *caste*, was completely effaced. . . . The people, the conquerors, stood embarrassed with their victory. . . . The dawning of the day for the gathering together in one all the people whose different races had crossed and mingled together in Italy, had not yet arisen. A kind of anarchy, therefore, began, in the absence of *one* governing principle single and strong enough to bear down all fractional and personal aims, all local egotisms." This state of things was complicated by the interference of the French, who were called in by the popes, "whose fatal policy it was always to keep one foreign power in check by means of another, without ever appealing to the Italian nation." When Urban IV. called Charles of Anjou into Italy, the patricians—Ghibellines—were averse to him. After the Bianchi and Neri parties were formed, Boniface VIII. called in Charles de Valois; the Bianchi, who were plebeians, were persecuted, and the Neri, the patricians, then made themselves Guelphs, because they sympathized with Charles, the envoy of Boniface. The Bianchi then allied themselves to the Ghibellines, whose ancient principle of feudalism had been irrevocably crushed. "Dante, who in early life had been a Guelph, was thenceforth a Ghibelline; that is to say, he was always on the side of the people, he always belonged to the element of Italian futurity." He speaks in the "Paradiso" of being a party in himself. Both parties endeavoured to enlist him in their ranks, but in vain. He viewed both from the height of a superior aim, an idea which, perhaps, he alone in all Italy at that day had conceived. Beyond all the narrow factions of the period, beyond the emperor, beyond the pope, he saw the future Italian nation, and the divine mission he believed ordained by God for the "holy Roman people." This idea of national greatness and Italian supremacy is "philosophically expressed in the 'Convito,' politically in the 'Monarchia,' in its literary aspect in the treatise 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' and poetically and religiously in the 'Commedia.' It is as we see him in the minor works that the *man* can best be comprehended, and his leading thoughts grasped and understood." Never man loved his country with a more elevated or fervent love, never man had such projects of magnificent and exalted destinies for her. Relying on the "Convito" and the treatise "De Monarchia" for our authority, the following is a summary of what, in the thirteenth century, Dante believed:—"God is one; the universe is one thought of God; the universe, therefore, is one. All things come from God; they all participate more or less in the divine nature, according to the end for which they are created. Flowers in the garden of God, all merit our love according to the degree of excellence he has bestowed upon each; of these man is the most eminent, and on

him God has bestowed more of his own nature than upon any other creature. In the continuous scale of being, the most degraded man touches upon the animal, the most noble approaches the angel. Everything that comes from the hand of God tends towards the perfection of which it is susceptible. There is this difference between man and the other creatures, that his perfectibility is *indefinite*. Issuing from God, the human soul incessantly aspires towards him, and seeks by holiness and knowledge to be reunited to him. The life of the individual man is too short and weak to satisfy this yearning in this world, but before and around him is the whole human race, of which he is a part—that never dies, but moves onwards through succeeding generations on the pathway of eternal truth. Mankind is one; God has made nothing in vain. If there exists a multitude, a collection of men, it is because there is *one* aim for them all, only to be accomplished by all. This aim, then, does exist; man must discover and attain it. Mankind must work together towards their highest possible development in the spheres of thought and of action. Only by harmony and association is this possible. Mankind must become *one*, even as God is one; it must be one in organization as it is one in principle. Unity is taught by the manifest design of God in the external world, and by the necessity of an aim. Unity must be outwardly represented, therefore there must be unity of government. There must be a centre to which the general inspiration of mankind must ascend, to descend again in the form of law. There must be a power strong in unity and in the support and advice of the highest intellects—destined by nature to rule—providing with calm wisdom for all the different functions which are to be fulfilled; itself the pilot, the supreme chief, in order to bring to the highest perfection what Dante calls 'the universal religion of human nature,' that is, empire, *imperium*. It will maintain concord among the rulers of state, and this peace will diffuse itself thence into towns, into every cluster of habitations, into every house, into the bosom of each man."

And where is the seat of this empire to be? Here the poet quits all analytical argument, and takes up the language of synthetical and absolute affirmation. "He is no longer a philosopher," says a great Italian critic; "he is now a believer." He points to Rome, the "holy city" as he calls her, "the city whose very stones are worthy of reverence." "There," he says, "is the seat of empire. There never was, there never will be, a people endowed with more gentleness for the exercise of command, with more vigour to maintain it, and more capacity to acquire it, than the Italian nation, and, above all, the holy Roman people. God chose Rome from among the nations. She has twice given unity to the world, and from her the world will again receive it, and for ever." Dante tells us that there was a time when he did not see the hand of Providence in the dominion of Rome, and his soul revolted at it as an usurpation. Afterwards "his eyes were opened; in the history of this people he recognized *predestinationem divinam*; it was necessary that the world should be in some sort equalized under the rule of a single power, in order that the preaching of Jesus might give new life to the earth; and God consecrated Rome to this work. 'Populus ille sanctus, pius et gloriosus, propria commodata neglexisse videtur, ut publica pro salute humani generis procuraret.' When the work was done Rome rested from her labours, till the second gospel of unity was needed by the world." Dante develops his thesis from the authority of the poets to that of Jesus, who, he says, recognized by his death the legitimacy of the jurisdiction exercised by Rome over the whole human race. With this immense ideal ever present to his mind, Dante looked about for an element of unity as a means of carrying on the providential mission he believed destined to Italy. He chose the only instrument that appeared ready to his hand, the emperor. Rome once recognized as the living symbol of the christian dualism, the individual called to represent her was, in himself, insignificant; he would pass away; his successor would probably be an Italian; but, whether or not, the inspiration of which he would be the echo would be Italian. There is not a single word in "De Monarchia" which concerns Germany or the emperor. The Roman nation is everything, and, indeed, great care is taken to lay every possible restriction on the man who might endeavour to substitute his own ideas to those of Italy. "Rouse yourselves," he writes to his fellow-citizens, "rouse yourselves like free men, and recollect that the emperor is only your first minister. He is made for you, and not you for him. 'Roman-

orum potestas nec metu Italise, nec tricornis Europe marginem coarctatur. Nam, etsi vim passa in angustum gubernacula sua contraxit undique tamen de inviolabili jure fluctus Amphitrites attingens, vix ab inutili unda oceani se circumcungi dignatur.'"

A careful study of the entire works of this immortal thinker will doubly reward the student, not only by their manifestation of the mightiest genius of the middle ages, but by their revelation also of the purity and nobility of a heart whereon "every god did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man." A thorough knowledge of him as a statesman, a poet, and a man, will display the "unity of an imposing figure, which stands as a type of a whole nation, mournful and grand as itself." Dante is best described in his own simple and majestic words—

"Io mi son un che quando
Amore spira, noto, ed a quel modo
Che detta dentro, vo significando."

"Both as a man and a poet," says Joseph Mazzini, "he stands first of that race of mighty *subjectives* who may be said, in token of their conquest, to stamp the impress of their own individuality both upon the actual world and upon that which they create; that is to say, they derive all from within themselves or from the future, of which they are the prophets . . . he is one of those of whom we may say, in the spirit of the beautiful catholic legend, that they leave their image upon their winding-sheet."

The best edition of the "Divina Commedia" is one commenced by Ugo Foscolo and finished by Joseph Mazzini, published by Rolandi, London, 1843. The best edition of the minor works is the one edited by Fraticelli, published by Allegrini and Manzoni, Florence, 1835-41. M. Fraticelli's criticism is almost always just and erudite, but it is to be regretted that his edition, through some unaccountable timidity, retains even the poems proved by his own notes to be spurious.—It is a pride with the writer of the foregoing brief memoir to acknowledge largest obligations to the words and thoughts of a man who, had he not been the most active politician of these troublous times of modern Italy, would have been seen by all the world as her highest literary genius. But for recent events, and the occupations occasioned by them, the article would have been written by Mazzini himself, whose notes have been freely used in its composition.—E. A. H.

DANTE, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a descendant of the great poet, and of the same family as Ignazio, was an eminent mechanician. He was born at Perugia, and flourished during the latter half of the fifteenth century. Dante is said to have displayed his ingenuity in constructing a pair of wings with such nice skill that he could make them support him in the air, and even carry him across the lake Thrasimenus. He once had his thigh shattered, in consequence of one of the wings breaking while he was exhibiting before the inhabitants of his native town. He became a professor of mathematics at Venice, and died before he was forty years old.—R. M., A.

DANTI or DANTE, IGNAZIO, an eminent mathematician, was born at Perugia in 1537, and died in 1586. He was also a learned philosopher and divine, and was raised by Gregory XIII. to the bishopric of Alatri. He wrote a treatise on the astrolabe, and notes on the universal planisphere.—R. M., A.

DANTINE, MAUR FRANÇOIS, born at Gourieux, in the principality of Liège, 1688, and died at Paris in 1746. Educated at Douai, he became a benedictine at the age of twenty-four. He taught philosophy at Rheims. Refusing to subscribe the bull Unigenitus, he had to leave Rheims. We next find him abbé of St. Germain-des-Prés at Paris, engaged in editing compilations of canon law, and republishing Du Cange's "Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis." Dantine had published five volumes of his edition, when he found himself driven from his new home, in consequence of his religious opinions. At Pontoise, where he sought a refuge, he occupied himself in a translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew. In 1737 he returned to Paris, and joined Dom Bouquet in editing the "Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France." His best work was "L'art de vérifier les dates." He had but commenced it when he was struck with apoplexy. A second attack carried him off, when he had reached his fifty-ninth year. Dantine's reputation rests on this work.—J. A., D.

DANTON, GEORGE JACQUES, one of the most prominent leaders of the French revolution, was born at Arcis-sur-Aube on the 28th of October, 1759. He was educated for the bar, but

owing to the irregularity of his private life, few causes were intrusted to him. He was fitted, both by his position and by his natural gifts, for the office of a political agitator; and when the Revolution broke out he threw himself headlong into the movement, and became the very incarnation of the revolutionary spirit. In 1790 he founded the notorious club of the Cordeliers, and headed a deputation from the sections of Paris, to demand from the assembly that the ministers of Louis XVI. should be dismissed from office and brought to trial. After the imprisonment of Louis in 1791, Danton contributed greatly to the downfall of the monarchy, by instigating the popular assemblage on the Champ de Mars to call for the dethronement of the king. After the fatal 10th of August, Danton became minister of justice, and gave full scope to his ambition and disregard of life. When the Prussian invasion took place, however, and many of his revolutionary colleagues exhibited the most craven terror and proposed to retire beyond the Loire, amid the general consternation Danton displayed indomitable courage, and was the soul of every movement, both for the suppression of the royalists, and the expulsion of the invaders. On the 1st of September the fearless demagogue, ascending the tribune, addressed the perplexed and dismayed convention in an impassioned speech, ending with these memorable words—"It is not the alarm cannon that you hear, but the *pas-de charge* upon our enemies. To conquer them, to hurl them back, what do we require?—to dare, again to dare, and without end to dare." The shocking massacres of September immediately followed, and if not originated were undoubtedly encouraged by him. On their return from Versailles, he harangued the bloodstained assassins on the good service they had rendered to the country. "It is not the minister of justice," he said; "it is the minister of the Revolution who thanks you for your praiseworthy fury." On the other hand, it is only fair to state that Danton rescued several individuals, including the Abbe Barthélemy, author of the *Voyage of Anacharsis*, who, but for his interference, would in all probability have been sent to the guillotine. After the abolition of the monarchy, Danton resigned his office as minister of justice, and became president of the constituent committee and of that of public safety. He took a leading part in urging the death of Louis, and though absent during the trial, he returned in time to vote for the king's execution. At Danton's instigation, too, the revolutionary tribunal was established, of which he himself ultimately became one of the victims. The popularity of Danton among the Jacobins was now, however, on the decline; and after the downfall of the Girondins his influence diminished day by day. Robespierre was now in the ascendant, and the austerity of his manners and his personal purity, combined with his intense self-love and inveterate malignity towards his rivals, made him both envy and hate a man of Danton's popularity. The former was determined to persevere in his remorseless and bloody career, whilst the latter was heart-sick of turbulence and slaughter, and was willing, as he said, to be guillotined rather than to guillotine any longer. Danton appeared to shrink from a contest with Robespierre, and retired to his native place, to seek happiness in domestic privacy with his young wife. An attempt was made to bring about a reconciliation between the rival demagogues, but it utterly failed. An interview indeed took place, but Robespierre reproached Danton with malversation, and Danton retorted by charging Robespierre with his cruelties. They parted more exasperated against each other than ever, and henceforth became irreconcilable enemies. Danton was urged by his friends to save himself by striking the first blow, or at least to fly. "Whither fly?" he answered. "If liberated France cast me out, there are only dungeons for me elsewhere. One carries not his country with him at the sole of his shoe." As he had been forewarned, he was denounced by St. Just as a traitor, and arrested on the night of the 30th of March, 1794, along with his associates Camille, Philippeaux, and Lacroix. On entering the Luxembourg, he said to the prisoners who crowded forth to see this giant of the Revolution, as Carlyle calls him, enter among them—"Messieurs, I hoped soon to have got you all out of this; but here I am myself, and one sees not where it will end." He was afterwards heard to ejaculate—"This time twelvemonth I was moving the creation of that same revolutionary tribunal. I crave pardon for it of God and man. Oh, it were better to be a poor fisherman, than to meddle with governing of men." He was tried on the 2nd of April along with fourteen of his followers. He made a vigorous defence, but was

voted *hors de débats*, forcibly silenced, and of course found guilty, and executed on the 5th of April. At the foot of the scaffold he was heard to exclaim—"Oh, my wife, I shall never see thee more; but—Danton, no weakness." The executioner having cruelly refused him permission to embrace for the last time his intimate friend Héralt de Séchelles, he exclaimed indignantly—"Fool! not to know that our heads will meet *there*," pointing to the headsman's sack. His last words were to the executioner himself—"Thou wilt show my head to the people; it is worth showing." He perished in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Danton has been termed the Mirabeau of the populace. In person he was tall and muscular, with harsh and striking features, and an uncommonly powerful voice. His eloquence was of the most impassioned character, and, combined with his indomitable courage, unbounded energy and activity, made him the Titan of the French revolution. The charge brought against him of having accepted presents from the court has been denied, and is probably unfounded; but there can be little doubt that he supported his extravagances at the public expense. Danton belonged to the school of French materialists. "My abode," said he on his trial, "will soon be annihilation; but I shall live in the pantheon of history."—J. T.

DANVERS, HENRY, an English general, who was born at Dantsey in Wiltshire in 1573. He fought in Flanders under the banner of Maurice, count of Nassau, afterwards prince of Orange, and took part in many actions both by sea and land. He held the rank of captain in the body of troops sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, and was knighted by that monarch on account of his bravery. He afterwards served in Ireland, under the Earl of Essex, and Baron Mountjoy. On the accession of James VI., Danvers was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron of Dantsey, and Charles I. created him Earl of Danby, a member of the privy council, and a knight of the garter. Danvers was a friend of literature. He bestowed on the university of Oxford five acres of ground for the formation of a botanical garden, and founded an hospital and a school at Malmesbury in Wiltshire.—J. T.

DANVILLE. See ANVILLE, D'.

DANZEL, THEODOR WILHELM, a German litterateur, was born at Hamburg, 4th February, 1808, and died at Leipzig, 9th May, 1850, in the prime of his life. After having completed his education at the universities of Leipzig, Halle, and Berlin, he returned to his native town, and in 1845 settled at Leipzig as lecturer in the university. His two great works, "*Gottsched and his Time*," and "*The Life and Works of G. E. Lessing*" (completed by Guhrauer after the author's death), at once won him the universal esteem of the German literary world, and will secure him a lasting memory.—K. E.

DANZI, FRANZ, a musician, was born at Manheim on 15th May, 1760 (according to some authorities 1763), and died at Carlsruhe in 1826. His father, Innocenz, was court musician, and solo violoncellist to the elector palatine, and he instructed his son in the principles of his art. Danzi also studied composition under the Abbé Vogler, for which he had such talent that he produced some pieces of considerable importance when but twelve years old. He was a proficient on his father's instrument, and, at the age of fifteen, received an appointment as violoncellist in the elector's band. The entire company of the elector's musicians went to Munich in 1778, with Danzi among them, and there he brought out his first opera "*Azakia*" in 1780. He married Margarethe Marchand, a singer of distinguished talent, in 1790, and travelled with her to some of the chief cities of Germany and Italy. He returned with his wife to Munich, and in 1796 was there appointed vice-kapellmeister. He was severely afflicted by his wife's death in 1799, and the duty of directing the performance of operas, in which she had been celebrated at the theatre in which she had sung, rendered his office intolerable to him. He obtained no other, however, until 1807, when he was engaged as kapellmeister at Stuttgart; but the political changes of the following year deprived him of this appointment. He then went in the same capacity to Carlsruhe, where he passed the remainder of his life. Besides composing many works of greater or less importance for the theatre, he wrote extensively for the church (his "*Te Deum*" was for many years greatly admired), and produced also several symphonies, concertos for the violoncello, violin quartets, and other pieces of chamber music.—G. A. M.

DAOUD-PACHA, a Turkish grand vizier, who was put to

death in the year 1032 of the Hegira, A.D. 1623. He was a Bosnian by birth, and ultimately attained the rank of capitan pacha, and brother-in-law to the Sultan Mustapha. That prince was almost imbecile, and after a reign of a few months was deposed by his nephew Othman. A counter-revolution led to the restoration of Mustapha, 19th May, 1622. Daoud-Pacha was nominated grand vizier, and a few days after caused Othman to be executed. This crime did not serve the purposes contemplated by its author, and was speedily followed by condign punishment. The vizier had to be sacrificed to the fury of the spahis.—J. T.

DARA-CHEKOUH, an Indian prince, son of Shah Djehan, emperor of Mogul, was born in 1616. Devoting his leisure hours to the cultivation of literature, he had a formidable rival for the throne in his younger brother, the ambitious and crafty Aurungzebe (see AURUNGZEBE), and their rivalry soon broke out into open hostility. Dara was worsted in the struggle, and sought refuge in Agra, but was in the end betrayed and delivered up to his brother, by whom he was put to death at Delhi. The unfortunate prince was possessed of considerable poetical talent, and cultivated literature with success. His principal work is a translation into Persian of a book entitled "Oupanishades," which contains an epitome of the dogmatic portion of the Vedas.—J. T.

DARAN, JACQUES, a French surgeon, born in 1705, was noted for his successful treatment of diseases of the bladder, and for the employment rather than the invention of the bougie. He rose eventually to be one of the surgeons-in-ordinary to Louis XV., and had an immense and lucrative practice in Paris as well as agents in most of the capitals of Europe. From a curious pamphlet in the library of the British museum, which seems to have escaped the notice of his French biographers, and, like all his writings, has something of charlatanism in its tone, he appears to have visited England professionally, and "Daran's original bougies" were paraded in the shop-windows of the London druggists of a century ago. He will be remembered chiefly by a passage in Rousseau's Confessions, where Jean-Jacques, who had consulted him, bears testimony to his skill. Daran dissipated in speculations his large fortune, and died in distressed circumstances in 1784.—F. E.

D'ARBLAY. See ARBLAY, MADAME D'.

DARC or D'ARC. See JOAN OF ARC.

DARCET, JEAN, a French chemist, born in 1727, the eldest son of a provincial judge, in early youth sacrificed to science the fortune which his father, disapproving of his pursuits, alienated to the child of a second marriage. Darcet became tutor to Montesquieu's son, and assisted in the classification of the materials of the *Esprit des Loix*. Marrying a daughter of Rouelle, one of the founders of French chemistry, he devoted himself to the latter science, especially in its application to practical life. He bestowed particular attention on the earths and their modification by fire, and by his demonstration of the combustibility of the diamond, paved the way for the discovery of its true composition. As superintendent of the royal manufactory at Sévres and otherwise, he contributed to the improvement of porcelain. He was the first professor of experimental chemistry at the Collège de France, and the small salary which he received in that capacity he applied wholly to defray the expenses of the necessary experiments. Compromised in the Revolution by his connection—one purely scientific—with the duke of Orleans, he escaped through the intervention of Fourcroy, and lived to be a member of the senate of a subsequent régime. He died in 1801.—F. E.

DARCET, JEAN PIERRE JOSEPH, a French chemist, son of the preceding, born in 1777; died in 1844. At the age of twenty-four he was appointed to the office of assayer of the mint. He founded various important works connected with chemical arts and manufactures, and introduced into the processes many ingenious and productive improvements. He succeeded Berthollet in the section of chemistry of the Académie des Sciences in 1823.—F. P.

D'ARCY, PATRICK, an Irish mathematician and military officer, member of the French Academy of Sciences, was born at Galway in 1726. Educated at Paris, he made very extraordinary progress in mathematics at an early age. After serving two campaigns in the French army, he became, in 1746, aid-de-camp to Count Fitzjames, commander of some French troops sent to support Charles-Edward. Having been made prisoner along with the whole force under Fitzjames, he was released in 1747. He published various able treatises and dissertations

on the theory and practice of artillery, &c. In 1757 he was present at the battle of Rosbach, with the rank of colonel; at the peace of 1763 he resumed his scientific pursuits. Died at Paris in 1779. D'Arcy's great achievement was this: he shared the honour, with Euler and Daniel Bernoulli, of establishing in its largest form that principle of the conservation of areas, which John Kepler first detected as a *fact*, among the motions of the celestial orbs. This great principle has since been farther generalized by Laplace and Poinset, in whose hands it ultimately became the principle of the immobility of the plane of maximum areas.—J. P. N.

* DAREMBERG, CHARLES VICTOR, born in 1817, has distinguished himself by services rendered to the ancient literature of medicine. He took his degree as doctor of medicine in 1841, and in 1845 he was commissioned by the French government to explore the libraries of Germany, with the view of publishing an edition of the ancient writers on medicine. In 1847 and 1848 he seems to have visited England at his own cost, in furtherance of the same object. In the former year appeared a prospectus and specimen of this great work—which is still in course of publication—"Bibliotheca Medicorum Classicorum Græcorum atque Latinorum," &c. He had been appointed in 1843 librarian of the Académie de Médecine, and published the same year a selection from the works of Hippocrates. M. Daremberg is now librarian of the Mazarine.—F. E.

* DARGAN, WILLIAM, was born in the county of Carlow in Ireland, on the 28th day of February, 1799. After leaving school he was placed in a surveyor's office, having exhibited a remarkable power of calculation, a strong clear intellect, and great aptitude for business. While yet a youth he went to England, and obtained an engagement under Mr. Telford, who employed him in the construction of the great Holyhead road. Here it was that Dargan's great natural abilities first attracted public attention, and accordingly when, soon after, the fine road between Dublin and Howth was projected by the government, the contract for its construction was given to him. The manner in which he executed this work established his character, so that when, in 1831, a bill was obtained for the formation of the Dublin and Kingston railway, the execution of this great work—among the first of the kind undertaken in Ireland, and, indeed, in the world—was committed to Dargan. The manner in which he accomplished the then novel and very difficult work confided to him, added to his reputation and to his means. Mr. Dargan now contracted extensively for such works as were projected in Ireland. His contract for the Ulster canal, between Lough Erne and Belfast, was accepted, and executed most satisfactorily. Then, as the railway system began to develop itself in this country, Mr. Dargan's abilities found a larger field, and we believe that scarcely any great railway has been since constructed in Ireland in which he was not engaged. His name is, however, especially connected with the Great Southern and Western, the Midland Great Western, and the Dublin and Wicklow lines, each of which are monuments of his ability. It is, however, with the great Industrial Exhibition at Dublin in 1853, that the name of William Dargan is pre-eminently associated. When attending the opening of the Cork exhibition in June, 1852, Mr. Dargan conceived the bold and munificent idea of getting up an exhibition in Dublin at his own sole expense. This he at first estimated would require a sum of about £10,000; but as his plans became more matured, his notions expanded, and so, adding constantly to his ideas, and finally associating with his design the creation of a great gallery for paintings and the fine arts, he found on the day of the opening that his outlay was not much under £100,000. Many were the offers of individuals to contribute to the expenses of the undertaking while it was in progress, but Dargan was determined that the sole responsibility and the sole credit should be his, and he declined all assistance; and though the exhibition was eminently successful, he ultimately was a loser to the extent of near £10,000. His fellow-countrymen, however, did not fail to appreciate the noble munificence in which they were not permitted to bear a part; and, accordingly, a meeting was held in July, 1853, at which the great services of Mr. Dargan to his country were fully and warmly acknowledged, and a subscription was opened "to perpetuate, in connection with his name, the remembrance of the good he has effected, by the founding some institution that would be permanently useful in extending industrial education." To the funds thus collected the government added a grant, and the

result has been the founding of the Irish Institution, which is now in progress of erection on a portion of the ground of the Royal Dublin Society, which had been occupied by part of the exhibition building. To follow the career of Mr. Dargan would be to comment on almost every great undertaking in the land. We believe the estimate is not overstated which attributes to him the construction of over one thousand miles of railway, and one hundred miles of canals, embankments, and tunnels. He is one of the most remarkable instances on record—not unfrequent as such instances are in modern times—of men who are the architects of their own fortunes, and the promoters, at the same time, of the progress and prosperity of the country to which they belong. He possesses in truth, in a singular degree, the qualities which can alone place a man in the van of civilization and industrial progress. Prompt, sagacious, clear-sighted, and far-seeing, he estimates character by instinct, and is thus seldom mistaken in those whom he selects to carry out his objects. Two appellations by which he is known will illustrate his character—"The workmen's friend," and "The man with his hand in his pocket." The former he well merits by the justice and wise liberality of his dealings with the artisan class. The latter name, while it originated in Jones' celebrated statue (in which he is represented in that attitude), and perpetuated by a not infelicitous poem, is indicative of his readiness to spend his money freely when his judgment or his patriotism suggests it. Mr. Dargan received an intimation from the queen that a baronetcy was at his acceptance; but he declined a distinction which could add nothing to his position in public estimation.—J. F. W.

DARIUS I., son of Hystaspes, was one of the Persian princes by whom Smerdis the Magian was slain, 521 B.C.; and, in accordance with the compact which they formed for the purpose of determining the succession to the vacant throne, the neighbor of his stood before those of the others on a certain day, placed him at the head of the great empire of Cyrus. Having made arrangements for the efficient administration of the twenty provinces into which he divided it, and crushed the revolt of Oroctes in Asia Minor, he granted the Jews permission to resume the building of the temple (Ezra vi.), and conducted an expedition against the insurgent Babylonians, which, after a siege of twenty months, inflicted a second desolating overthrow on the doomed Chaldean capital. His invasion of Scythia in the following year, 516 B.C., was defeated by the cautious policy of the foe, and the difficulty of procuring supplies in their inhospitable country. He was compelled to retire with great loss, after having penetrated beyond the Don. His conquest of India followed; but the most memorable events of his reign were the wars with Greece, for which he found occasion in the assistance which the Athenians gave to the revolted Ionians in their attack upon Sardis. The first expedition was placed under the command of Mardonius; but a repulse in Thrace, and the loss of a large portion of his armament in a severe storm off Mount Athos, compelled that general to return disappointed. Another and more formidable army, under Datis and Artaphernes, commenced its operations with better fortune. Maxos submitted; Eretria was pillaged; and the Persian commanders, crossing to the Attic territory, encamped on the plain of Marathon, where the Athenians, disappointed of assistance from Sparta, could only muster ten thousand men against a force which has been estimated at twenty times that number. The arguments of Miltiades, however, persuaded his colleagues to risk a battle; and, being intrusted with the chief command for the occasion, he gained the victory which has made his own name and that of Marathon so famous in Grecian history. Chagrined and indignant, Darius ordered the preparation of a new armament, greater than either of the preceding; but before it was ready, rebellion broke out in Egypt, and he was vigorously collecting his resources for the double exigency, when he died, 485 B.C.—W. B.

DARIUS II., surnamed NOTHUS, because he was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes I., held the satrapy of Hyrcania when his brother Sogdianus seized on the Persian throne, 425 B.C., after assassinating Xerxes II., the legal heir and successor of Artaxerxes. Collecting a large army, and drawing over to his side some of the other satraps and chief officers of the empire, Darius marched against the usurper, who speedily surrendered, and was put to death. A similar fate attended another brother, Aristes, who attempted to dispute his claims to the throne with the aid of a strong body of Greek mercenaries. These revolutions must have greatly disturbed the careful arrangements

which Artaxerxes had made for the efficiency of the administration; and Darius took the wrong way of securing a tranquil reign, when he granted so much influence to his intriguing queen Parysatis, and allowed his favourite eunuchs to plunge him in sensual pleasures. The rebellion of Pisuthnes in Lydia, however, was put down by the skilful policy of Tissaphernes; and the conspiracy of Artoxares, one of the household officers, was discovered before its suppression had become difficult. Subsequent insurrections also in Egypt and Media were quelled. He died 405 B.C.—W. B.

DARIUS III., surnamed CODOMANNUS, was satrap of Armenia when the life and reign of Arsēs were cut short, 536 B.C., by the same hand which had placed him on the throne of Persia. The eunuch Bagoas having thus obtained, by a second crime, a second disposal of the sovereignty, fixed his choice on Darius, whose descent from the royal line was likely to make him acceptable to the people, while the mildness of his disposition promised to give the ambitious minister a continuance of the power which he had so long wielded. The new monarch, however, displayed a spirit which had not been expected of him; and the attempt of Bagoas to remove him also by poison, issued in his own destruction. The wealth and power of the empire were still immense; and the character of Codomannus might have procured for him a quiet and prosperous reign, if the rapidly-rising influence of Alexander had not tempted him to incite the other Grecian states against Macedonia. The army of Alexander, more than thirty thousand strong, was speedily in Asia Minor; and a decisive defeat of the Persians, on the banks of the Granicus, opened his way to the conquests of its western provinces, 334 B.C. In the next year he met Darius on the confines of Syria, near Issus, and again defeated him, capturing his wife and children, whom he treated with an honourable respect and clemency. The time which the victor then spent in Phenicia, Palestine, and Egypt, was employed by the Persian monarch in organizing a new army; and they once more met in bloody conflict beyond the Tigris, near Arbela, but with no better result to the unhappy Darius. Vigorously pursued by Alexander as far as Parthia, and still struggling to retrieve his fallen fortunes, he was assassinated by one of his generals, 331 B.C.; and with him the ancient Persian empire ended, after an existence of rather more than two centuries.—W. B.

DARJES or DARIES, JOACHIM-GEORG, a German philosopher, born at Gustrów in Mecklenburg in 1714, and died in 1791. He studied philosophy and theology at Rostock and Jena, in the latter of which he afterwards became very popular as a professor. His fame reached the ears of Frederick II., who appointed him to a chair in the town of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Darjes gave his attention chiefly to philosophy and law. He attacked some of the most important doctrines of Leibnitz and Wolf; but, like the latter, followed what was called the geometrical method in philosophy. In metaphysics and logic he differed little from the then celebrated Crusius. His writings, which are numerous, are characterized by great clearness and precision. The following may be mentioned—"Via ad Veritatem," "Elementa Metaphysica," "Institutiones Jurisprudentiæ universalis," "Meditationes ad Pandectas."—R. M., A.

* DARLEY, FELIX O. C., an American artist and designer in outline after the manner of Retzsch, was born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. His parents wished to educate him for mercantile life, but the inclination for art was too strong, and all his leisure hours were employed in drawing. A series of rather rough sketches of characters from the streets of his native city, were offered by him to the publisher of an illustrated newspaper, who at once discerned their merit, and purchased them on liberal terms. Publishing-houses began to compete with each other for the services of the youthful artist, and his vocation in life was settled. In 1848 Mr. Darley removed to the city of New York, where he has since been employed. He has a keen perception both of the humorous and the pathetic, and seizes upon the peculiarities of national and individual character with marvellous quickness of observation; his obedient pencil embodying his conceptions with much force and truthfulness. In 1848-49 he produced two series of sketches in outline, six in each, to illustrate Irving's *Rip Van Winkle* and *Legend of the Sleepy Hollow*—they were published by the American Art-Union, republished in London, and became deservedly popular. But his finest work in outline consists of about thirty designs from Mr. Judd's novel of *Margaret*, which are as remarkable as the work that they illus-

trate for their lively and truthful presentation of New England character.—F. B.

DARLEY, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer of prose and verse, was born in Ireland about the beginning of the present century, and, coming when young to England, formed a connection with the *London Magazine*. An imperfection in his speech induced a life of retirement, mainly devoted to literature and science. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, and so early as 1822 had published "The Errors of Ecstacy, a dramatic poem." The best known of his subsequent poems is his "Thomas à Becket, a dramatic chronicle;" and of his prose writings, the introduction to the late Mr. Moxon's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, undertaken to supply the place of one commissioned from Southey. Mr. Darley contributed art-notice to the *Athenæum*, and published several popular manuals of astronomy, geometry, algebra, &c. He died on the 23rd November, 1846.—F. E.

DARLING, GRACE, a true heroine in humble life, was born at Bamborough on the 24th November, 1815. Her father, William Darling, was keeper of the Longstone lighthouse on the Farne islands, on the coast of Northumberland, and on this lonely spot the greater part of her quiet unobtrusive life was passed. On the 6th September, 1838, the *Porfharshire* steamer was wrecked on the Farne islands. A part of the crew made their escape in a boat; another portion were swept away when the ship broke in two; the survivors, nine in number, were despatched at daybreak from the Longstone, at nearly a mile's distance, clinging to the wreck. Although the sea still raged fearfully, Grace Darling and her father, at the imminent risk of their own lives, succeeded in rescuing the sufferers, and conveying them to the lighthouse, where, owing to the violence of the storm, they were compelled to remain for three days before they could be conveyed to the mainland. The whole country, and indeed all Europe, rung with the deed Grace had done. But the tokens of public applause which were showered upon her, produced no change in her gentle modest character. She died of consumption on the 20th of October, 1842.—J. T.

DARNLEY, HENRY STEWART, Lord, the ill-fated husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was the son of Matthew, earl of Lennox, who was descended from a branch of the royal house of Stewart. His mother was Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV., by her second husband the earl of Angus. Darnley came to Scotland in 1565, in his nineteenth year, in the midst of the negotiations for the marriage of the Scottish queen to Dudley, earl of Leicester, which were broken off soon after his arrival. Mary, justly indignant at the crooked and selfish policy of Elizabeth, gave her young kinsman a frank and cordial reception, and soon began to turn a favourable ear to his offer of marriage. The match, however, was violently opposed by the protestant party, on account of Darnley's religious opinions, and by the earl of Moray, and the powerful house of Hamilton; and Darnley's youth and inexperience, combined with his weak understanding and passionate temper, rendered him peculiarly unfit for the honour which he so eagerly coveted. But in spite of such prudential considerations, he made rapid progress in the queen's affections, and the passion with which he had inspired her was soon visible to every eye. With her usual impetuosity, she would brook no opposition to her wishes, and in August, 1566, only two months after Darnley's arrival in Scotland, Mary was secretly married to him in the apartment of David Riccio in Stirling castle; and after creating him Duke of Albany, and conferring on him the title of king, their marriage was publicly solemnized in the chapel royal, Holyrood, 29th July, 1566. The imprudence of this step speedily became apparent. Darnley soon showed himself wholly unworthy of the high honour which had been conferred upon him. His combined folly and vice, and his imperious, headstrong, and passionate behaviour, lost him both the affection of the queen and the respect of the people. He was much addicted to drinking and other degrading vices, and not only neglected the queen and forsook her company, but even publicly treated her with disrespect and brutal insult. He had set his heart on obtaining the crown matrimonial, by which the whole of the royal power and dignity would have been vested in him so long as his union with the queen lasted. But after his real character became known to her, Mary naturally hesitated to place supreme power in the hands of one who had shown himself totally unfit to exercise it. The foolish and imperious youth bitterly resented this refusal, and not only became

estranged from his wife, but contracted a violent dislike to her secretary, David Riccio, whom he regarded as her adviser in this matter. He had even the folly to allege that Riccio had supplanted him in the affections of the queen; and, infuriated by jealousy and disappointment, he entered into a plot, along with certain of the nobles, for the murder of "the villain David," as he termed him, and signed a formal "band" or agreement for this purpose. The villainous project was carried into effect, with circumstances of shocking barbarity (see DAVID RICCIO). Mary, who had herself been placed in imminent danger during the perpetration of the horrid deed, was closely imprisoned in her chamber, and the conspirators adopted prompt measures to carry out their designs. But Darnley, as weak and vacillating as he was unprincipled, was easily gained over by Mary, and induced to co-operate in a project for her deliverance. On the night of the 11th, accompanied by her husband and two or three attendants, she fled from Holyrood, and found refuge in the strong castle of Dunbar. The baffled conspirators were filled with consternation at the queen's escape, and consulted their safety by immediate flight. Darnley not only publicly denied all knowledge of the objects of the conspiracy, but busied himself in bringing his accomplices to justice. His fellow-conspirators, enraged at his conduct, revenged themselves by accusing him as the contriver of the plot, and laid before Mary the proofs of his guilt in the "bands" which he had signed. This discovery completely, and for ever, alienated from him the affections of the queen. Some of the leading nobles sought to effect her deliverance from the miserable position in which she was placed, by obtaining a divorce from her husband. Mary at first gave her consent to this proposal; but for some reason which does not clearly appear, it was ultimately laid aside, and in its stead a plot was formed for the murder of Darnley, and a "band" or covenant for the perpetration of this nefarious deed was drawn up and signed about the close of 1566, by Bothwell, Huntly, Lethington, and other nobles. Shortly after, Darnley, while on a visit to Glasgow, was seized with small-pox, and was for some time dangerously ill. After the lapse of a month, when he had partially recovered from his illness, Mary paid him a visit, professed to believe his expressions of penitence, and treated him with apparent kindness. On the 27th of January, 1567, they quitted Glasgow together, and on reaching Edinburgh, Darnley was placed in a mansion called the Kirk-of-Field, immediately beyond the city wall. Here he remained for ten days, attended by the queen with the most assiduous care, and receiving from her marks of great tenderness and affection. Meanwhile the plot against the life of the unhappy prince was rapidly approaching maturity; and on the night of Sunday, 9th February, while the queen was attending a masque given at Holyrood in honour of the marriage of two of her servants, Darnley and his page were strangled by some of Bothwell's retainers, who were concealed in the queen's bedroom. Their bodies were carried out into an orchard near at hand, where they were found next morning unscathed by fire, and the house was blown up with gunpowder, in order to obliterate all traces of the murder. A number of the inferior agents employed in this affair were tried and executed, but the leading criminals escaped, though in the end the greater part of them died a violent death.—J. T.

DARQUIER DE PELLEPOIX, AUGUSTIN, an eminent French astronomer, was born at Toulouse on the 23rd November, 1718, and died on the 18th January, 1802. From his earliest youth he showed a remarkable passion for the study of astronomy, to which science he afterwards devoted his time, his labour, and his fortune. He constructed an observatory in his own house, purchased the best instruments, and endeavoured in every way to advance the interests of his favourite science. His "Uranographie, ou contemplation du ciel, à la portée de tout le monde," is one of the best works on the subject. Some years afterwards appeared "Observations astronomiques faites à Toulouse en 1777," Avignon, 4to; the second volume of which was published at Paris in 1782. Darquier also wrote "Letters on Practical Astronomy," and "Cosmological Letters on the Construction of the Universe;" translated Simpson's Elements of Geometry, and was the author of a considerable number of memoirs which were not separately published. He was a member of most of the learned societies in Europe.—R. M., A.

DARTMOUTH, GEORGE LEGGE, first earl of, was the eldest son of William Legge, who was groom of the bedchamber to Charles I., and took a prominent part on the side of the king

during the great civil war. After commanding in succession several men-of-war, George Legge was in 1673 appointed governor of Portsmouth, and master of the horse, and gentleman of the bedchamber to the duke of York. Governor Legge was in 1677 nominated colonel of a regiment of foot, and master-general of the ordnance. In 1682 he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Dartmouth, and in the following year sent as admiral of the English fleet to demolish the works at Tangier, and to bring home the garrison. He stood high in the confidence of James II., who appointed him to the command of the fleet fitted out to intercept the prince of Orange in 1688; but a fierce gale frustrated his plans, and compelled his ships to take shelter in the harbour of Portsmouth. After the abdication of James, Dartmouth was removed from his command. In 1691 he was arrested and committed to the Tower, on the charge of having been an accomplice in Preston's treasonable plot for the restoration of the Stuarts; but after a confinement of a few weeks, he died of apoplexy, 25th October, 1691.—J. T.

DARU, MARTIAL-NOEL-PIERRE, Baron, brother of the more famous Count Daru, was born in 1774. He entered the service as a lieutenant of the coast-guard in 1789, and in 1805 attained the rank of inspector of cavalry and artillery. His ability and activity attracted the notice of Napoleon, who employed him in organizing the various provinces conquered by his arms. After the battle of Jena, Daru was appointed surveyor of the duchy of Brunswick. He subsequently held a similar office in Vienna, in lower Austria, and in Rome, where he displayed great integrity and energy in superintending the works with which the French emperor sought to embellish the pontifical city. In 1811 Daru was nominated a baron. Shortly after the downfall of Napoleon he retired into private life.—J. T.

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, Count, administrator and author, was born at Montpellier on the 12th of January, 1767. Entering the commissariat at seventeen, he began a career distinguished by its combination of hard practical work with the successful cultivation of letters. In 1796 he published a metrical translation of the odes and epistles of Horace, and in 1799 he was appointed commissary-in-chief by Massena, who commanded in Switzerland the army of the Danube. While discharging with the utmost zeal the duties of this difficult post, he found time to translate the epistles of the Venusian bard, and to write a "Poem of the Alps," a subject suggested by his environment. Summoned to Paris, he became, about the beginning of this century, what we would call under-secretary for war, an office which brought him into contact with Napoleon, then returned from Egypt. At this period of their intercourse, as ever afterwards, Daru maintained his own opinions with a frankness and firmness only equalled by his promptitude and fidelity of obedience, whenever ruled by the great Corsican. In 1805, after the establishment of the empire, he was appointed by Napoleon comptroller of the household, a position which involved a minute superintendence of the private imperial expenditure, and in which he acquitted himself with his usual vigour and integrity. At intervals he was employed in other duties of a high diplomatic and military nature. Thus, in 1806, he was charged with the execution of the treaty of Presburg. After the battle of Jena he was for a time intendant-general of the grand army, and after the treaty of Tilsit he was French plenipotentiary at Berlin. Had Napoleon followed Daru's advice, he might have escaped or delayed his overthrow. The comptroller of the household leant, after Wagram, to the Russian rather than to the Austrian alliance, and he recommended, when the divorce from Josephine was decided on, a marriage with a French woman. Daru succeeded the duke de Bassano in what was virtually the French premiership, the post of minister-secretary of state; and it is recorded that in his first budget his own salary was omitted from the estimates, an omission which had to be repaired by the emperor himself. He accompanied his imperial master in the Russian expedition which he had opposed, although when it was commenced he counselled the most vigorous operations. After the downfall of Napoleon, Daru was relegated by the government of the restoration to a sort of exile at Bourges, where he laboured at his chief literary work, the well-known and elaborate "History of Venice," published in 1819. In this same year he was recalled to Paris, and made a peer of France. He died on the 5th of September, 1829. "Daru is fit for anything," said Napoleon; "he has judgment, intellect, a great capacity, a body and a soul of iron." Lamartine pronounced his *éloge*.—F. E.

* DARWIN, CHARLES, an eminent English naturalist, celebrated not only for his original researches in zoology and geology, but popularly known as the author of an interesting and favourite work entitled "The Voyage of a Naturalist." This work contains an account of a four years' voyage made by Mr. Darwin in the capacity of naturalist to H.M.S. *Beagle*, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., from the years 1832 to 1836. This was one of Mr. Darwin's earliest and most popular works. He has since then worked more specially at certain subjects connected with natural history, and has published some highly interesting observations on the geology of South America. In 1839 he published a work entitled "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the various countries visited by H.M.S. *Beagle*." As a geologist, his papers on the volcanic islands of Australia, the geology of the Falkland Islands, and many other interesting points, give him an undoubted position among the geologists of the day. He is a fellow of the Geological Society, and it is in the Transactions of this society that most of his papers are to be found. Mr. Darwin's contributions to zoological science are also most valuable. Besides smaller papers on various departments of zoology, his greatest work on this subject, and one which will render his reputation permanent as a zoologist, is his "Monograph of the Cirripedia," in which he accurately describes every known species, adding many original observations and curious facts with regard to the habits and organization of these creatures. This valuable contribution to science was published by the Ray society, and distributed to their subscribers for 1851 and 1853. Mr. Darwin's labours in the cause of natural science have been prosecuted under the disadvantage of shattered health. He is unable to continue for a long period study or literary labour of any kind, and he is a remarkable example of what difficulties may be overcome by untiring zeal, great perseverance, and a remarkable amiability and kindness of disposition. Mr. Darwin is yet in the prime of life, and we may hope that, with improved health, he may yet add further contributions to the advancement of science and his own reputation.—E. L.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, physician, physiologist, and poet, was born at Elton, Nottinghamshire, December 12, 1731. After studying at St. John's college, Cambridge, he took the degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, and settled at Lichfield for the practice of his profession, where the unexpected cure of a wealthy patient brought him considerable celebrity. His first poetical works were unacknowledged, lest a reputation for literary pursuits should destroy confidence in his practical skill. The "Botanic Garden" appeared in 1781. It is divided into two parts; the first being devoted to the phenomena of vegetation, and the second to the "Loves of the Plants," a poetical version of the sexual system of Linnaeus. As a poet, Darwin possessed imaginative ingenuity rather than poetical power. His keenness of insight into analogies between the natural and spiritual worlds, wanted but little to elevate it into a higher faculty; but it wanted that which can alone give discrimination between an extravagant simile and a divine beauty. Fancies ludicrous in their strangeness are intermixed with sweet descriptions of natural objects, and a tawdry ornament is found close to a graceful charm. Notwithstanding their fantastical extravagancies and stilted language, the poems of Darwin may be regarded in historical connection with that higher school of modern art in which the outward world is made to reveal spiritual truth, and divine thoughts are connected with scientific facts. The ridiculous side of Darwin's works was aptly seized upon by Canning, in a poem called the Loves of the Triangles. In 1793-96 Darwin published "Zoonomia, or Laws of Organic Life," a book which achieved considerable popularity among the materialists of the age, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. He traced the origin of vegetables, and animals, and men, to living filaments, susceptible of irritation. Sensibility is but a development of irritability, and is itself further developed into perception, memory, and reason. The "Zoonomia" was answered by Dr. Thomas Brown, Edinburgh, 1798. In 1800 Darwin published the "Phytologia, or Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," which is remarkable for containing, amid many novel fancies, anticipations of some results of modern investigation. As a physiologist, Darwin was too apt to believe in analogies, and to accept ingenious fancies; but was often clear-sighted, and shrewd, and in advance of the physical knowledge of his day. Gifted with a powerful physique, he led a very

temperate life, and is said to have done great good in reforming the drinking habits of the Lichfield people. While at Lichfield, Dr. Johnson formed the centre of one circle of society, and Dr. Darwin of another, entirely distinct in sympathies, politics, and creed. Having lost his first wife, Darwin remarried and removed to Derby, where he died 18th April, 1802, in the seventieth year of his age. In addition to the works already mentioned, Dr. Darwin wrote a treatise on female education, London, 1797; and a poem entitled "The Temple of Nature," was published after his death.—L. L., P.

DASCHKOF, CATHARINA ROMANOFNA, a Russian princess, was born in 1744; died in 1810. Her father, Roman Voronkof, a member of the Russian senate, was a man of great simplicity of character, a great mathematician, and a profound though self-taught philosopher. His daughter, Catharina Romanofna, was educated at the university of Moscow as a mathematician, and stood far above all her contemporaries as a student of the sciences connected with the "philosophia Archimediana." But she also cultivated most successfully all the branches of intellectual philosophy, and was eminent for her extensive power of subtle reasoning. She married young Prince Daschkof, one of the first of the nobility of Russia, who thus describes, in his private memoirs, his first sight of his "bewitching muse." "At nine o'clock Romanofna, with a fine, open, and candid countenance and lively manner, came forward to explain her course on the practice of magnetical and meteorological observations. She particularly recommended Hamilton—De Sectionibus Conicis; and Memo—della Sostanza et forma del Mondo; and said they could not be too often read. She reproached very strongly the violent disputes astronomical professors have always had with each other about trifles; saying, that wherever there could be a dispute, it might be considered as an axiom that the point would be of no importance. Catharina soon became a great favourite of the grand duchess Catherine. She took an active part in the conspiracy against Peter III. She prepared the elopement of the grand duchess at Petershoff. She attended on horseback at the side of the duchess, gaily dressed up in the regimentals of a hussar. The escort proceeded rapidly to the barracks of the imperial guard, by the northern skirts of the town, without encountering any material opposition. The grand duchess addressed the troops, and ordered the cavalry to march against her imperial husband. The honour of the grand cordon of the order St. Catherine was conferred upon her by the empress in 1770. In 1782 she was appointed by a special ukase directeur (sic) of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and president (sic) of the New Russian Academy in 1784. There is some tradition that she contributed to the Dictionary of the Russian Academy, and she took a not less important position in the literary world by her remarkable comedy entitled "Toissiofkoff;" and the drama, "The Marriage of Fabian." The tale about her handsome, wealthy, and brave paramour, Panin, teacher of the Grand-duke Paul, must be considered as a mere fiction. Princess Daschkoff had a higher opinion of Voltaire than that ironical philosopher had of the authoress of "The Marriage of Fabian" and "Toissiofkoff." In one of his letters to Catherine II., Voltaire writes—"She spoke to me of your majesty for five hours at once, and I thought she had only been speaking five minutes." Princess Daschkoff's original Memoirs having met with little success when first published (public attention being at the time engrossed with Voltaire's History of Russia), only a small number of copies were sold. But the value of Princess Daschkoff's work as a repertory of curious and interesting information having in recent times been proved, the translation into English by Mrs. Beaufort, 2 vols., London, 1840, has in consequence become popular.—CH. T.

DATAMES, a distinguished Persian general who lived in the fourth century B.C. He was a Carian by birth. His father Camissares was governor of Cilicia under Artaxerxes II., and fell in battle against the Cadusians. Datames, who had greatly distinguished himself in that expedition, succeeded him in his office. He rendered himself conspicuous both for his great military talents and his fidelity to the Persian king, and subdued the satraps of Paphlagonia and Catalonia, who had revolted against Artaxerxes. He subsequently obtained the command of the troops sent against certain Egyptian insurgents. But the machinations of his enemies at the Persian court rendered it perilous for him to return home. He was thus compelled in self-defence to throw off his allegiance to the king, and to make common

cause with the other satraps who had revolted from Persia. He defeated the generals who were successively sent against him, but was at last treacherously assassinated, 362 B.C., by Mithridates, son of Ariobarzanes, who, for the purpose of gaining his confidence, pretended to revolt from the Persian king. Cornelius Nepos, who has written a life of Datames, says he was the bravest and ablest of all barbarian generals, except Hamilcar and Hannibal.—J. T.

DATHE, JOHANN AUGUST, a German theologian and Hebraist, was born at Weissenfels in 1731. He completed his studies at Leipzig under Ernesti, his brother-in-law, and was appointed in 1762 professor of Hebrew in the university there. His chief enterprise was a Latin translation of the Old Testament, the publication of which extended from 1773 to 1789. The notes which accompanied it were of a comparatively popular description, and their tone was not heterodox. He died in 1791, and bequeathed his extensive library to the university of Leipzig. His opuscula were collected by L. P. K. Rosenmüller, and published in 1796. Among his minor writings may be mentioned an introduction to our own Bryan Walton's Prolegomena to the celebrated Polyglott.—F. E.

DATHENUS, PIETER, a Dutch translator of the Psalms, was a native of Ypres, and died in 1590. Originally a monk, he afterwards embraced the reformed religion, and led a wandering and changeful life as pastor and physician, closing it in the latter capacity at Elbing. He is chiefly remembered as the author of the Dutch translation of the Psalms, which was accepted as the authorized version by the Dutch church, and kept its ground until 1773. Like some other early versions, that of Dathenus contained many passages easily susceptible of ridicule. A collection of them was published at Utrecht in 1758, with the title of "Datheniana;" and this perhaps hastened the deposition of his old-established translation.—F. E.

DATI, AGOSTINO, was born in Siena in 1420, and was distinguished for his erudition, being not only a good Greek, Latin, and Hebrew scholar, but well versed in theology, philosophy, and oratory. He was appointed to the chair of belles-lettres at Urbino in 1442, which post he held till the death of the duke two years after, when he returned to his native city, notwithstanding an invitation from Nicholas V. to settle in Rome. He wrote a history of Siena from 1186 to 1388, and some other works of no great estimation. It is remarkable that though in early youth he was afflicted with stammering, he totally overcame the defect by the same means as Demosthenes adopted, and was ultimately a successful orator. He occupied a high civil position in his native city, and conducted some negotiations of importance with Pius II. He died of the plague in Siena, April 6, 1478.—J. F. W.

DATI, CARLO, was born in Florence on the 2nd October, 1619. He was a disciple of Galileo and was a diligent student in philology; became a member of the famous Academy of La Crusca, and filled the chair of Greek and Latin literature. Dati devoted himself with great zeal to the cultivation of his native tongue, and made a collection of Florentine prose with that view. He also undertook with Redi to investigate the origin and etymology of the Italian language by a new edition of the Vocabolario della Crusca. His most celebrated work is the lives of the ancient painters, "Vite de Pittori Antichi," in which he has collected all that is known of the Greek and Latin artists. His reputation was such that all foreigners who came to Florence visited him; amongst others, Milton made his acquaintance, and corresponded with him. He died at Florence on the 11th January, 1676.—J. F. W.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE, a celebrated naturalist, and zoologist, born at Montbard in Burgundy on the 29th May, 1716. He was originally intended for the church, but the death of his father in 1736 left him at liberty to choose his own profession, and he became an enthusiastic anatomist. He took his degree at Rheims, and afterwards returned to Montbard, intending to practise his profession. Here he became associated with the celebrated Buffon, whose feebleness of sight rendered the co-operation and assistance of a skilful anatomist, such as Daubenton, particularly valuable to him. In 1742 the comte de Buffon induced him to take up his abode in Paris; and in 1745 the office of curator and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history was conferred on him. For many years he worked in harmony with Buffon, and the first fifteen volumes of this great naturalist's work are enriched by his valuable labours. Latterly,

however, a misunderstanding arose between the authors, and the later editions of Buffon's works are deprived of one of their chief excellencies, being published without Daubenton's researches. For more than fifty years Daubenton laboured assiduously in arranging and enriching the magnificent museum in the jardin du roi. He is said to have been the first professor of natural history who gave public lectures in France. The jardin du roi being elevated into a public school, under the title of the Museum of Natural History, he was appointed professor of mineralogy, which chair he retained as long as he lived. In 1783 he became professor of rural economy at Alfort, and in 1799 was elected a member of the senate. He died of apoplexy on the 31st December, 1799. His papers on various subjects of natural history are numerous and valuable. Two of the most interesting are those of 1762, on fossil bones, pretended to be those of a giant, but which Daubenton referred to their true species; and another, in 1764, "On the essential differences between Man and the Ourang-outang."—E. L.

* DAUBENY, CHARLES GILES BRIDLE, M.D., F.R.S., professor of botany in the university of Oxford, distinguished as a chemist, geologist, and physiological botanist. Dr. Daubeny is deserving of great honour, not only on account of his original and numerous contributions to the literature of natural science in various departments, but for the untiring and energetic manner in which he has assisted to rescue the natural sciences from the neglect into which they have until lately been condemned in our university system of education. To Dr. Daubeny and his fellow-workers may be attributed the revival which has taken place in these branches of study in the university of Oxford. His own labours have been chiefly directed to the explanation of natural phenomena by the aid of the facts and principles of chemical science. The phenomena of volcanoes, and their connection with mineral springs, is one of his favourite subjects. Among his earliest papers is an essay "On the Geology and Chemical Phenomena of Volcanoes," published in 1824; a description of "Active and Extinct Volcanoes," 1848. In 1837 he visited the United States of America, and gave the result of his researches there in a series of papers on "The Thermal Springs of North America," and "Notes on the Geology of North America." In 1834 he published a paper on "The Eruption of Vesuvius;" "On the Volcanic Strata exposed by a section made in the site of the new thermal spring discovered near the town of Torre dell Annunziata, in the Bay of Naples;" "On the Volcanoes of Auvergne," and many other valuable papers on similar subjects. In 1813 Dr. Daubeny published "An Introduction to the Atomic Theory," which is only one of several contributions to purely chemical science. His "Lectures on Agriculture," demonstrating the chemical laws which regulate the life of plants, bear more directly than most of his productions on his peculiar function as professor of botany at Oxford; although such studies as his are perhaps best adapted to enable the mind to take a wide and comprehensive view of the whole of the laws by which the vegetable world is governed, in common with the animal creation, rather than any mere special study of the names and properties of plants in themselves, without relation to the many surrounding agents which determine their life and growth.—E. L.

* D'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN HENRI MERLE, an eminent divine and church historian, was born at Geneva in Switzerland in 1794. His father was Louis Merle, a merchant of that city, and grandson of Aimé Merle who had married a mademoiselle d'Aubigné, of a distinguished French protestant family. The historian's name is therefore Merle; that by which he is commonly known being an addition of honour, assumed according to a custom prevalent in Switzerland. D'Aubigné received his first education in his native city, from which he proceeded to Berlin, where he attended Neander's lectures on church history. He was shortly afterwards chosen pastor of a French congregation in Hamburg. From Hamburg he removed to the Belgian capital, where his popular talents gained him considerable renown as a preacher. Returning to his native city in 1830 he was appointed to the chair of church history in the theological college founded by the Evangelical Society of Geneva. There he still continues in the active discharge of his important functions as a trainer of youth for the christian ministry. D'Aubigné's great work is the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century," the first part of which was published at Paris in 1835. Written in a lively French style, and deeply imbued with the evangelical principles that charac-

terized the age which it illustrates, his book immediately achieved an immense popularity in Britain and America. The number of copies sold in France, we believe, bears but a small proportion to those circulated in Scotland alone. It has found its way to the homes of the peasant and of the day-labourer, and, in spite of all its defects, has contributed, more than all former books on the subject, to spread amongst the people an intelligent knowledge of the great events of the sixteenth century. D'Aubigné has also published, besides many tracts on theological and ecclesiastical subjects, "The Protector; a vindication;" and "Germany, England, and Scotland: Recollections of a Swiss minister." During his last visit to this country, in 1856, he received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. In 1858 he married an Irish lady in Dublin.—R. M., A.

DAUBUZ, CHARLES, an Anglo-French theologian, and native of Guienne, was born about 1670, and with his early biography a romantic incident is connected. His father, a French protestant clergyman, was one of the victims of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but received a royal pass permitting him to proceed to England. On arriving at Calais with his wife and children, he was suddenly taken ill, and died before he could cross the channel. With the connivance of the innkeeper, he was buried in the utmost privacy at night; and a brother, who held some preferment in the church of England, hastened to Calais, and, personating the deceased, conveyed, under sanction of the pass, the widow and her children in safety to England. Charles received his later education at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he was appointed librarian. In 1699 he was presented by the dean and chapter of York to the vicarage of Brotherton, a small village near Ferrybridge in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In spite of the smallness of his stipend, and the largeness of his family, he found heart and leisure for profound and recondite study, the chief result of which was "A perpetual Commentary on the Revelation of St. John." He died immediately after a journey to London in quest of a publisher for it, and it did not appear until three years after his death. Out of the material afforded by it, a Mr. Lancaster, vicar of Bowden, compiled a Symbolical Dictionary, published in 1730. A new edition appeared in 1842, edited with notes, by Matthew Habershon, the well-known writer on prophecy.—F. E.

DAUGIER, FRANÇOIS-HENRI-EUGENE, Count, a French admiral, was born in 1764, and died in 1834. He entered the navy in 1782, and after serving for some time in India was made a lieutenant in 1789, and a captain in 1793. When Napoleon was making preparations for the invasion of England, he appointed Daugier to the command of a battalion of marines, and afterwards set him over one of the four grand corps of the flotilla. He subsequently assisted at the siege of Stralsund and the attack on the isle of Rugen, and served in Spain, where he was taken prisoner at the battle of Baylen. After the abdication of Napoleon, Daugier was made a count. He sat in the chamber of deputies from 1815 to 1830.—J. T.

DAUM, CHRISTIAN, born at Zwickau in Saxony, 29th March, 1612, whence, after his elementary education, he went to Leipzig, and afterwards to Jena, in prosecution of his studies. Returning to his native town, he was appointed rector of the college there in 1662, and thenceforward devoted his life to the discharge of his collegiate duties, and to the pursuits of literature. He died 15th December, 1687, having enjoyed a high reputation, and leaving a great number of works, chiefly classical and educational.—J. F. W.

* DAUMAS, MELCHIOR JOSEPH EUGENE, a French general, born in 1803. He entered the army in 1822, and was nominated a sous-lieutenant in 1827. In 1835 he was sent to Algeria, and served with distinction under Marshal Clausel in the campaigns of Mascara and Tlemcen. From 1837 to 1839 he was consul at Mascara. He was subsequently placed by Marshal Bugeaud at the head of the political affairs of Algeria, and discharged the duties of that office with great ability. His services were rewarded by successive promotions, and the order of the legion of honour. In 1850 he was appointed director of the affairs of Algeria and minister of war. General Daumas has proved himself not only a distinguished officer and successful administrator, but an able writer.—J. T.

DAUMESNIL, PIERRE, Baron, a French general distinguished for his remarkable bravery, was born in 1777. He enlisted as a private soldier in the twenty-second regiment of chasseurs, and at the battle of Arcola assisted in saving Bona-

parte from drowning. He served with great distinction in the expedition to Egypt, and especially at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre. Daumesnil attained the rank of captain in 1801, and took part in the campaigns in Austria, Prussia, and Poland, from 1805 to 1807. He was nominated a general of brigade in 1812, and governor of Vincennes. He was deprived of his office after the Restoration, but was restored to it in 1830. Dumesnil died of cholera at Vincennes in 1832.—J. T.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA, Count von, like both his father and grandfather, an Austrian field-marshal, was born at Vienna on the 25th September, 1705. Educated in Italy, originally with a view to the church, he entered the semi-religious semi-military order of the knights of Malta. He served with distinction in the Austrian war against the Turks, and in that of the Spanish succession; and his rapid promotion was partly due to his marriage with the daughter of one of the favourite court ladies of Maria Theresa. He had distinguished himself as a military reformer when the Seven Years' war broke out, and had been appointed a field-marshal in 1754. His policy as a commander was marked by the extreme caution characteristic of Austrian generals; and it is recorded of him that in five campaigns he never attacked but once. His chief military achievement was his signal defeat of the great Frederick at the battle of Collin, 18th June, 1757. At Torgau, on 3rd November, 1760, he was on the point of gaining another victory; but being wounded, he feared to leave the disposition of his troops to subordinates, and commanded a retreat. After Collin, the empress had founded, in honour of the victory, the celebrated Maria Theresa order; and after Torgau she came in state to meet Daun without the walls of Vienna, and the capital bestowed on him a triumphant reception. This was his last success; and subsequently his inactivity in the field provoked the jeers of the Viennese. Daun died on the 5th of February, 1766, leaving behind him the reputation of a brave, loyal, and religious soldier, and of an unwearied and rigorous military reformer.—F. E.

DAUNOU, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1761; died at Paris, 1840. Surgery was first thought of as his profession, then the bar; but the boy was sent to the school of the Cordeliers at Boulogne, and to the oratory at Paris, and he became a monk. The oratory was the last in order of time of the monastic institutions. It asserted the independence of the Gallican church. Daunou became one of their professors; was first professor of Latin at Noyes, then of logic at Soissons, of philosophy at Boulogne, and finally, of theology at Montmorency. In 1787 he was ordained priest. The Revolution came, and Daunou who had obtained some literary prizes from the academies of Nismes and Berlin, pronounced in the church of the oratory a funeral oration on the patriots who fell at the taking of the Bastille. Daunou was now appointed vicar-diocesan of Arras, and soon after, vicar-metropolitan of Paris. While occupied in directing the education of the young, a task which his position rendered a duty, he was surprised to find himself returned to the national convention as one of their deputies by the Pas-de-Calais. He accepted the trust, and quitted the church for ever. The convention were now occupied with the question of the king's trial. The occasion inspired Daunou, whose ordinary manner was timid and formal, with words of burning eloquence, in which, with almost prophetic truth, he urged upon the astonished but unbelieving assembly the inevitable consequences of the act they were about to perpetrate. Daunou was classed by Robespierre's party, then in power, with the Girondists; was accused of federalism and thrown into prison, where he passed his time in reading Tacitus and Juvenal, working at geometry, and writing a grammar. Robespierre fell; Daunou again appeared at the convention; and for the next five years occupied himself in building up constitutions for utopian republics on the shifting revolutionary sands. Whenever a report or a speech on any public occasion was required, Daunou was the man for the moment. At Hoche's funeral games, Daunou pronounced the national "eloge." He inaugurated the Institut, of which he was one of the founders, with an oration. In 1797 he prepared a constitution for the young Batavian republic; in the next year another for Italy; and then was busy at home in arranging for the French republic a consulate. He was for a moment thought of as third consul, but he preferred a place in the tribunate, from which he was soon eliminated as too honest or too crotchety. In 1804 he was made keeper of the archives.

In 1807 he published, to aid the purposes of Bonaparte against Russia, Rulhière's History of the dismemberment of Poland, and in 1810 with a similar purpose, an essay on the pope's temporal power. In 1814 Daunou ceased to be archivist, but became redacteur du *Journal des Savans*. In 1819 he was professor of history at the college of France. In 1830 he was reappointed archivist; in 1838 perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions; in 1839 he was raised to the peerage. He wrote the greater part of the seven volumes of the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, which relate to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and in conjunction with Naudet edited the nineteenth and twentieth volumes of the great collection of the historians of France. He wrote numerous articles in the *Geographie Universelle*, and edited Boileau and La Harpe.—J. A., D.

DAURAT, JEAN. See DORAT.

DAVANZATI, BOSTICHI BERNARDO, born in Florence, August 30th, 1529; died, 29th March, 1606. His family was noble; and showing great aptitude at learning, he received an education that fitted him as well for commerce as for taking a distinguished place in literature. These pursuits he combined, somewhat as Roscoe did in after times in our own country. His reading was extensive, especially in the Latin classics; and his habits of taciturnity procured him amongst his fellow-academicians of the "Alterati," the name of "Il Silente." He devoted himself to make the Tuscan tongue as perfect as possible. Just at the time the comparative excellence of the Latin and Italian tongues was a subject of keen discussion, Davanzati was master of both; and he insisted that the Italian was capable of being written with as much brevity and vigour as the Latin. It chanced that a Frenchman, in a translation of Tacitus, asserted that the French was superior to all tongues ancient and modern, especially to the Italian, which was weak and diffuse. Davanzati at once undertook a refutation, and published his celebrated translation of Tacitus. Nay, he went further, and proved that in brevity Italian was to the Latin as nine to ten, and to the French as nine to fifteen. It is to be regretted that in his zeal for condensation he sometimes made his original obscure, and often rejected the idioms which so much enrich the Tuscan dialect. Davanzati also published other works of great merit. We must accord to him the praise of having restored the Tuscan tongue to the purity and terseness of the best models of earlier times—a praise somewhat more just than the equivocal commendation of Ginguéné, "Il vaut mieux imiter la concision de Davanzati, que la prolixité de Bembo."—J. F. W.

DAVENANT, CHARLES—born in 1656; died in 1714—was the eldest son of Sir William Davenant, and first applied himself to dramatic literature. Notwithstanding the high auspices under which he produced his first attempt, it was not of sufficient merit to justify his prosecution of the muses, and he had the good sense to turn to graver studies. Civil law, politics, and political economy engaged his attention, and he produced several treatises on these subjects, which did what poetry would not have done for him—procured him some good public situations. He was a member of parliament from 1685 to 1700, representing, at different times, St. Ives and Bedwin. His reputation as a writer was, perhaps, beyond his merits, and his works are now of little value. A selection of them was published in 1771, in 5 vols., 8vo.—J. F. W.

DAVENANT, JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury, born in London on the 20th May, 1572, was sent at fifteen to Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became president in 1614. Five years previously he had been appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and, by Archbishop Abbot, rector of Cotenham, Cambridgeshire. His theological eminence and tenets recommended him to King James I. as one of the three representatives of England at the synod of Dort in 1618, where he seems to have advocated a middle course between the two extreme parties. He was appointed to the see of Salisbury in 1621. In the course of years there grew up a divergency of views between the king and the bishop. It was Davenant who, when the king commanded his presence on a certain day, arrived a day too late, not choosing to travel on a Sunday. James forgave him on this occasion, but was not equally placable when, in a sermon preached before the king in the Lent of 1631, the bishop touched on the forbidden subject of predestination, on which his views were Calvinistic. He was brought before the privy council, and sharply reprimanded on his knees. "Good" Bishop Davenant, as his contemporaries delighted to call him, escaped the greater

troubles that were approaching, and died on the 20th of April, 1641, his last publication being a characteristic appeal for unity—"Ad Pacem Ecclesie Adhortatio." His chief theological performance is his "Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians," originally published in Latin, and consisting of lectures delivered as Lady Margaret's professor. An English translation of it was published in 1831, with a useful memoir of the author, by the Rev. Josiah Allport of Birmingham. Quaint Thomas Fuller was the son of Bishop Davenant's sister, and has given his uncle a niche among his Worthies.—F. E.

DAVENANT, WILLIAM, born at Oxford in 1605, and died in 1668; educated at the grammar-school of All-Saints. In 1621 his father, who kept the Crown Tavern at Oxford, served the office of mayor, and in the same year William entered Lincoln college. We next meet him as page to Frances, duchess of Richmond, and afterwards in the service of Fulke Greville Lord Brooke. Lord Brooke's death drove him to the stage for support. His first play was "Abovine, King of the Lombards." In 1638 he was appointed poet-laureate, and in 1639 obtained the patent of the Cockpit theatre. In the civil commotions the players were all royalists, and objects of suspicion to the parliamentarians. Davenant was imprisoned—bailed—sought to fly—was caught at last—made his escape, and remained abroad for some time. He returned to England, and made himself so serviceable to the royal cause at the siege of Gloucester, that he was knighted. In 1646 he joined the queen in France, and became a Romanist. While in Paris, Davenant wrote the two first books of "Gondibert." He now thought of going to Virginia, and embarked from one of the ports of Normandy with a number of French artificers, whom he wished to introduce into the colony. His vessel was captured. He was imprisoned, and found time to continue his poem, which was destined never to be concluded. In 1650 he was ordered to be tried by a high commission court, but contrived to escape this desperate hazard, it is said, by the interposition of Milton. On his liberation he thought of the theatre as a means of support. It would not do to act tragedies or comedies at a time when the protectoral court and the law itself were arrayed against such exhibitions. He gave what he called "entertainments"—fragments of tragedy, comedy, and farce; everything except actual plays constituted the farrago which he provided for his customers. On the Restoration he obtained the patent of the "duke's company," and was then unrestricted in what he produced. He died in his sixty-third year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. On his gravestone is inscribed—"Oh, rare Sir William Davenant." We do not know whether any belief was ever given to a joke of the day, which assumed that Davenant was the son of Shakespeare, who occasionally lodged at the Crown Tavern, Oxford; a report which Davenant is said to have thought it honourable to himself, his mother, and the great poet, whom he resembled in nothing, to countenance, by repeating a foolish jest with unbecoming levity.—J. A., D.

DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER, a stirring Franciscan propagandist of the seventeenth century, was born at Coventry in 1598, and finished his education at Merton college, Oxford. Converted to the Roman catholic religion, and entering the order of St. Francis, he became, after many changes of place, chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria, and one of the pillars of the Romish cause in England. The conciliatory spirit which in his writings he displayed towards the English church procured him the reprobation of many of his more ardent coreligionists on the continent. At the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to Catherine of Braganza, and he was thrice chosen provincial master of his order in England. In the course of his adventurous life he assumed several aliases; but as an author he is known by his monastic designation of Franciscus à Sancta Clara. He died at Somerset House on the 31st of May, 1680. Anthony Wood describes him as a man of frank and agreeable manners and conversation.—F. E.

DAVENPORT, JOHN, a puritan divine, born at Coventry in 1597, is chronicled by Anthony Wood as a brother of Christopher Davenport the Franciscan—a statement rather sharply denied by his New England biographer, Cotton Mather (in the *Magnalia*), who speaks of him as merely "a near kinsman" of his namesake. John was an alumnus of Merton and Magdalene colleges, Oxford, and becoming a puritan, was appointed minister of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London. Eventually, in 1637, he emigrated to New England, and was minister at New-

haven, whence, being held in great estimation in the colony, he removed in 1667 to be minister at Boston. He died there on the 15th of March, 1670. There is an American tradition that, after the Restoration, he concealed for a time in his house at Newhaven the proscribed regicides Whalley and Goffe.—F. E.

DAVENPORT, RICHARD ALFRED, an industrious man of letters, born about 1780, contributed to the *Annual Register*, continued Mitford's History of Greece, wrote the notices and prefaces to Whittingham's edition of the British Poets in the Family Library, the lives of "Ali Pacha," "Peter the Great," and "Eminent Men;" was also the author of a "Dictionary of Biography," and edited more than a hundred volumes of miscellaneous works. He terminated his life on the 25th of July, 1852, under peculiar circumstances, being found dying by a policeman who heard his moans from the street. On entering his house—a small freehold in Camberwell—the coroner and jury found it full of books, papers, coins, and curiosities, covered with thick layers of dust; it not having been cleaned for eleven years. The windows were broken, and the furniture in great decay. Bottles containing laudanum were found lying about, and the verdict returned was that the deceased had died from inadvertently taking an overdose of laudanum.—F. E.

DAVID, SAINT, the patron of Wales, is supposed to have been born about the close of the fifth century, and to have been the son of a prince of Ceredigion, the modern Cardiganshire. After an early residence in the Isle of Wight, he preached the gospel to the Britons, founded many monasteries, and died archbishop of Wales, about 544 according to some, towards the close of the sixth century according to others. His "rule" was distinguished by the stress which he laid on daily manual labour on the part of the monks. In the calendars this saint's day falls on the 1st of March.—F. E.

DAVID I., one of the best of the Scottish kings, was the youngest son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, heir to the Saxon line of English monarchs. It is probable that he was born shortly before his father's death in 1093. He spent his youth at the court of Henry I., who had married his sister, and there "his manners," says an English chronicler, "were polished from the rust of Scottish barbarity." On the death of his brother, Alexander I., he ascended the Scottish throne, and discharged the duties of his office with great assiduity. The usurpation of Stephen, to the exclusion of Maud, David's niece, induced the Scottish monarch to make repeated inroads into England in support of her cause. But in one of these he was encountered near Northallerton, 22nd August, 1138, by a powerful army, collected chiefly by Thurstan, archbishop of York, and defeated in the famous "battle of the Standard," with the loss of ten thousand men. Peace was soon after concluded between the rival kings on 9th April, 1139, and the earldom of Northumberland was ceded to Prince Henry, David's eldest son. In 1141 the cause of Maud was for a short time triumphant, and David repaired to her court to assist her with his counsel; but she was soon compelled to flee from the capital, accompanied by her uncle. From this period David seems to have given his almost exclusive attention to the affairs of his own kingdom. The closing years of his reign were peaceful and prosperous. He applied himself assiduously to the encouragement of agriculture and of manufactures, the establishment of towns, the erection of churches, monasteries, and other public buildings, and the enactment of judicious and equitable laws. His remarkable liberality to the church, and his erection of numerous religious houses throughout the country, have been severely censured in later times, and drew forth the pithy remark of James I., that David "was one sore sanct for the crown." David was remarkable for his affability to all classes of his subjects; his apartments were always open to suitors on certain days of the week; and he sat at the gate of his palace for the purpose of hearing and deciding the causes brought before him by the poor. His custom was to commence business at daybreak, and at sunset he dismissed his attendants and retired for solitary meditation. He greatly promoted the civilization of his kingdom by inviting numbers of Saxon, Norman, and Flemish settlers to his court, and bestowing on them munificent grants of land. The ancestors of the Bruces, Baliols, and many other distinguished Scotch families, all settled in Scotland at this period. David died at Carlisle on 24th May, 1153. In striking and beautiful consistency with his life, he was found dead in an attitude of devotion.—J. T.

DAVID II. See BRUCE.

DAVID III., surnamed THE STRONG, king of Georgia, flourished towards the close of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth centuries. His father, George II., who died in 1089, had been stripped of the greater part of his territories by the Seldjoukides, who were at that time masters of Persia and Asia Minor. During his long reign, David was mainly occupied in a struggle to regain his rights; and favoured by the dissensions which raged between the sons of Mâlek-Schah, sultan of the Seldjoukides, he reconquered step by step the possessions of his ancestors. At the time of his death, which is supposed to have taken place in 1180, David had made himself master of nearly all the territory between the Black and the Caspian Seas. His memory is held in the greatest veneration by the Georgians.—J. T.

DAVID, Emperor of Abyssinia, was born about 1500. He succeeded his father Nahu in 1507. Abyssinia was at that time hard pressed by the Turks under Selim I., and the ministers of the infant sovereign resolved to ask the assistance of Emmanuel, king of Portugal. Embassies were exchanged between the two courts; but before any aid could be sent to David the Turks had defeated the Abyssinian armies, laid waste the fairest provinces of the empire, and destroyed its most important towns. David died in great straits about 1540.—J. T.

DAVID COMNENUS was the last emperor of Trebizond, and was elevated to the throne in 1462, by the order of Mahomet II., in whom the real sovereignty of that country was vested. The titular monarch was conveyed with his family to Serres, and thence to Adrianople, and put to death in 1466, along with seven of his sons.—J. T.

DAVID AP GWILLUM, a Welsh bard, appears to have been a contemporary of Edward III. An edition of his works, which were chiefly amatory and elegiac, was published in London in 1789.—F. E.

DAVID OF NERKEN, a celebrated Armenian, contemporary with Proclus, little known to the modern world until 1829, when his writings were brought to light by M. Neumann, but undoubtedly one of the most acute thinkers of whom his nation can boast. He published valuable commentaries on the Categories and on Porphyry; and he translated Aristotle's Hermeneutics, as well as both the Analytics. His most important work is probably the "Foundations of Philosophy." David may be called a Platonist.—J. P. N.

DAVID THE KING or DAVID EL DAVID, a celebrated Jewish impostor who claimed to be the Messiah, lived about the middle of the twelfth century. He was born at Ghamaria in Media, and went to Bagdad, where his mind appears to have become unhinged by his studies, and he declared himself the son of David, commissioned to reconstruct the Hebrew monarchy. About the year 1161 he called his compatriots to arms, for the purpose of making war upon the king of Persia; but at last his father-in-law was bribed to assassinate him in his sleep.—J. T.

DAVID RUBENI, called also DAVID LEIMLEIN, a fanatical Jew, lived about the end of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth century. He announced that the Messiah would arrive about the year 1500, and claimed, as the leader of the army of Israel, the right to conduct the Jews to their own land. Happening to be in Mantua, along with Salomon Malcho, one of his converts, when Charles V. passed through that city, Salomon demanded and obtained an interview with the emperor, for the purpose of converting him to Judaism. He was rewarded for his zeal by being sent to the stake, and David was seized and sent into Spain, where he died in a few days after.—J. T.

* DAVID, CHRISTIAN GEORGE NATHAN, Danish confereentsraad, bank-director, and head of the statistical bureau, the son of a Jewish merchant, was born in Copenhagen on the 16th of January, 1798. After having embraced the christian religion, in 1809 he became a student of philosophy and political science in the university of Copenhagen. He afterwards travelled, and in 1823 took the degree of doctor of philosophy, at Göttingen. In the year 1830 he was appointed professor of political science in the university of Copenhagen, which office, however, he resigned in 1836, being involved in a process with government in consequence of the too liberal tone and tendency of certain articles which appeared in a weekly newspaper, the *Fædreland*, of which he was the founder in 1834. After the accession of Christian VIII. to the throne of Denmark, he became in 1840 a member of the prison commission, and afterwards of the commission for the government of the house of correction in

Copenhagen; and subsequently having made a journey through France, Belgium, England, Switzerland, and Germany to ascertain the state of prisons in those countries, he was appointed superintendent of prisons, which post he occupied for nine years, and only resigned on being made bank-director. In 1854 he was placed at the head of the statistical bureau. Besides these offices he has held many others of great importance and honour, and in the Oersted ministry was nominated member of council. David ranks high as an authority in political science, and he has rendered great service to his country by awakening an interest on that important subject, which till his time was but slightly valued there. He has not, however, published any systematic works on this science, but is the author of a great number of articles on political economy and finance, partly in his papers *Fædrelandet*, *Statsoekonomisk Archiv*, 1826–29; and *Ny tasekonomisk archiv*, 1841–43; partly in *Maanedskrift for Litteratur*, in the editing of which he at that time took part, in the *Dansk Ugeskrift*, and others; also in separate pamphlets. In his younger years he also was much esteemed as an æsthetic critic, writing in various periodicals under the signature Y. L.—(*Nordisk Con. Lex.*)—M. H.

* DAVID, FÉLICIEIN, a musician, was born 8th March, 1810, at Cadenet in the department of Vaucluse. His father, who was an accomplished musical amateur, taught him the rudiments of the art in which he has since become distinguished. While he was yet a child, the family removed to Aix on the Rhone, and there, when seven and a half years old, Félicien was admitted a singing boy in the choir of St. Sauveur, where his aptitude for music made him the subject of general attention. It was the custom of the chapter to provide for the education of the boys who were brought up in the cathedral choir, and accordingly, in 1825, when David's voice broke, he was placed as a student in the jesuits' college. All the feast-days were celebrated in this institution with musical performances, and such was David's proficiency, that he was able to sustain the post of chief violin on these occasions, and thus continued to develop his talent. He quitted the college in 1828; his father was now dead, and he was dependent on his own exertions for the means of living. In this necessity he went as clerk in a lawyer's office, which occupation he left with delight on obtaining an engagement as second director of the orchestra at the theatre of the city. His artistic aspirations were realized still further by his being appointed, in 1829, maitre de chapelle at St. Sauveur's. Flattering as were the opportunities thus presented to him, however, they proved to him his own inefficiency, and stimulated a most ardent desire to improve himself in his art by study. The remote provincial city in which he dwelt afforded him no means of gratifying his wish, and he thought therefore of Paris, and of the pre-eminent advantage he might derive from a residence there. He had an uncle who possessed a moderate competency, and to him David applied for pecuniary assistance to enable him to visit the metropolis. It was with extreme difficulty that he convinced the good man of the rationality of resigning two engagements, which yielded him at least a livelihood, and of putting himself to school, who was old enough to be a teacher; but the uncle consented at last to make him an allowance of forty-eight francs a month, and with this provision, and with a heart full of hope, the young artist set off for the capital. He arrived in Paris in 1830, and went at once to Cherubini with a "Beatus vir" which he had composed for the cathedral at Aix, upon the merits of which he was admitted a pupil of the conservatoire. Here he studied harmony under Lesueur, fugue under Fétis, and the organ under Benoit; and, impatient of progress, he took also private lessons in compositions of Henri Réber. His rapid advancement was conspicuous, and his happiness was complete, when suddenly his uncle stopped his slender allowance, and he was thrown on his own resources. These were restricted to the low price he received for teaching harmony and the pianoforte, but they sufficed to support him in his student's career. He now became infatuated with the doctrines of the St. Simonians, and, enrolling himself a member of their society, he quitted the conservatoire at the close of 1831. The hymns that were sung in the sanctuary at Ménilmontant were all composed by David, and they were printed at the society's cost; "Le Sommeil de Paris" and "La Danse des Astres," two pieces which some time later obtained great success in public, were among these productions. On the dispersion of the St. Simonians, David accompanied

those of the fraternity who travelled into the east, and there received impressions which have manifested themselves in his subsequent works. In August, 1835, he returned to Paris, when he published his "*Mémoires Orientales*," which he had collected during his wanderings, hoping to reap a large profit from their sale; but he was disappointed in the result. He now passed some years as the guest of a friend in the country, applying himself sedulously to composition, and rarely appearing in public. He emerged from his retirement in 1838, and produced his symphony in E flat at the Concerts Valentino. This procured him some consideration among the Parisian musicians, which was confirmed by the effect of a nonet for brass instruments, one of the twelve since published, that was performed at the Concerts Musards in 1839. David derived more popularity and more profit from some songs published about this time, one of which, "*Les Hirondelles*," is almost as well known in this country as in France. His talents, however, remained in semiobscurity until the production of his ode symphonie "*Le Désert*," which was first performed at the concerts of the conservatoire, on the 8th of December, 1844. This work was equally novel in form and in character. It is divided into three parts, consisting of orchestral movements interspersed with choruses and vocal solos, and alternated with spoken recitation. It derives great local colouring from some Arabic melodies which are incorporated in it; and the picturesque imitation conspicuous throughout the composition, and the novel treatment of the orchestra, prove alike the author's lively fancy and his command of technical means for the expression of his original ideas. The success of "*Le Désert*" was enormous; it was transferred in consequence from the concert-room to the Théâtre Italien, where its repeated performances were immensely attractive; and it was reproduced in London, at her Majesty's theatre, during the season of 1845, where it created little less sensation than it had done in Paris. "*Moïse au Mont Sinai*," an oratorio, performed at the Académie Royale in March, 1846, was David's next composition of importance, but this had little success; he retrieved his artistic fortune, however, with "*Christophe Colomb, ou la Découverte du Nouveau Monde*," a second ode symphonie in four parts, which was produced at the concerts of the conservatoire in March, 1847. Another work of original construction was the mystère called "*L'Eden*," brought out, as the oratorio had been, at the grand opera in 1848. David now turned his attention to composition for the stage, and in November, 1851, produced at the Opéra National, now the Théâtre Lyrique, "*La Perle du Brésil*," an opéra comique in three acts. On the 4th of March, 1859, his latest important composition, the grand opera of "*Herculeum*," was produced at the Académie; its career was at first interrupted by the illness of a principal singer, but its subsequent success has been greater than that of anything David has given to the public since "*Le Désert*." Besides the works already noticed, David has published—"Album Religieux," 1853, consisting of six motets; "*La Rupe Harmonieuse*," 1854, a collection of choruses for male voices; twenty-four quintets for string instruments; twelve melodies for violoncello and pianoforte, 1847; a very large number of pieces for the pianoforte, and a still greater amount of separate songs of very various character.—G. A. M.

* DAVID, FERDINAND, a violinist and composer, was born at Hamburg in 1810. His sister Louise (long resident in London as Madame Dulcken until the year of her death in 1849) was equally precocious with Ferdinand in the manifestation of musical talent, and both children performed in public—she on the pianoforte and he on the violin—at a very early age. Their family was intimate with that of Mendelssohn, and this great musician passed much time in his infant years with the brother and sister, participating their childish games and artistic studies. In 1825 David went to Cassel to become the pupil of Spohr, under whose valued instruction on his instrument and in composition he remained until 1828. He now made a tour with his sister, in the course of which they were both eminently successful at several of the chief cities of Germany. Resting at Berlin, he obtained an engagement at the Königstädter theatre, which induced him to fix for a time his residence in that city. There he renewed his intercourse with Mendelssohn, and they resumed together their practice of the works of the great composers for their respective instruments; there also David produced his first compositions, which were pieces for his own performance. After three years he quitted Berlin as one of a quartet party, who

established themselves at Dorpat, and gained some renown for their execution of the masterpieces of chamber music. He made a successful tour in Russia; returning to Germany from which, he was appointed, by the recommendation of his friend Mendelssohn, successor to Mathäi as concertmeister at Leipzig, in November, 1835; which office, together with that of chief violinist at the theatre in the same city, he still holds. He visited London in 1839, where Madame Dulcken had been for some time located, and his talent was here much esteemed. On the institution of the conservatorium at Leipzig, of which Mendelssohn was the founder, David undertook the direction of the violin classes. Besides concertos and lighter compositions for the violin, he has written solo pieces for other instruments, some quartets, and some works for the concert room and for the theatre, all of which are characterized, like his playing, by mastery of his resources; but it is more as an executant than as a composer that he claims consideration.—G. A. M.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, the reformer of modern French painting was born at Paris on the 31st August, 1748, and died in exile at Brussels on the 29th December, 1825. Having at an early age lost his father, he was put under the guardianship of his maternal uncle, Buron, an architect whose first idea was to make young David follow his own profession. In this plan Mme. David, the mother, fully concurred. But they were both destined to be disappointed; for on an occasion on which the future artist went to deliver to Boucher, the court painter, and a relative of his mother, a letter which the latter had given him for that purpose, he so attracted that master's attention by the avidity with which he contemplated the surrounding works, that, after a short conference with the youth, Boucher himself solicited from David's mother and guardian that Louis should be intrusted to him to be educated for the career of a painter. This was a piece of good fortune for young David, so far as it permitted him to follow his inclination; but eventually it would have proved fatal to his prospects of distinction, on account of the vitiated style of the old artist, had it not been that Boucher, soon finding out the superior genius of his pupil and relative, with a frankness and self-denial of no ordinary kind, thought it necessary to hand him over to the more active care and more genuine tuition of Vien, another painter of greater experience in teaching, and of a better school of artists. From this time dates David's real ingress in the path of his profession; followed very soon by repeated attempts on his part to compete for academical honours. These attempts his neglect of certain conventional rules, or rather the originality of his genius, which rebelled against these rules, cruelly frustrated. He tried five times for the great prize in painting, and always without success; until, broken-hearted and in despair, he resolved to put an end to his life by refusing to take any nourishment. The interference of kind and encouraging friends prevented the accomplishment of this purpose; and David's next attempt was crowned with complete success. The immediate consequence of this was his departure for Italy, at a moment when, much to his advantage, his master had been appointed to the French Academy in Rome. Arrived in the capital of Italy, he gave himself up to the most constant, the most ardent worship of the antique. The results of these passionate studies were very soon evident in his picture of the "*Plague of St. Roch*," produced before he left Rome. It was the opening of a new era for the French school of painting, just as the first works of Canova had been the heralds of an epoch in Italian sculpture. The erratic distortions and the vapid fopperies of the then prevailing whimsical school, are entirely to be replaced by the most rigid, and if anything almost too statuesque design. The grand ideal of the Greco-Roman period succeeds the vagaries of Boucher and Watteau! Perhaps the reaction will even go too far; there may be danger that the evils of a frivolous anarchy shall only make room for those of a servile methodism. Followed by the admiration of all Rome, after five years' residence in the metropolis of the arts, David returned to France, to be there received with all possible honour. Admitted at the Academy—lodged at the Louvre—he is soon surrounded by a host of pupils and admirers. Domestic bliss having crowned his triumphs, once more he starts (with a young bride this time) for Italy, there to carry out a grand work, the subject of which, prepared in Paris, will be the "*Horatii*." The success of this work surpasses all former achievements, and his return to Paris with the finished picture is nothing less than a continued ovation. Amongst the demands for works, which from every quarter are

made to the successful artist, one deserves particularly to be noticed—Louis XVI. requested a "Brutus," as a companion picture to the "Horatii." The mention of the unfortunate Louis recalls that dark period in the history of our artist which shadowed the rest of his life with regret and almost with remorse. Called upon in 1790 to record with his pencil the celebrated meeting of the Jeu-de-Paume, David found himself gradually entangled in the revolutionary element. Elected soon after to represent the city of Paris at the convention, he joined the party of the regicides, and concurred in all their excesses. His artistical talents were enthusiastically placed at their service, and their bloody work furnished him with only too many subjects for his pencil. In the convention he followed Robespierre, and occasionally outstripped him in denunciation of the enemies of the republic. His imagination was as active in the tribune as in the studio. Twice the vicissitudes of the time brought him acquainted with a prison; he was released the first time on the petition of his own pupils; the second, by the general amnesty of October, 1795. At length David came back to the exclusive exercise of his art, becoming the first painter of the empire, and the *costumier* of its pageants. He was kept incessantly at work. His fertile pencil could not keep pace with the demands made upon it by the most phantasmagoric period of history. He portrayed the new Caesar under all manner of travesties, and in all positions and characters, and between whiles had to turn his hand to all kinds of decoration and blazonry. He sickened at length of labours, into which he could not put his soul, and he sought relief in the composition of the celebrated picture of the "Thermopyles." But this was to be the last great work he was ever to carry out in Paris. At the second restoration, the regicide David was banished from France; and his name was erased from the rolls of the too servile Institute. Having taken up his abode at Brussels, David, resisting all offers of patronage from foreign courts, tried to comfort the days of his exile, partly by completing many of his unfinished subjects, partly by producing a few new ones, and thus adding a few more laurels to the many he had gathered in life. During this time the greatest consolation he experienced was the receipt from France of a medal struck in his honour by his former pupils and admirers. Although far advanced in age, and secretly worried by many a grief, David bore up with uncommon activity and good health until the summer of 1825, when he was seized with a serious malady, to which, after a protracted lingering between recovery and relapse, he succumbed on the 29th of December. According to Miel (the best of his biographers) David's last moments were spent in examining and correcting a proof of the engraving of his celebrated picture of the "Thermopyles," when, with the conscious pride of so great an artist, pointing to the principal figure, he is said to have spoken these his last words—"No other but myself could have conceived and painted such a Leonidas!"—R. M.

DAVID, PIERRE JEAN, usually called from his birthplace, DAVID D'ANGERS, one of the most eminent sculptors of our time, was born in 1789; died in 1856. He belongs especially to that school of modern sculpture that delights in blending the spirit of Greek art with the forms required to give historical accuracy to the impersonations of our period. His works for the Pantheon and the Hôtel-de-Ville in Paris; his monuments in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise; his tomb of Botzaris at Missolonghi, as well as the many portrait-statues he has executed—are works marked with all the features of a great and original talent. But his claims to celebrity are not limited to these. He has brought sculpture to be most useful to society at large, by modelling hundreds, if not thousands, of medallions of the most celebrated men of the age, in which he has not only attained a rare degree of external resemblance, but also succeeded in unmistakably fixing the most recondite features of character. The abstract or allegoric subjects which David d'Angers treated in his active career, are comparatively few. One of them, however, must not be passed in silence, viz., the "Statue of the Republic," a work in which all the features of that form of government are strikingly represented. David executed this work during the months that followed the revolution of February, 1848. At this period, being called to the assemblée constituante as a representative for the department of Maine-et-Loire, he displayed such a decided bias for ultra-democratic ideas, as to render, at the crisis of 1851, his departure from France a necessity. This temporary absence our sculptor

eventually turned to profit by visiting Greece and Athens. David owed his artistical education partly to the Academy of Paris, and partly to his stay in Rome. He was highly thought of and sincerely loved by his brothers in art.—R. M.

DAVIDS, ARTHUR LUMLEY, a promising young orientalist, was born in Hampshire on the 28th of August, 1811, the only son of Jewish parents. He was a remarkably precocious boy, and early acquired a knowledge, singular for his age, of science and languages. He became a proficient not only in the languages of the continent, but in Arabic, Persian, and especially in Turkish. Removed at an early age to London, he was qualifying himself for the profession of the law, when, in his twenty-second year, he was cut off by cholera. Only a few weeks before his death he had seen through the press a Turkish grammar—preceded by a preliminary dissertation on the history of the Turkish language, and with valuable accompaniments—much the best that had yet appeared in England. In 1836 his mother published a French translation of it, dedicated by permission to Louis Philippe (the dedication of the original had been accepted by Sultan Mahmoud), and from the brief memoir of its author which she prefixed to it, these few facts have been transferred.—F. E.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a distinguished Scottish divine of the school of John Knox and Andrew Melville, was born about the year 1550, and in 1567 was enrolled as a student in St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews. At an early period he displayed the fearless courage and zeal in behalf of the truth which characterized him through life. In 1573, when holding the office of regent in the college of St. Leonard's, he was imprisoned and then banished for writing a poem against the avaricious policy of Regent Morton. He was a second time obliged to leave the country in consequence of his boldness in pronouncing sentence of excommunication against Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, for his simoniacal purchase of the archbishopric of Glasgow from the earl of Lennox. On his return home Davidson became minister of Prestonpans, and wrote an answer in 1590 to Dr. Bancroft's attack on the Church of Scotland, and in 1596 took an active part in the renewal of the national covenant. In consequence of his vehement opposition to the proposal made in 1598, that the clergy should vote in parliament in the name of the church, which he regarded as a step towards episcopacy, Davidson was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh. This place of confinement was subsequently exchanged for his own parish. He died at Prestonpans in 1604. Davidson was a pious and benevolent, as well as an ardent and public-spirited man. At his own expense he built the church, manse, and school of Prestonpans, and bequeathed all his heritable property for the support of the school, which was erected for teaching the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages.—J. T.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a celebrated traveller, born about the beginning of the present century. He quitted his business of a chemist in 1826; after which he travelled on the continent of Europe, in Asia, and America. But his last and most famous expedition was into the interior of Africa. He was robbed and murdered within twenty-five days' journey of Timbuctoo, on the 18th December, 1836.—R. M., A.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, the elder of two remarkable sisters, American poetesses, both of whom died young, was born at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, New York, September 27, 1808. The impulse to verify seized upon her at almost the earliest age, though her modesty led her to burn her papers when she saw her propensity was known. The most juvenile that was saved, was an epitaph on a robin, written in her ninth year. The straitened circumstances of the family put her domestic services in requisition for most of the time; yet such was her craving for books, that she is said to have read more at the age of twelve than perhaps any among those whose condition of life gave them ampler leisure. It seems, too, that this ardour of mental effort was not indulged at the expense of her affections; in proof of which is related her surrender to her mother (who was then sick) of twenty dollars given her to buy books. Meanwhile, friends who discerned the risks of this earnest pursuit of culture, coupled as it was with diseased sensibility and uncommon fragility of structure, advised the withdrawing from her of the means of study. In 1824, a gentleman who had long known the family, but who had chanced not to see Lucretia since early childhood, was so impressed with her promise as to offer to adopt her, and did in fact assume the expense of sending her for

education to a celebrated academy at Troy. The ardour with which she entered into new scenes and studies, ambition being now spurred by rivalry, soon sent her home an invalid. On her partial amendment, she was transferred to a similar school in Albany. But it was not long before the hectic flush returned to her cheek, and after little more than three months' sojourn in her new home she died, August, 1825, exactly a month before completing her seventeenth year. In 1829 Mr. Morse of New York published her remains under the title of "Amir Khan, and other Poems," with a biographical sketch. The genial criticism of Mr. Southey gave a temporary eclat to these pieces.—J. P.

DAVIDSON, MARGARET MILLER, the younger sister of the preceding, born in March, 1823. Her infancy was coincident with the closing years of one who was soon to be to her only a memory; but "the image of the departed Lucretia," says her mother, "mingled in all her aspirations, and she felt that she held close and intimate communion with her beatified spirit." The ecstatic element, if possible, was still stronger in Margaret, and it may be her gifts somewhat inferior. But there was a marked resemblance in their lives, and the younger, a predestined victim of like complaints, finished her course, November 25, 1838; having failed by a year and a quarter to rival her sister's span of life. Margaret's "Poetical Remains" appeared in a similar form to those of Lucretia, 12mo, Phil., 1841. Both of these girls were happy in having their memories embalmed by such biographers as Catherine Sedgwick in the earlier case, and Washington Irving in the latter. It may be added, as showing the unusual and premature tastes of these girls, that Margaret is spoken of (though not living to complete sixteen) as studying Victor Cousin's philosophy, Gibbon's great work, and laying out for meditation in the last few weeks of her life, a series of deep, and some of them fiercely debated theological questions.—J. P.

* DAVIDSON, REV. SAMUEL, D.D., LL.D., was born near Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, in 1808. In 1825 he entered Belfast college, where he passed through the usual course of philosophy, languages, and divinity with distinguished success, and was afterwards licensed by his presbytery to preach the gospel. In 1835 he was called to the chair of biblical criticism in the presbyterian church. Having, however, changed his views of church polity, he resigned, and was immediately, in 1842, chosen professor of biblical literature, oriental languages, and church history, in the Lancashire Independent college, newly erected at Manchester. Here he possessed the love and esteem of the students, but resigned his office in 1857 in consequence of an ill-founded clamour which arose outside the college respecting his orthodoxy. In 1838 he received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal college, Aberdeen; and in 1848 the honorary title of doctor in theology from the university of Halle, at the recommendation of Professors Hupfeld and Tholuck. The published works of Dr. Davidson, which are numerous, exhibit the highest biblical scholarship.—J. J.

DAVIEL, JACQUES, an eminent French oculist, born in Normandy in 1696; died at Geneva in 1762. He published several works in his own department—medico-surgical science—and through his skilful originality brought into vogue the operation for cataract by extraction.—F. E.

DAVIES, EDWARD, a Welsh archaeologist, born in Radnorshire of humble extraction; died February, 1851, at Bishopston in Glamorganshire, of which he was rector. He published in 1804 "Celtic Researches," and in 1801 "Rites and Mythology of the British Druids."—F. E.

DAVIES, SIR JOHN, poet, lawyer, and politician, was born at Chisgrove, Wiltshire, about 1570. Educated at Queen's college, Oxford, he entered the middle temple about 1588, and in 1595 was called to the bar. Expelled from the middle temple for an assault on a fellow-member, he went into retirement, and in meditative and somewhat penitential seclusion produced his "Nosce Teipsum," a poem on the immortality and immateriality of the soul, of much occasional beauty of language, and of great reflective depth. Restored by the influence of Lord Ellesmere to his position at the bar, he entered the house of commons in 1601 as member for Corfe Castle, and distinguished himself in that last of Elizabeth's parliaments. "Nosce Teipsum" had attracted the admiration of King James; and on his accession to the throne of the United Kingdom, he made the poetical lawyer successively solicitor and attorney general for Ireland, knighting him in 1607. Occasionally visiting England, Sir John Davies remained for many years an official

resident in Ireland, and to this residence we owe two works from his pen on the history and social economy of Ireland, the more important of which is his "Discovery of the True Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued," &c., published in 1612, and a standard authority at this day. On returning permanently to England, he was appointed justice of assize, and sat as member for Newcastle-under-Lyne in the parliament of 1621. He had been nominated lord chief-justice of England, and had actually bought his robes, when, before he could enter on his new duties, he died suddenly on the 7th of December, 1626. His poems were reprinted in a collective form in 1773, by his namesake, Thomas Davies; and his "Historical Tracts" in 1786, with a life by George Chalmers.—F. E.

DAVIES, JOHN, an early Welsh philologist, born at Llanveres in Denbighshire, published in 1621, "Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta;" and in 1632, a "Dictionarium Britannico-Latinum." He assisted in the translation of the Welsh bible published in 1620.—F. E.

DAVIES, JOHN, D.D., born in London on 22nd April, 1679, was educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he rose to be master. He edited several Greek and Roman classics. His edition of the Tusculan Disputations was enriched by the notes of his friend, the great critic Bentley.—F. E.

DAVIES, MYLES, an unfortunate compiler, born at Tre'r Abbot in Flintshire, is thought to have repaired to London about the time of George I.'s accession, and is supposed to have then and there become a lawyer. He published some volumes of a very rare and curious book, "The Athenæ Britannicæ, or a Critical History of the Oxford and Cambridge Writers and Writings," the first volume of which appeared in 1716 bearing the separate title of "Icon Libellorum, or a Critical History of Pamphlets." He hawked his books from door to door, and has recorded in them with copious bitterness the repulses which he met with. Mr. Isaac Disraeli has devoted some pages of his *Calamities of Authors*, to an account of this singular being and his unhappy career.—F. E.

DAVIES, SAMUEL, an eminent American divine, the successor of Jonathan Edwards the metaphysician, as president of Princeton college, was born in Newcastle county, on the Delaware river, November 3, 1724. He was ordained as a presbyterian clergyman in 1747, and sent as a missionary to Hanover county, Virginia, where he encountered much opposition, as the episcopal was then the established church in the province, and it was contended by the lawyers that the "act of toleration" did not extend to the colonies. Davies contested the point by an able argument in court against Peyton Randolph, then attorney-general of Virginia; and shortly afterwards went to England, as a delegate for the purpose, and succeeded in obtaining from Sir Dudley Rider, then attorney-general for the crown, an opinion that the act did extend to Virginia. In 1753 the synod of New York sent him to England as an agent to solicit benefactions for Princeton college. He preached before the king at the royal command, and had the boldness to administer an indirect rebuke to his majesty for some act of seeming irreverence during the service. George II. afterwards said of him—"An honest man! an honest man!" In one of his sermons he prophetically points out to the public "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." He died before he had held the office of president eighteen months, on the 4th of February, 1761, aged thirty-six. Four years after his death a collection of his "Sermons on the most Useful and Important Subjects" was published in three volumes octavo, which passed through several editions, and was reprinted in London. Davies was a poet also, and many of his hymns are still printed and read.—F. B.

DAVIES, THOMAS, the "honest Tom Davies" of Boswell's Johnson, born about 1712, can be traced as a student at Edinburgh university in 1728-29, where he laid the foundations of what, according to his subsequent patron and friend, Dr. Johnson, was "learning enough for a clergyman." For many years he alternated between bookselling and the stage, succeeding in neither; driven from the former by bankruptcy, and from the latter by an ill-natured line or two in Churchill's *Rosciad*. During his later years he made a hit by the publication of his life of Garrick, which appeared in 1780, and went through four editions. He died on the 5th of May, 1785. "He was,"

says Bozzy, "a friendly and very hospitable man. Both he and his wife, who had been celebrated for her beauty though upon the stage for many years, maintained a uniform decency of character; and Johnson esteemed them, and lived in as easy an intimacy with them as with any family he used to visit." It was in the back parlour of Tom Davies' shop in Russell Street, Covent Garden, that on the 16th of May, 1763, occurred the first interview between Johnson and Boswell.—F. E.

DAVILA, ARRIGO CATERINO, was born at La Pieve del Sacco in the territory of Padua, on the 30th October, 1576. His father, who belonged to the noble family of Avila of Spain, and was constable of Cyprus, named him after Henry III. of France and Queen Catherine de Medicis, who were his patrons. When he was seven years old he was sent to Normandy, where he was placed under the care of his father's brother-in-law, Jean d'Hanery, marshal of France. His education was carefully attended to, and being removed to Paris, he was made one of the royal pages, and the time that his companions spent in court dissipation, he devoted to improving his talents and making observations upon the important events that were occurring around him. He entered the army at eighteen, and for four years associated with some of the distinguished warriors of the day, had a horse shot under him at the siege of Honfleur, and was dangerously wounded at Amiens. The peace of 1598 changed his destiny. War might have made him a marshal; peace gave the world a great historian. The death of his father, which occurred shortly after under painful circumstances, affected him much, and he gave himself up wholly to study. Being desirous of knowing and consulting the literary men of the country, he went to Parma in 1616, where, having a dispute in the Academy of the Innominati with Thomas Stigliani, a duel was the result. The latter was severely wounded, and Davila fled to Venice, entered the service of the republic, and conducted expeditions against Candia, Dalmatia, and other places. Meanwhile he never lost sight of his great project—the "History of the Civil Wars of France," which he published at Venice in 1630. So great was the reputation he acquired, and such was the consideration in which he was held both by the Venetian government and the learned, that he was decreed a place in the senate beside the doge, to which his ancestors were entitled as constables of Cyprus. He did not live long to enjoy his honours. In 1631 he was appointed governor of Crema. On his way thither, at the town of St. Michael, he demanded the conveyances ordered for him by the republic. The postmaster, "a brutal man," as Tiraboschi states, refused to comply. What further occurred is not stated; but the ruffian shot him dead in the presence of his wife and children, the eldest of whom avenged his father's death by slaying his murderer. Davila's history is confessedly the best account of the eventful period of which it treats. It has stood the test of time, being more and more esteemed as it was better known. It was translated into most European languages, and commanded an unprecedented sale. The length of time which Davila passed in France, his intimacy with the leading characters of the times, and his personal acquaintance with places and events, give his work the stamp of authenticity and truth. The history is divided into five books, and embraces the period between the death of Henry II. and the peace between Henry IV. and the catholics in June, 1598. His style is easy, clear, and orderly, and the book, says Tiraboschi, "is not only a valuable, but a most delightful one to read." Apostolo Zeno has prefixed a carefully written life of Davila to the first edition of his works published by him at Venice in 1733.—J. F. W.

DAVILA, FRANCESCO, a Spanish theologian, born at Avila; died in 1604. He took a prominent part in the disputes between the jesuits and dominicans, and published a work "De Gratia et libero arbitrio," and another "De Confessione per litteras sive per intermedium."—F. M. W.

DAVILA Y PADILLA, AUGUSTIN, a Spanish dominican monk, afterwards bishop of St. Domingo, and preacher to Philip III., died in 1604. His "History of the Island of St. Domingo" contains some curious facts relating to the early history of America.—F. M. W.

DAVIS, DAVID, an eminent physician, who practised in London chiefly as an accoucheur; and it is for his discoveries in this department of medical science that his name deserves to be remembered. He was born near Caermarthen in South Wales in 1777, and graduated in the university of Glasgow in 1801.

In 1811 he became fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and two years afterwards a licentiate of the London College of Physicians. In 1815 he gave his first course of lectures on midwifery, and in 1816 was elected physician to the royal maternity charity, which office he held till his death. At this period he especially devoted his attention to instrumental midwifery, and by his inventions and careful investigations, the results of which he published in his work on the subject in 1825, he has done more than any other practitioner to throw light on the safe and judicious use of instruments in cases where life would otherwise be sacrificed. In 1827 he was appointed to the chair of midwifery in University college, and on the institution of the hospital he was elected obstetric physician. He continued his responsible services connected with these appointments until the 4th of December, 1841, when he was attacked with an illness which, after a few weeks' confinement, proved fatal. He was in full mental vigour to the last. Dr. Davis filled the distinguished office of physician accoucheur to the duchess of Kent, on the occasion of the birth of her present majesty Queen Victoria, and he was honoured by the friendship and regard of the duke of Kent as long as he lived. Dr. Davis is worthily represented by his son, Dr. John Hall Davis, who adds to the advantages derived from the experience and teaching of his father indefatigable industry, patient investigation, and great powers of original observation.—E. L.

DAVIS, EDWARD, an English sailor, who was chief of a company of buccaners, lived about the close of the seventeenth century. He served on board the *Revanche*, a privateer of thirty-six guns, commanded by John Cook, in company with the celebrated Dampier. Cook died at the Gallapagos isles, and Davis was elected in his room. Having received a reinforcement of French buccaners, they penetrated into the South Sea with ten ships, and committed great ravages on the coast of Peru. They were repulsed, however, at Panama by a Spanish squadron, but on the 3rd of November, 1684, they attacked Payta, and reduced it to ashes after a siege of six days. In the following year they ravaged the most fertile parts of the coast, and seized a number of merchant ships. Dampier quitted them at Guatemala to follow Captain Swan, and Davis continued his depredations along the coasts of Peru and Chili, and then proceeded to the Gallapagos to divide his booty. He subsequently joined a band of French buccaners who had just captured the town of Guayaquil, and obtained a share of their immense plunder. Davis availed himself of an amnesty by James II. to return to England in 1688, and died at an advanced age.—J. T.

DAVIS, EDWARD, a painter and engraver, native of Wales, and born in 1640. His studies were prosecuted in Paris, but his fame earned in England, where, especially by his engraved portraits of the last of the reigning Stuarts, and of many amongst the leading men of the court of William of Orange, he deserved and obtained a great amount of admiration. His pictures are not generally known, and it is therefore argued that their merit must have been entirely eclipsed by the greater success of his works as an engraver.—R. M.

DAVIS, REV. HENRY EDWARDS, was born at Windsor in 1756. He was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. When only twenty-one years of age, he published an "Examination of the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." This performance, in which he charges Gibbon with misrepresentations of authors cited, and with inaccuracy in his statements, was reckoned so considerable as to require an answer from the pen of the historian himself. Davis wrote a rejoinder to Gibbon's vindication. He died in 1784 in the firm belief of the faith which he had defended.—R. M., A.

* DAVIS, JEFFERSON, recently secretary-at-war of the United States, and now a senator in congress, was born in Kentucky about 1805, but was taken by his parents while yet an infant to Mississippi, which has ever since been his home. Upon graduating at Westport military academy he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the army, and served in that capacity during what is called the "Blackhawk war," in the northwest. For two years afterwards he served on the western frontier against the Camanche and Pawnee Indians. In 1835 he resigned his military commission to become a cotton-planter in Mississippi, and engage in politics in connection with the democratic party. In 1845 he was elected to congress; but the Mexican war having broken out, he was chosen, while yet at Washington and without his

knowledge, colonel of the first Mississippi regiment of volunteers. He immediately resigned his place in congress, and led his regiment to the Rio Grande to reinforce General Taylor. At Monterey he distinguished himself, but more especially on the bloody field of Buena Vista, where his regiment stemmed the tide of battle, at one time adverse, and lost half of its number; and he was himself severely wounded, though he kept his saddle throughout the day. Through the latter part of the war he served with much credit, and was offered, but declined the rank of brigadier-general, towards its close. Immediately after his return he was elected a senator of the United States, and continued in office till 1851. When President Pierce formed his cabinet, General Davis became secretary-at-war, and discharged the duties of the office with great ability till that administration came to a close, when he was restored to the seat in the senate which he still holds. His politics are of the extreme southern complexion, looking to the indefinite extension of slaveholding territory, and holding up the dissolution of the union as the only effective remedy against the aggressions of the north.—F. B.

DAVIS, JOHN, a famous English seaman of the sixteenth century, was born at Sandbridge, near Dartmouth, Devonshire, and in 1585 undertook the command of an expedition for the discovery of the north-west passage. Upon June 7th, 1585, he set sail from Dartmouth with two small barques, the *Sunshine*, of fifty tons burden, carrying twenty-three men, in which he hoisted his own flag; and the *Moonshine*, of thirty-five tons burden, carrying nineteen men, and commanded by Captain Bruton. After encountering many icebergs, he reached the passage named after its discoverer Davis' Straits; but, being overtaken by contrary winds, only proceeded along it thirty or forty leagues, returning to England upon September 29th. The next year, being greatly encouraged by Secretary Walsingham, Davis undertook a second voyage, with a view of searching through the straits he had before discovered, and set sail upon 7th May, 1586, with the *Mermoid*, of one hundred and twenty tons burden, and a pinnace, the *North Star*, of ten tons, in addition to his old ships. About the beginning of June, in latitude 60°, Davis divided his little fleet, despatching the *Sunshine* and the *North Star* to seek a passage northward between Greenland and Iceland, while he proceeded with the *Mermoid* and the *Moonshine* to discover the north-west passage. The *North Star* was lost; the *Sunshine* returned to England with seal skins; while the crew of the *Mermoid*, being frightened at the quantity of ice, refused to proceed further with the voyage of discovery. Davis then boldly determined to advance alone with the small barque, *Moonshine*, but was ultimately compelled by storms to return home. Being supported by Lord Treasurer Burleigh and many merchants, Davis started for the third time, May 19th, 1587, upon the same search. Two ships were sent with him for cod-fishing, and he himself proceeded with the *Heleen* along Davis' Straits as far as 73° latitude. He then went west and north-west, and upon this journey is said to have really discovered Hudson's Straits. He returned to England with increased faith in the north-west passage; but the death of his great patron, Walsingham, and the war with Spain prevented any further investigation. He accompanied Cavendish as rear-admiral, upon the expedition to the South Sea; and continuing in his own ship when Cavendish returned, discovered Davis' Southern Islands, and only reached England after the loss of the greater part of his men. Subsequently he acted as pilot in several voyages to the East Indies, on one occasion conducting a Dutch ship. In 1605 he was associated with Sir E. Michelbourne in a journey to the Indies, and during the return was slain in a fight with some Malay pirates upon the coast of Malacca, December 27th, 1605. Accounts of some of Davis' voyages, apparently written by himself, are to be found in Hakluyt. His discoveries were of great importance in extending both the cod and whale fisheries; and his skill and courage, his achievement of great results with ships which to day would only be esteemed as playthings, entitled him to rank as one of the sea-kings of England.—L. L. P.

DAVIS, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent jurist and scholar of Massachusetts, U.S.A., was born at Plymouth, Mass., January 25, 1761. He practised law in his native town, whence he was repeatedly elected to the legislature of the state. In 1791 President Washington appointed him comptroller of the United States treasury, and soon afterwards district attorney for Massachusetts, when he removed his residence to Boston. In 1801

President John Adams made him judge of the district court, an office which he filled with honour and ability for full forty years. He died January 14, 1847, aged nearly eighty-six. He was deeply interested in historical and antiquarian pursuits, and was one of the founders and chief supporters of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His new edition of Morton's New England Memorial, with copious marginal notes and an appendix, is an invaluable contribution to the history of the old Plymouth colony. His minor publications were numerous.—F. B.

DAVIS, JOHN, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts, and a senator of the United States, born in Northborough, Mass., in 1790; graduated at Yale college in 1812. He began the practice of law at Worcester, Mass., where he was successful both at the bar and in politics, being a zealous federalist. On the subsequent amalgamation and re-formation of parties, he became a national republican and a whig; the two names successively applied, after that of federalist, to the great conservative party. Always popular and upright, he was long known by the familiar name of "Honest John." He was a representative in congress from 1825 to 1833, where he was distinguished for his familiar knowledge of financial and commercial subjects, and where he actively supported the protective policy. In 1833, and again the following year, he was elected governor of the state. From 1835 to 1840 he was a senator of the United States, then governor again till 1845, and then again senator till 1853. Twenty-eight years thus passed in public service, made him thoroughly acquainted with all public questions. He was not a brilliant debater, but an upright, industrious, and sagacious statesman, who had fairly earned the popularity which he enjoyed. He had accurate knowledge of all the details of legislative business, and was much trusted in them. He died suddenly at Worcester, April 19, 1854.—F. B.

* DAVIS, SIR JOHN FRANCIS, first baronet, born in 1795, is the eldest son of an experienced civil servant, afterwards director of the East India Company, and one of whose achievements in connection with the so-called "Massacre of Benares" he has commemorated in a little volume, "Vizir Ali Khan," &c., published in 1844. Sir John Davis accompanied Lord Amherst to Peking in 1816, and seven years later came before the literary world as a Chinese scholar, by the publication of an edition and English version of the "Chinese Maxims," London and Macao, 1823. Resident for many years subsequently in official capacities at Canton, he contributed several valuable translations of Chinese novels, &c., to the publications of the Oriental Translation Fund. He succeeded the late Lord Napier as chief superintendent of trade at Canton—an office created after the abolition of the company's exclusive right to trade with China. He was afterwards governor of Hong Kong, and for his services in China received a baronetcy in 1845. His well-known work on "The Chinese," a title which has in later editions been altered to "China," was first published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1836. Sir John Davis is also the author of "China during the War and during the Peace," London, 1852.—F. E.

DAVIS, MATTHEW L., an American printer and publisher and self-taught man of letters, born in New York about 1766. For a while he was associated with the poet Freneau in editing and publishing the *Timepiece*, a tri-weekly literary newspaper, which was begun in 1797. Davis became a zealous politician, and wrote frequently for the public journals. He was the author of letters from Washington, published in the *New York Courier and Enquirer* under the signature of "The Spy in Washington," and of letters from America which appeared in the *Times* at London, signed a "Genevese Traveller." His most important work was "Memoirs of the Life of Aaron Burr," whose letters and journal he also edited and published. He had been deep in Burr's confidence, was intrusted with all his papers after his death, and was able to supply much of his secret history. He died in Manhattanville, N.Y., June 21, 1850.—F. B.

DAVIS, THOMAS OSBORNE, was born in 1814 at Mallow in Ireland. From his earliest years he was distinguished by a passionate love of country; and though of an ardent temperament, he was of a deeply reflective nature. In 1835 he graduated in Trinity college, Dublin, with distinction, winning a junior moderatorship in ethics, and acquiring a high character as a laborious scholar and a man of a vast range of knowledge. Mathematics, physics, and above all politics and modern history, were his favourite pursuits. Davis, like most able youths of

his time, became a member of the College Historical Society, immemorably the great training school of Irish talent; and here he was distinguished, less for eloquence of delivery, than for the solidity of his arguments and the scope of his learning. He was elected to the honourable office of auditor, and the wits of the society called him "an encyclopædia in breeches." In 1838 Davis was called to the Irish bar, but though he continued to attend the courts for some years, he never loved the profession, and never had any success in it. It was not until his twenty-fifth year that he first turned his attention practically to politics, and in 1840 he made his first essay in political life. In that year he contributed a series of leaders in the *Dublin Morning Register* upon the state of Europe, contending that a European crisis was approaching, in which Ireland, by pressure of external circumstances on England, would be enabled to effect a repeal of the union. He was also an active member of the repeal association, where the strength of his character, and the vigour and truthfulness of his nature, gave him an independent position; and on various occasions, especially on the education question, he did not shrink from opposing his great chief O'Connell, for whom he entertained great admiration, and a strong personal friendship. In 1842 Davis, in conjunction with some others, projected the *Nation* newspaper. The object of the projectors being to promote a spirit of nationality according to their views, they felt that popular poetry would be a powerful agent, especially with a people so susceptible and passionate as the Irish. But poets of this class were rarer than political writers, and so Davis and some of his confederates determined to do for themselves what they found no others ready to do for them. Up to this Davis, though fond of poetry, does not seem ever to have attempted verse, and, indeed, was little solicitous to make the essay. He did so, however, and surprised the world, as he perhaps surprised himself with his success. Thenceforth, as political writer and poet, he continued till his premature death to be the chief of that party who, under the name of "Young Ireland," swayed the democracy of Ireland with extraordinary power. And so he laboured at his great mission from that day with indefatigable industry, unabating zeal, unquenchable enthusiasm; giving the energies and resources of his vigorous intellect and his large erudition to what he deemed the work of his life; producing a wonderful mass of writing, while he toiled incessantly behind the scenes; organizing measures, and aiding in committees, till at last he exhausted his constitution, and died of fever in Dublin on the 16th day of September, 1845.

Thomas Davis, early as he died, had achieved greatness. Had he been granted a longer life, he would probably have stood amongst the greatest. With enlarged experiences, and rectified views, who shall say what might have been his place amongst the politicians and the patriots of his country? That one of his originally philosophic and studious turn of mind should have become a puissant popular leader, and a poet of the people, is a singular mark of the speciality of his genius. As a politician, he was enthusiastic, laborious, manly, and sincere, and endued with a wonderful power of waking up a popular feeling of nationality in Irish society. As a writer, he showed great force, and all the verve of a mind of original genius and acquired erudition; and he had the skill, himself a sincere protestant, to make the tone of his writings pleasing to many of his own persuasion, while, at the same time, he roused the passions of the Celtic population. He introduced the element of Irish history into popular political discussion, and argued the repeal question by constant reference to these historical events.

As a poet we think his admirers have, perhaps, estimated him too highly. True poet he was, indeed, if the power to stir, and sway, and agitate human hearts with every emotion of which they are susceptible, be that which makes a poet; but he attained not to the excellence which maturer years and undivided devotion to the muse would have conferred upon him. And so, in estimating him as a poet, we must remember that he was writing as such but for a brief period; that politics well-nigh absorbed him, and that his mind was distracted with a variety of pursuits, many of them little congenial to poetic thought. The wonder is that he wrote so much and so well as a poet. "The Sack of Baltimore" is a noble piece, full of dramatic action, fine illustration, and great pathos. The "Geraldines" is a very finished poem; "The Burial" shows the power of high genius; and "The Battle of Fontenoy" is a stirring lyric. But, after all, Davis was more a man of action than an

author, and his writings, especially his poetry, were used merely as engines to influence men's minds and promote his political creed. And there can be no doubt that he introduced into the people's party a mode of thought and principle, entirely different from the mere school of agitation and clamour. His genius was a sort of moral passion, a kind of intellectual enthusiasm, as distinct from the mere idealism of the poet or the force of the essayist. Opinions will differ as to the propriety of his purposes or the soundness of his speculations; but all were agreed upon the patriotism of his nature and the purity of his heart. His character was above reproach—pure, generous, and sincere. In his family he was beloved, and outside it he was honoured even by those who did not share his political convictions. A public funeral, and a fine statue by his great countryman Hogan, attest the estimation in which he was held. His essays and poems have been published—the latter with an introduction by Mr. Wallis. His correspondence would, we believe, have been given to the world by one whose brief and brilliant career has been suddenly terminated—Mr. D. Owen, Maddy.—J. F. W.

* DAVISON, JAMES WILLIAM, a writer on music, was born in London, 5th October, 1813. He is a son of the celebrated comic actress, originally known as Maria Duncan, who, both under her maiden and married names, was, for many years, one of the greatest favourites of the public, and whose domestic virtues equalled even her professional talent. He was educated at University college, London, and commenced not the study of music, the pursuit of his predilection, until after the period of childhood, in which most men who have distinguished themselves in the art have begun their course of instruction. From the age of sixteen he applied himself to the practice of the pianoforte and of composition, developing his natural talent under able masters, and duly qualifying himself for the musical profession. He produced several orchestral pieces of merit, which, however, may better be regarded as exercises than as works for criticism. His sonata, and several lighter pieces for the pianoforte, are entitled to far higher consideration; but his esteem as a composer more justly rests upon his songs, many of which—the series entitled "Vocal Illustrations of Shelley," especially—are marked by an originality of thought, a command of technicalities, and a depth of feeling which attest no less his musicianship than his poetical perception. His very extensive literary attainments and his love of music combined to induce an inclination to writing on this art, and he was for several years an occasional contributor to various journals in London. In 1842, and the following year, he published the *Musical Examiner*, a weekly periodical, of which he was the sole author. In 1843, on the death of Mr. Macfarren, he became the proprietor of the *Musical World*, which is the only permanent and influential musical journal in this country. In 1846 he was appointed musical critic on the *Times* newspaper, and it is in the fulfilment of this office that his best claims to consideration are founded. Musical criticism in England was at the lowest standard, conducted, for the most part, by men wholly ignorant of the subject, and dismissed with a flippant triviality that was a poor mask for their incompetency to treat it. With a large amount of technical knowledge, a considerable artistic experience, and with a genuine love for the theme, Mr. Davison entered upon this task in a spirit that had never before been brought to bear upon it. The field in which he exercises his pre-eminent qualifications is so extensive as to give him an almost limitless influence; his eloquent writing has not only raised the standard of our musical literature immeasurably above its previous level, but has formed one, by no means the least important, of the many powerful means which have induced the prodigious progress of music in this country. There are certainly men who mean well to music, and who differ from the opinions he expresses; but this is not always a testimony against the truth of his judgments, and never against their sincerity. There never was a censor who was infallible, and it is one of the specialities of art-judgment that it depends on the taste, no less than the erudition of the critic. It is by the general tendency of his writings and by their effect, and not by the particular discussion of accidental works, that their high value is to be appreciated; and this will be best proved by a comparison of the past and present state of music in England. During his literary avocations he has still pursued his original profession; and in his teaching of Miss Arabella Goddard, he has evinced his rare ability as a master of the pianoforte. He

married this lady in 1858; she, however, retains her maiden name in public.—G. A. M.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, one of the principal secretaries of state to Queen Elizabeth, whose memory has been preserved mainly by his connection with the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. He was of Scotch parentage or extraction, but the date of his birth is unknown. He accompanied Sir Henry Killigrew as secretary, when he was sent to Scotland in 1566, to congratulate Mary on the birth of her son. He was afterwards intrusted by Elizabeth with important missions to the Low Countries in 1575, to Ghent and to Holland in 1579. In 1583 he was sent as ambassador to Scotland to counteract the intrigues of the French court, and to keep King James and his ministers firm in their adherence to the English alliance; and shortly after he was despatched to Holland for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the states, and encouraging them in their resolution to defend by force of arms their liberty and independence against the attacks of Spain. On his return from this mission Davison was nominated a member of the privy council, and one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state. It is alleged by Camden and other writers, that the elevation of the unfortunate statesman to this office was part of a plot devised for his ruin. He took a prominent part in the proceedings connected with the trial of the queen of Scots, and his name was inserted in the commission, though it does not appear that he was present during any part of the proceedings. When the question as to the mode in which Mary should be put to death was under consideration, Walsingham, Davison's colleague, pretended sickness, and absented himself from court, so that the drawing of the warrant, and the management of the whole affair, devolved upon Davison. After the execution of Mary, the queen threw the whole odium of the act upon her secretary, pretending that he had acted in opposition to her instructions in sending off the warrant; and in order to obtain a plausible excuse to James for the execution of his mother, Davison was brought to trial before the star chamber, was fined ten thousand marks, and sentenced to be imprisoned during the queen's pleasure. The unfortunate secretary was completely ruined; and though he survived Elizabeth, and the earl of Essex, who stood by him in all his misfortunes, pleaded his cause with the queen, and strongly recommended him to James, it does not appear that he was ever again restored to favour or employed at court. The time of his death is uncertain.—J. T.

DAVOUT (or DAVOUST, as it is generally written in English), LOUIS NICOLAS, Duke of Auerstadt, Prince of Eckmühl, peer and marshal of France, was born on the 10th May, 1770, at Auxon in the department of the Yonne. He entered early the military school of Auxerre, passed from thence to that of Paris, and became in 1787 sub-lieutenant of cavalry. Though a nobleman, he acquiesced in the Revolution, and placed himself in the ranks of the volunteers who hastened to defend it. Nominated chef de bataillon by the suffrages of his companions in arms, he disciplined those who had chosen him to command them, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign of Belgium under Dumouriez. In 1793, being deprived of his command on account of his birth, he went to share the prison of his mother; but being set at liberty after the 9th Thermidor, he was nominated general of brigade. In this office he joined the army of the Moselle, took part in the siege of Luxembourg, and formed the daring project of destroying the only windmill that was at the disposal of the inhabitants. He penetrated the advanced works, demolished the building, and filled the besieged with consternation. After the fall of this fortress he was nominated general of division, but did not accept the post. Soon after he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged in the following year. Rejoining the army, he shared the dangers of the defence of Kehl; gained the friendship of Desaix; and at the opening of the campaign of 1797, took part in the brilliant passage of the Rhine, which that general executed. The war being terminated, he went to fight in Egypt under Bonaparte. When Bonaparte returned to France, Kleber took the command of the army. After a series of events which are well known, the evacuation of Egypt was agreed upon in spite of Davoust's most strenuous remonstrances. He came back to France, was sent into Italy, and combated bravely at the passage of the Mincio. The war was now for a short time suspended; but soon the treaty of Amiens was broken, and Davoust, placed at the head of the troops encamped at Ostend, was raised to the dignity of marshal on May 19, 1804,

when he was not yet thirty-five years old. Being ordered to join with his forces the camp at Boulogne, in concert with Admiral Werhuel, he was compelled to adopt the difficult manoeuvre of doubling Cape Grinez in presence of the English fleet. In this he succeeded, and entered the port of Ambletense amidst the acclamations of the troops. While Napoleon was thus menacing the English, the Austrians invaded Bavaria. The French army marched to oppose them, and Marshal Davoust was continued in the command of the corps which he had formed at Ostend. He was victorious in every fight on the Necker and the Inn, till he arrived at Vienna, passed the Danube, and having surprised the flying bridge over that river at Presburg, forced the Hungarians to a convention which neutralized them for the rest of the campaign. At Sobnitz, soon after, he contributed, by the astounding quickness of his movements, to the great victory at Austerlitz. A few months after he took part in the terrible campaign of Jena, and in the pursuit of the Prussians across the defiles of Auerstadt, where he acquired his title; surprised the bridge of Wittemberg; was the first to enter Berlin; and shortly after forced the citadel of Custrin to capitulate. Pursuing his rapid march, he crossed the Bug in presence of the Russian cavalry, and beat that brilliant corps at Czarnowo, at Pultusk, and at Heilsberg. At Eylau, Davoust was in line at six o'clock in the morning with his troops, which only counted fourteen thousand men. Here he sustained the shock of the greater part of the Russian army, and suffered such loss that he received orders to retire. Instead of obeying, he redoubled the vigour of his attack, and thus achieved a terrible victory. After the peace he was appointed to rule the conquered provinces, where he conciliated many by his temperate administration. Another war soon interrupted these peaceful occupations. Two hundred thousand Austrians penetrated into Bavaria and reached Ratisbon. Davoust met them near Taun, and gave them a terrible check before the great fight at Wagram, in which he took a conspicuous part. In 1809 he was made Prince of Eckmühl. On the conclusion of peace he went to Hamburg in command of the forces which occupied the newly-conquered provinces. In the fearful Russian campaign his talents were employed to the uttermost. Our limits do not allow us to detail his adventures during the campaign of Leipzig, and the subsequent breaking up of Napoleon's power. Suffice it to say that he fixed his headquarters at Hamburg, where he sustained a siege. Being exiled from Paris in consequence of the complaints brought against him for his severity by the citizens of Hamburg, he published in justification of his conduct, "*Mémoires de M. le Maréchal Davoust, Prince d'Eckmühl; an Roi*;" 8vo, Paris, 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he was made minister of war. After the disastrous day of Waterloo, he took the command of the troops at Paris, left without a general by the emperor's abdication; and when the capitulation of that city took place he conducted them to the other side of the Loire. This was his last military exploit. In 1819 he entered the chamber of peers. He expired on the 4th of June, 1823, at the age of fifty-three years. In spite of the severity of his administration in Germany, the prince is respected in France as having been sensible, generous, and patriotic.—T. J.

DAVY, EDMUND, was born in Penzance in Cornwall in 1785. In 1804 he went to London and was appointed operator and assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, an office previously filled by his first cousin, Sir Humphrey Davy, who was then the professor. Here Edmund assisted his illustrious relative in many of those discoveries which revolutionized the science of chemistry. Having spent eight years in the institution, filling also the office of superintendent of the mineralogical collection, he was unanimously elected in 1813 professor of chemistry in the Royal Cork Institution, where his lectures were highly attractive, and his services in creating a cabinet of geology and mineralogy were of great value. In 1826 Davy succeeded to the chair of chemistry in the Royal Dublin Society, and shortly after was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he contributed some valuable papers; a member of the Royal Irish Academy; and of the Société Française de Statistique Universelle. In the duties of this professorship, and that of agricultural chemistry, Davy continued till his death in June, 1857, contributing to scientific literature, and devoting himself with untiring energy, both as a lecturer and an experimentalist, to advance and promulgate a knowledge of chemistry. Davy was one of the last of the great school of

experimental chemistry, which numbered amongst its members Sir Humphrey Davy, Gay-Lussac, Thenard, Berzelius, Kirwan, and Wollaston. Trained in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, then the great centre of attraction to Europe, he acquired habits of sound thought and philosophical methods of experimenting; and, as a careful and patient investigator and teacher of the great truths of chemical science, he conferred large and lasting benefit upon society. Davy's contributions to scientific literature are numerous, and are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of various other learned bodies both in England and Ireland, especially of the institution of which he was so long professor.—J. F. W.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHREY, was born at Penzance in Cornwall, December 17, 1778. His father was a carver in wood. He does not appear to have been fortunately placed at school in the first instance; but he was afterwards, until he was fifteen years of age, with Dr. Cardew, whose school he quitted in 1793, and where he made great progress in the ordinary branches of knowledge, but certainly gave no indication of his future eminence. In 1795 he was apprenticed to Mr. Borlase, a surgeon and apothecary at Penzance, after his father's death, which took place in 1794, when young Davy was about sixteen years of age. While with Mr. Borlase he studied very assiduously, not only the sciences peculiarly belonging to his profession, but also the languages, history, mathematics, &c. In 1798 he was considered competent by Dr. Beddoes to take charge of an establishment which he had founded at Bristol, under the name of the Pneumatic institution; at this time he was scarcely twenty years old. In the following year he published "Essays on Heat, Light, Respiration," and other subjects which were very remarkable, although the theories they contain were soon abandoned by the author as too speculative. In 1801 he published in one volume, 8vo, a work entitled "Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration," in which he detailed several very interesting experiments in which he himself had incurred great hazard to life in the inhalation of various gases. During this year Davy came to London, and on the 25th April gave his first lecture at the Royal Institution. He began with the history of galvanism, detailed the successive discoveries, and described the different methods of accumulating it; and on the 31st of May, 1802, he was appointed professor. From this time to the year 1807 a great variety of subjects attracted his attention, especially galvanism and electro-chemical science, the examination of astringent vegetable matter in connection with the art of tanning, and the analysis of rocks and minerals with relation to geology and agricultural chemistry. In November, 1807, he announced a most important and unexpected discovery, viz., the decomposition of the fixed alkalis by galvanism and the metallic nature of their bases, to which he gave the names of sodium and potassium. From the year 1808 to 1814 twelve papers were read by Davy before the Royal Society, and published in their Transactions, all containing most important chemical and electro-chemical discoveries and original researches. In 1810 he published the first volume of his "Elements of Chemical Philosophy," which, however, was never completed. His "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" appeared soon after, and contains much useful matter; it is full of sound and practical views on the subject discussed. One of Humphrey Davy's greatest inventions, and with which his name is popularly associated, is that of the miners' safety lamp, the first paper in relation to which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions for 1815, and the last in 1817. Davy became president of the Royal Society in 1820, and contributed papers of great interest for some years. He was intimately associated with chemists and learned men of other countries, and it is a singular fact, that at the time when England and France were at war, he received in the handwriting of the Emperor Napoleon a free passage into and through France, at a time when all other Englishmen were denied admission into that country. It was during this time, when assembled in council with the savants of Paris, that he made his great discovery as to the nature and properties of iodine. On the 8th of April, 1812, Sir Humphrey Davy received his knighthood, and on the 11th of the same month he married Mrs. Apreece, the widow of Shuckburgh Apreece, Esq., and daughter and heiress of Charles Kerr, Esq., of Kelso, with whom he had a considerable fortune. It was the happy lot of Sir Humphrey Davy's mother to witness the realization of all her hopes for her

son's future, and to see him receive at the hands of his own sovereign, and those of foreign countries, as well as from the most distinguished body of scientific men living, such honours as are accorded to but few of the votaries of science. He died on the 28th of May, 1829, at Geneva. His widow survived him until 1855. There are several lives of this distinguished man published—one by Dr. Paris, late president of the College of Physicians, which contains a perfect list of his works; one by his brother, Dr. John Davy; and one by the late Dr. Henry, from which we quote a few lines. In characterizing Davy he says, "His imagination, in the highest degree fertile and inventive, took a rapid and extensive range in the pursuit of conjectural analogies, which he submitted to close and patient comparison with known facts, and tried by an appeal to ingenious and conclusive experiments. He was indited with the spirit, and was a master of the inductive logic; and he has left us some of the noblest examples of the efficacy of that great instrument of human reason in the discovery of truth. He applied it not only to connect classes of facts of more limited extent and importance, but to develop great and comprehensive laws which embrace phenomena that are almost universal to the natural world. In explaining these laws, he cast upon them the illumination of his own clear and vivid conception. He felt an intense admiration of the beauty, order, and harmony which are conspicuous in the perfect chemistry of nature; and he expressed these feelings with a force of eloquence which could issue only from a mind of the highest powers and finest sensibilities."—E. L.

* DAVY, DR. JOHN, the brother and biographer of Sir Humphrey Davy, eminent as a chemist, geologist, and physiologist. Dr. Davy studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree in that university in 1814. He entered the army as a surgeon, but latterly retired to Ambleside in Cumberland. He has written many works and papers on various subjects connected with natural science, and his physiological contributions to the Philosophical Transactions and the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, are numerous. In 1839 he published two volumes entitled "Researches Physiological and Anatomical." They embrace a wide field of inquiry, and afford abundant evidence of a highly-cultivated mind. The subject of animal heat has been largely treated of by Dr. Davy, who, in all his observations, shows an intimate acquaintance with the science of chemistry. The titles of some of his papers will show the extensive range of his inquiries—"On the Specific Gravity of different parts of the Human Body;" "An account of some Experiments and Observations on the Torpedo;" "On the Early Generative Power of the Goat;" "On the Composition of the Colostrum;" "Miscellaneous Observations on Blood and Milk;" "On the Specific Gravity of certain substances considered lighter than water;" "On the Property belonging to Charcoal and Plumbago in fine Plates, of transmitting light." One of his latest works, published in 1849, is "Lectures on the Study of Chemistry in connection with the Atmosphere, the Earth, and the Ocean; and Discourses on Agriculture, with Introductions on the present state of the West Indies, and on the Agricultural Societies of Barbadoes."—E. L.

DAVY, JOHN, a celebrated English musician, was born at Upton Helion, near Exeter, in 1770, and died in 1824. When he was about three years of age, he came into the room where his uncle, who lived in the same parish, was playing a psalm tune on the violoncello; but the moment he heard the instrument he ran away crying, and was so much terrified that it was thought he would have gone into fits. For several weeks his uncle repeatedly tried to reconcile him to the instrument; and at last, after much enticement and coaxing, he effected it by taking the child's fingers, and making him strike the strings. The sound thus produced very much startled him at first; but in a few days he became so passionately fond of the amusement, that he took every opportunity of forming a better acquaintance with the monster which had before so much terrified him. About this time there happened to be a company of soldiers quartered at Crediton, a town about a mile from Helion. His uncle frequently took him there, and one day attending the roll-call, he appeared much pleased with the fifes. Not contented, however, with hearing, he borrowed one of them, and soon made out several tunes, which he played very decently. At the age of four or five years, his ear was so correct, that he could play an easy tune after once hearing it. Before he was quite six years old, a neighbouring blacksmith, into whose house he used

frequently to run, lost between twenty and thirty horse-shoes. Diligent search was made for them many days, but to no purpose. Not long afterwards the smith heard some musical sounds, which seemed to come from the upper part of his house; and having listened a sufficient time to be convinced that his ear did not deceive him, he went up stairs, where he discovered little Davy, with his property, between the ceiling and the thatched roof. The boy had selected eight horse-shoes out of the whole number to form an octave, had suspended each of them by a single cord clear from the wall, and with a small iron rod, was amusing himself by imitating the Credito chimes, which he did with great exactness. This story being made public, and his genius for music daily increasing, a neighbouring clergyman showed him a harpsichord. This he soon became familiar with, and, by his intuitive genius, was in a short time able to play any easy lesson which was placed before him. He applied himself likewise to the violin, and found but few difficulties to surmount in his progress on that instrument. When eleven years old he was introduced to a distinguished musical amateur (from whose information our notice is chiefly derived), the Rev. Mr. Eastcott of Bath. This gentleman was so struck with young Davy's genius for music, that he recommended him to the notice of Mr. Jackson, the organist of Exeter cathedral, under whose tuition he was subsequently placed as an articulated pupil. His progress in the study of composition, and particularly in that of church music, was great. He also soon became an admirable performer, not only on the organ, but on the violin and violoncello. The first of his compositions that attained any degree of celebrity were some vocal quartets, which exhibit considerable indications of musical genius. After the completion of his musical studies, Davy resided some years at Exeter; and subsequently took up his abode in London, where he became a fashionable teacher, and composer for the theatres. His dramatic compositions are the following—"What a Blunder," 1800; "Perouse" (jointly with Moorehead), 1800; "Brazen Mask," 1800; "The Cabinet" (with Braham and others), 1802; "Rob Roy," 1803; "The Miller's Maid," 1804; "Harlequin Quick-silver," 1804; "Thirty Thousand" (with Braham and Reeve), 1804; "Spanish Dollars," 1805; "Harlequin Magnet" (with Ware), 1806; and "The Blind Boy," 1808.—E. F. R.

DAVYS, SIR JOHN. See DAVIES.

DAWE, GEORGE, a modern English painter, who obtained a very great success by means of a picture of Andromache, which he produced in 1810. But, although the impression which this work made upon the artistic world was of an extraordinary kind, and eventually procured his admission amongst the royal academicians, yet Dawe found it more profitable to repair to St. Petersburg, where he met with abundance of employment from the court. It was in 1829 that he returned home from that country; but within a few weeks of his arrival he was taken ill and died.—R. M.

DAWES, RICHARD, a learned critic, was born at Market Bosworth in 1708. His earliest education he received in his native town from Anthony Blackwall, the author of the Sacred Classics. After spending some time at the Charter-house he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge. He became a fellow of that college in 1731, and two years afterwards took his degree of A.M. It was here that he first conceived the violent animosity towards Bentley, which seemed ever afterwards to haunt him like a passion. In 1826 Dawes issued proposals for printing a translation of *Paradise Lost* into Greek hexameters; this undertaking, however, he never completed. The specimen which he published along with the proposals, proved, as he afterwards admitted, that he was at that time imperfectly acquainted with the Greek language. In 1738 he was appointed master of the free grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an office that was then combined with the mastership of St. Mary's hospital; but his excessive irritability of temper, which seemed at times to pass into absolute insanity, proved an insurmountable hindrance to his success. Involved in perpetual quarrels with his friends, and with the trustees of the school, the number of his scholars diminished; and he was at length, in 1749, persuaded to resign both his places on an annuity of eighty pounds a year. He then retired to Haworth, on the river side below Newcastle, where he died on the 21st March, 1766. The principal employment of the latter years of his life, is said to have been rowing in a boat on the Tyne. Dawes' great work is the "*Miscellanea Critica*," pronounced by Porson "second only to

Bentley's *Phalaris*," and highly commended by Valkener, Reiske, and other continental scholars. Twenty or thirty years, however, after its publication, its reputation began to decline. It became apparent that much of its author's scholarship was deficient in depth and accuracy. The work consists of five parts: the first contains emendations of Terentianus Maurus; the second exposes the inaccuracy of the Oxford edition of Pindar; the third consists of general observations on the Greek language, together with some emendations of Callimachus; the fourth, of a brief discussion on the digamma, while the fifth is devoted to the illustration of Aristophanes. It is almost superseded through the advances since made in Greek scholarship.—R. M., A.

* DAWES, RUFUS, an American poet, born in Boston in 1803, and educated in part at Harvard college, was the son of Thomas Dawes, an associate judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Rufus Dawes studied law, but has given nearly his whole life to literary pursuits. He began by contributing some minor poems to the *United States Literary Gazette*, published at Boston and Cambridge. In 1829 he married a daughter of chief-justice Cranch of Washington. He conducted for a time a weekly newspaper, and published in 1830 "The Valley of the Nash-away, and other Poems;" in 1839 a second volume, containing "Geraldine, Athenia of Damascus," &c.; and in 1848 "Nix's Mate," a historical romance, which had considerable success. In the winter of 1840-41 he delivered a course of lectures in the city of New York, on mental and moral philosophy.—F. B.

DAWES, SIR WILLIAM, Bart, D.D., Lord-archbishop of York from 1714 to 1724, was born at Lyons, near Braintree, Essex, September 12, 1671, and was educated at Merchant Taylor's school, from whence in 1687 he proceeded to St. John's college, Oxford, and became, in due course, a fellow of that society. On the death of his elder brother, and his accession to the title and estate, he removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge, and there took his degrees. Shortly after his marriage to Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas D'Arcey of Braxsteed, Essex, he was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Compton of London. Falling under the notice of Archbishop Tenison, he was appointed dean and rector of Bocking, and chaplain to King William III., who, in consequence of a sermon preached before him at Whitehall, on November 5, 1696, gave him a prebend in Worcester cathedral. The same year he was elected master of Catherine hall, the chapel of which he liberally assisted to restore. Having occasion to preach before Queen Anne while the bishopric of Lincoln was vacant, to which her majesty intended to present him, he spoke so plainly that she was persuaded to give the see to another. She, however, in 1708 appointed him to the bishopric of Chester, and six years afterwards to the archbishopric of York. He died, April 30, 1724, in his fifty-third year, and was buried in the chapel of Catherine hall. He is said to have been a plain and unaffected preacher, a careful administrator of his dioceses, and a liberal supporter of all charitable and good works. His writings consist chiefly of sermons; but, besides, he published "The Duties of the Closet, an Exhortation to Private Devotion;" "The Great Duty of Communicating, with Devotions for the Lord's Supper;" "The Anatomy of Atheism;" a poem, &c. His collected works were published in three volumes in 1733.—T. S. P.

* DAXENBERGER, SEBASTIAN FRANZ, a German poet, was born at Munich in 1809, and studied law at the universities of Munich, Berlin, and Göttingen. He then entered the Bavarian administrative service, in which he has been raised to a high position. Under the assumed name of Karl Fernau, he has written several dramas and some volumes of poetry, and edited an annual called *Charitas*.—K. E.

DAY, ALFRED, M.D., a musical theorist, was born in London in January, 1810, where he died in February, 1848. His early predilection for music was opposed by his father, who devoted him to the profession of medicine. He studied in the schools of London and Paris, obtained his diploma at Heidelberg, and practised in London as a homœopathist. His father's hinderance of his pursuit of music prevented his acquiring any practical facility in the art, but could not check his interest in it, and he indulged accordingly in theoretical investigation. His only instructor was W. H. Keames; but his familiar intercourse with several of the most talented musicians of his own age gave him constant opportunity of study. He conceived a theory of harmony that justifies, upon fundamental principles, many of the beautiful exceptions from conventional rules that adorn the

works of the great composers. He spent several years in maturing his system, and gave it to the world in his "Treatise on Harmony" in 1845. The lucid distinction between the laws of the ancient, or strict, or diatonic school, and those of the modern, or free, or chromatic; the regular and comprehensive manner in which these are severally defined; and the original and coherent explanation of the specialities of chromatic harmony—are all novelties in this very remarkable work, which, on that account, have been barriers to its immediate acceptance. But the clearness with which this system unfolds the subject, is such as to give at once greater confidence and greater scope to the student than any other theoretical work in existence; and its value is acknowledged by those who have carefully and candidly studied its principles. The peculiarity of mind which led him to reject established codes, both in medicine and music, led him also to observe every other object from a novel aspect; and his singular genius amused itself in devising improvements in many mechanical inventions, few of which, however, with all the ingenuity they evince, have come into use.—G. A. M.

DAY, DAYE, or DAIE, JOHN, a celebrated English printer, was born at Dulwich in the county of Suffolk in 1522, and died on the 23rd July, 1584. He began his useful career when he was twenty-two years of age, having entered into a partnership with a William Seres. In 1549 Day removed from his first establishment, a little above Holborn Conduit, to Aldersgate Street, near St. Anne's church. Besides his printing-office, he had several shops in other parts of the town for the sale of his books. He was the first printer who introduced the Saxon character into this country; he also produced books printed in the Italic and Roman characters, and brought Greek types to great perfection. Day enjoyed the patronage of Archbishop Parker, and it is related by Ames, that as he grew rich, he excited the envy of his less fortunate brothers in trade, who endeavoured to hinder the sale of his books. He was the first person honoured with the livery of the Stationers' Company, after they obtained their charter from Philip and Mary; he was chosen warden of the same in 1564, 1566, 1571, and 1575, and master in 1580. In those days, and for long after, almost every printer had his own emblem. Many of these were mere quaint crabbed conceits. Day's was quaint, but it was also remarkably beautiful—Love wakening a young man, and pointing to the rising sun, with these words—"Arise, for it is Day." This was not meant merely as a play on his own name; it was purposely emblematic of the circumstances of the time in which he lived, and of the high aim which lent a peculiar dignity to his comparatively humble labours: for the Reformation was at that time struggling to establish itself in England, and Day, being a zealous protestant, worked faithfully in the service of the cause. Especially did his valuable editions of the bible contribute to propagate and confirm the reformed doctrines amongst his countrymen. Foxe's Acts and Monuments, with its portraits of the reformers and pictures of the horrible sufferings of the martyrs, tended in the same direction. This book, published in folio by Day in 1562, and again in 1570, is now extremely rare and much sought after. Day published also Cunningham's Cosmographical Glasse, Roger Ascham's, and many other standard works.—He was succeeded by his son RICHARD, who established the distinction between *i* and *j*, and *u* and *v*.—R. M., A.

DAY, STEPHEN, the first printer in New England, was born in England about 1611, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1638. A printing-press, said to have been given by some friends to the colony in Holland, was established at Cambridge in March, 1639, and Day was employed upon it. Its first productions were "The Freeman's Oath," a form of engagement to be taken by all who were admitted to the right of suffrage, and an "Almanac," calculated by William Pierce, mariner. Next appeared a version of the Psalms in metre, not very remarkable for tunefulness, prepared by Eliot, Welde, and Mather. Two licensers of the press were appointed in 1662; but six years afterwards they allowed Thomas à Kempis' *De Imitatione Christi* to be printed; and this caused so much alarm, that the magistrates prohibited printing for a time. Day died in Cambridge, December 22, 1668.—F. B.

DAY, THOMAS, born in London in 1748; died on 28th September, 1789. While yet a child he lost his father, and was committed to the care of his mother, who appears to have discharged her duty well in giving him the best education. As his means were independent, he was free to indulge the views of

a benevolent though somewhat eccentric disposition; and after having been *pro forma* called to the bar he left England upon an extensive continental tour, with a view of studying mankind under various aspects. Being disappointed in a love affair, he conceived the notion of educating two foundlings to test experimentally some of his own educational theories, purporting, in the event of a successful result, to make one of them his wife. He was not more fortunate than other visionaries, and so he contented himself with settling the two subjects of his plans by marrying them to unphilosophic tradesmen, himself marrying a lady in his own sphere, who had the merit of appreciating his character and conforming to his peculiarities. In carrying out his philanthropic views he wrote several pieces both in prose and poetry. Of these one only, "The History of Sandford and Merton," was destined to attain to popularity, and the hold it has taken upon the young will give it a permanent place in English literature. Day died as he lived, eccentric to the last. Carrying his educational principles to the lower class of animals, he was thrown from a young horse whom he had under his especial pupillage, and killed.—J. F. W.

DAY, THOMAS, LL.D., an American jurist, was born July 6, 1777, graduated at Yale college in 1797, and began the practice of law two years afterwards at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1810 he was appointed secretary of state for Connecticut, an office which he held for a quarter of a century, being also a judge of the county court. He reported the decisions of the supreme court of errors from 1805 to 1853. He also edited several volumes of English law works, all his legal publications amounting to over forty volumes. He was an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and of several other literary and charitable associations. He died in March, 1855.—F. B.

DAYTON, JONATHAN, an American legislator, was born in New Jersey in 1756, and graduated at Princeton college in 1776. Eleven years afterwards, he was a member of the memorable convention which met at Philadelphia, and there formed and promulgated the constitution of the United States. He was a representative in congress from 1790 to 1799, and during the last four of these years he was speaker of the house. As a politician he belonged to the federalist party, but owing to the spirited course which he advocated in congress against the aggressions of the British government prior to 1794, he was supported in some measure by both parties. While in the senate, he opposed the repeal of the judiciary act passed towards the close of Mr. Adams' administration. After leaving congress, Mr. Dayton became concerned in some inexplicable way in the wild enterprise of Aaron Burr in the West, and was indicted for treason. But when Burr himself was acquitted, the indictments against his supposed accomplices were abandoned. Dayton died at Elizabethtown, N.Y., October 9, 1824.—F. B.

DEARBORN, HENRY A. S., an American politician and man of letters, the son of General H. Dearborn of the revolutionary war, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1783. He practised law, and also held many offices of trust, being of the convention to revise the constitution in 1820, a member of the legislature, and for two years a representative in congress. He wrote frequently for the periodicals on the subjects of agriculture and horticulture, and published an elaborate memoir "On the Commerce of the Black Sea," two vols., 8vo, and a quarto volume of maps; "Letters on Internal Improvements;" a "Life of Commodore Bainbridge," and one of his own father. He died July 29, 1851.—F. B.

DEBAQ, CHARLES ALEXANDRE, a French artist of modern times, born 1804, and died 1850, in Paris. Endowed with extraordinary versatility of conception, he produced a large number of historical and other subjects, in which he generally strove, and at times with great success, to create the liveliest sensations. A follower of the studies in the French Academy, and a pupil in the atelier of Gros, his works are yet remarkable for earnestness of style. Amongst the paintings recorded by his biographers, and fresh in the memory of students, the most notable are the "Death of Jean Goujon the sculptor," "Jean Palissy the potter, burning his furniture to feed his baking furnaces;" the "Taking of Smyrna by the knights of St. John." Debaq excelled also in portraits and water-colours, and has, by the latter branch especially, largely contributed to the illustration of many a modern publication.—R. M.

* DEBAY or DE BAY, a family of most distinguished artists, originally from Malines in Belgium:—

DEBAY, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH, the Elder, was born in that place in 1779. Having entered France, he studied under Chaudet, and also attended the school of the Academy. By the instructions he derived from both these sources, he succeeded in forming for himself a style which equally avoided the extreme rigour of classical tenets, and the enervating tendency of the Canovian overcharged softness. His group of "The Fates" stands foremost amongst his many works. The other group called "Seduction" is not so striking. But his statues of Charles Martel, of the poet Castel, and above all the charming one known under the name of the "Nymph with the Shell," are very clever indeed. Besides the honours which have deservedly fallen to the share of this hard-working and pains-taking artist, he has had the happiness of seeing his own reputation rivalled if not eclipsed by that of his son—

DEBAY, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH, the Younger, born in 1802 at Nantes. His "Young Slave;" "Anne of Brittany;" "Modesty Conquered by Cupid;" and several portrait-statues, are fully equal to the best works of his father.

DEBAY, AUGUSTE-HYACINTHE, younger brother of the preceding, born in 1809, also at Nantes, when only eleven years of age, executed in marble a bust of Louis XVIII. for the town-hall of his native place, and at thirteen exhibited the busts of Mlle. de Brosse, and of his own brother, René. From that time, however, he turned his thoughts to painting more than to sculpture; and having succeeded in obtaining admittance to the studio of Gros, he exerted himself to gather from the old master as much information as enabled him, unsided, to continue his studies in Rome. His residence in Italy was from 1824 to 1830, and on his return to Paris he exhibited the picture of "Lucretia," now in the Luxembourg gallery; followed, two years later, by the other representing "The Country is in Danger, or the Enrolment of Volunteers." This work attracted the attention of Louis Philippe. The work, however, which has raised Debay highest in general estimation is the group of "Eve and the Children," better known as the "Primitive Cradle." A copy of it was placed in the French court of the Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, and received one of the prizes.—A notice of this gifted family would be incomplete without a short tribute to the memory of Madame DEBAY, late Mlle. Caroline-Louise-Emma Perignon, the wife of one of the Debays, and the pupil of her own father, from whom she successfully learned painting. Her untimely end in 1832 left several works unfinished, which, however, attest the artistic proficiency she had attained.—R. M.

DEBRET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished French historical painter, born in 1788; died in 1845, in Paris his native place. After having studied under his relative, the great David, and accompanied him to Rome, he succeeded in obtaining admission to the school of public works, from which, a little time after, he entered the newly-founded polytechnic institution, first as a student, soon after as a teacher of drawing. In 1806 he succeeded in attracting the notice of Napoleon I. by a picture of considerable note. It represented the emperor in the act of saluting a passing convoy of wounded Austrians. The work was acquired by the legislative body, and led to the production of several others of the same kind, illustrating similar episodes of that almost fabulous time, many of which have been engraved. The downfall of Napoleon drove Debret from France. Having then repaired to Brazil, where the French Institute intended sending him to open an academy (a scheme which was never carried out), he found in that country full scope for the exercise of his talents, in painting portraits and court-ceremonies. He returned to France after the revolution of 1830.—R. M.

DEBRY, JEAN ANTOINE, a French revolutionary demagogue, was born in 1760. He was bred an advocate, was elected a member of the legislative assembly in 1791, and soon became conspicuous for the violence both of his language and of the measures which he proposed. He took an active part in the proceedings of the 10th of August, was a member of the tribunal which tried Louis XVI., and voted for his death without appeal or delay. In 1798 he was chosen, along with Roberjot and Bonnier, to represent the republic at the congress of Rastadt, and was left for dead when his colleagues were assassinated on their journey home. He recovered from his wounds, however, and was appointed in 1801 prefect of the department of Doubs. After the Restoration he was exiled on account of his vote for the death of Louis XVI., but on the revolution of 1830 was permitted to return to France. He died in 1834.—J. T.

DECAEN, CHARLES MATHIEU ISIDORE, Count, a French general, was born in 1769 of an honourable but poor family. He was intended for the bar, but his inclinations led him to adopt a military career. He served in the campaigns of 1793-96; and for his distinguished bravery and good conduct received the thanks of the directory and a sword of honour. In 1800 Decaen was promoted to the rank of a general of division. In 1802 he was nominated captain-general of the French possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope—an office which he held with great credit from 1803 to 1811. On his return to France he was appointed to a command, first in Spain, and afterwards in Holland. Although highly favoured by the Bourbons, he joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was arrested in October, 1815, but was soon released, and spent the remainder of his life in strict retirement. He died of cholera in 1832.—J. T.

* DECAISNE, HENRI, a painter of the French school, was born in 1799 at Brussels. Having removed to Paris he studied there, partly under Girodet, and partly under Gros. The amalgamation of the characteristics of his two masters, and a wholesome addition of some of his own peculiarities, have made him one of the most popular and pleasing artists of the period. His activity in producing work after work is only second to that of Delacroix and Decamps. His subjects are mostly historical, and above all, French. But he has also treated sacred arguments, familiar and romantic episodes, and scenes from foreign (especially English) history and literature. The greater number of his works have been reproduced both by lithography and engraving. A list of them and further details of his life will be found in the bulletins of the Royal Academy of Belgium, vol. xxi.—R. M.

* DECAISNE, JOSEPH, an eminent French botanist of the present day, was born at Brussels on the 7th March, 1807. He prosecuted his early studies at his native city, and then repaired to Paris, where he devoted himself to painting, under the direction of his brother Henry, who had become famous as a painter. He soon, however, gave up painting, and attended the classes in the école de médecine de Paris. His taste for botany was thus developed, and he prosecuted this science under Du Roi in the garden of plants. He attracted the attention of Mirbel, who assiduously promoted his interests, and he subsequently was appointed assistant to Adrien de Jussieu, professor of rural botany. In 1848 he lectured on applied botany, and he was afterwards nominated to the honourable office of professor of agriculture in the college of France. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in room of Dutrochet, and on the 17th April, 1850, he succeeded Mirbel as professor of agriculture. He has published many valuable memoirs in various departments of botany. He has also contributed to the Floras of Senegambia, of Arabia Felix, and of India. At present M. Decaisne occupies a high place among the botanists of France. He took an active part in the great agricultural exhibitions of Paris.—J. H. B.

* DECAMPS, ALEXANDRE GABRIEL, one of the champions of modern French art, is a native of Paris, and was born in 1803. It is certainly not from the studio of his master, Abel de Pajou, that he has derived his vigorous style, and that extraordinary mastery of light, which, Rembrandt-like, is the most prominent characteristic of his works. We say Rembrandt-like; but by this expression it must not be understood that our painter has ever striven to imitate the great Dutch master in the mode of obtaining his effects. On the contrary, whilst Rembrandt generally concentrates the whole of his light in one limited point, and ekes out the effect of it by the contrast of very dark shadows, Decamps pours such a flood of brightness all over his works that they appear as if bathed in the sun. With a propensity to this kind of effect, Italy and the east were sure to prove a kind of promised land to young Decamps. And to those countries he proceeded, there to remain for a considerable time; studying, not in a close room, but in the pure air of the Campagna of Sicily, of Palestine, and of Egypt, the magic effects and display of light. Whilst following this course he had excellent occasion so far to identify himself with the habits, character, and scenery of oriental or southern life, as to treat, in after times, any event belonging to the history of those places with an efficiency and completeness of local features quite unrivalled. Thus, scenes from the life of Joseph, and other biblical worthies, appear for the first time under so nature-like a travesty, that the world, accustomed to cold conventional illustrations, is in a measure taken aback, and left uncertain how to judge them. Like

his contemporary Delacroix, Decamps has produced a very large number of works. But his subjects are even of a more motley nature than those of Delacroix, ranging as they do from the most sublime and terrible to the most humble and ludicrous. Besides, he seldom affects the pretentious size of grand historical painting, and very often limits himself to mere drawings in water-colours, or even to rough sketches and cartoons in chalk or charcoal. Again, like Delacroix's pictures, the works of Decamps, of whatever class they may happen to be, appear bedabned in such a careless manner, especially if too closely inspected, as to excite at first a painful surprise—a sensation almost always entirely removed as soon as they are viewed from a convenient distance. Then every roughness of handling vanishes; every confusion of lines turns into defined forms; every glaring colour assumes its just balance, and falls in with the others in a general harmonious brilliancy. There are cases, however, it must be said, in which the sketchy nature of some of this artist's works defies every attempt at palliation. Decamps is amongst those artists who received the grand or council medal at the great French exhibition in 1855. He had there not less than forty-one subjects, comprising oil-paintings, water-colours, and other drawings. Their effect was imposing; but, as the works of this artist require time to be seen and digested, this number, which speaks so highly for his fertility of imagination, was rather against him in making a permanent impression upon the people at large.—R. M.

DE CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS, one of the most eminent botanists of this century, was born at Geneva on the 4th February, 1778, twenty-five days after the death of Linnæus, and died at Geneva on the 9th September, 1841. He sprung from a noble family of Provence, which, from religious considerations, removed to Geneva in 1558. The younger Roman catholic branch of the family remained in Provence, and was represented lately by the marquis de Candolle. Augustin de Candolle, the father of the subject of this notice, was one of the first magistrates of the republic of Geneva. The son was delicate in his youth, and was threatened with hydrocephalic symptoms. As he advanced to boyhood, however, his health improved. He distinguished himself in the gymnasium by his progress in French and Latin, as well as in belles-lettres and in Greek. In 1792 the government of Geneva was overturned by the Revolution, and his father retired to an estate which he possessed in Champagne. The son continued to prosecute his studies in philosophy, logic, mathematics, and physics. During his residence in the country his mind was directed to natural objects, more especially to plants. In 1796 he attended the lectures on botany given by the celebrated Vaucher of Geneva, who was also professor of theology. At the age of eighteen, De Candolle chose botany as the science which he determined to prosecute. After paying some attention to law, he repaired to Paris, and resided in the house of Dolomieu the celebrated naturalist. He attended the lectures of Vauquelin, Pourcroix, Charles, Portal, and Cuvier. In the jardin des plantes he also became acquainted with Lamarck, Delonze, and Desfontaines. In the prosecution of botany, De Candolle desired to combine chemistry and physics with physiology and classification. His earliest treatise was on the nourishment of lichens, which was read before the Natural History Society of Geneva. He subsequently wrote on the medicinal properties of plants, in connection with classification. In 1798 Geneva was incorporated with the French republic, and De Candolle, finding that the resources of his family had been much diminished by the events of the Revolution, determined to study medicine. He repaired to Paris a second time, and, while he prosecuted his medical studies, he did not fail to profit by the treasures contained in the garden of plants. He assisted Lamarck in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, and in other works, and, at the request of Desfontaines, he prepared the text for the *Plantes Grasses* of Redouté. In 1802 he married Mademoiselle Torras, the daughter of a Genevese then resident in Paris. In the same year he gave his first course of botany at Paris, at the college of France, in Cuvier's place. He received from Delessert an extensive set of duplicates, and he subsequently acquired the collection of plants made by L'Heritier. These formed the nucleus of the celebrated Candollean herbarium. De Candolle now commenced his "*Flore Française*," which was the first flora arranged according to the natural method. In 1806 he received a commission to travel through France and Italy for botanical purposes. For six years he made a journey each summer, and gave official reports of his

travels. In 1810 he became professor of botany at Montpellier, and had the charge of the botanic garden committed to him. He acquired great eminence as a professor, and attracted crowds of students. He was a good extempore speaker, and delivered his prelections with clearness and elegance. In 1813 he published his "*Theorie Elementaire de Botanique*," which contains sound and enlarged views of vegetable morphology and physiology. In 1816 he returned to his native town, Geneva, as professor of natural history, and he lectured on zoology and botany. He instituted the botanical garden there, and was appointed curator, an office which he occupied until his death. The garden was well supported by the subscriptions of his fellow-citizens, who thus testified the esteem which they entertained for him. In 1816 he was chosen as one of the representatives of the canton, and a similar honour was twice afterwards conferred on him. He took a warm interest in all matters which concerned the prosperity of his native town, more especially as regarded science and art. In 1818 De Candolle began his great work, entitled "*Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale*." After publishing two volumes, he found that the work was on too extensive a scale; he therefore adopted a condensed form, and commenced his "*Prodromus*," in which he proceeded as far as the completion of the order Composite before his death. The remainder of the work was committed to his son Alphonse. De Candolle's task was one of no ordinary labour. He set himself to it with vigour, and seems to have injured his health by his assiduous application to the gigantic task. At his death the work had reached the middle of the eighth volume. De Candolle developed his morphological and systematic views respecting particular families and genera of plants in a series of treatises, which have been regarded as models of botanical monographs. These are his "*Memoires sur la famille des Legumineuses*," and his "*Collection de Memoires pour servir à l'histoire du Regne Vegetal*," Paris, 1828–1838. Another subject which engaged his attention was the geography of plants. In the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles* he published his "*Essai Elementaire de Geographie Botanique*." De Candolle's contributions to journals and the Transactions of learned societies are innumerable. He was honoured by the diplomas of almost all the scientific societies of the world. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, and of the French Academy of Sciences; and Louis Philippe bestowed on him the cross of the legion of honour. A biographer states that—"Like all truly great men, De Candolle was modest; and the consciousness of his own worth is shown both in the lenity with which he judged others, and in the heartiness with which he applauded their services. His twofold enthusiasm to increase the knowledge and advance the welfare of the human race, reposed on a gentle but uncompromising character." He was of a sanguine temperament, of middle stature, firm, and broad-chested, with long muscular arms. He had a high and finely-arched brow, and expressive small eyes. In speaking his countenance displayed intellectual vivacity. He spoke easily and without effort. Besides his botanical writings, he has left behind him numerous lyrical poems. From 1821 to his death he kept up his autobiography. In 1825 he lost his youngest son, a promising youth of thirteen. After this his health began to fail. He suffered from attacks of gout and catarrh, and in 1834 he was compelled to relinquish his professorship, which was conferred on his son Alphonse. In 1835 he suffered from severe illness, accompanied with asthma and swelling of the feet. From this attack he never recovered. Dropsical symptoms continued to increase, and he died at six o'clock in the evening of the 9th September, 1841, retaining his consciousness till within a few hours of his death. His library and collections were bequeathed to his son, on the condition that they should be open as heretofore to the inspection of botanists. He left two thousand four hundred francs to the Natural History Society of Geneva. Labillardiere has recorded his name in the Australian genus *Candollea*.—J. H. B.

* DE CANDOLLE, ALPHONSE, an eminent Genevese botanist of the present century, is the son of the celebrated Augustin Pyramus de Candolle. He succeeded his father as professor of botany and superintendent of the garden at Geneva. Political affairs, however, caused him to resign these offices in 1850. He resides at Geneva, takes charge of the famous Candollean herbarium, and carries on the publication of the *Prodromus*, with the aid of other botanists of renown. He has published a valuable standard work on botanical geography. He has also written a

paper on vegetable monstrosities; a monograph of campanulaceæ, and of anonaceæ; an "Introduction to the Study of Botany;" an essay on the distribution of plants used for food; and an account of the botanic garden of Geneva.—J. H. B.

* **DECAZES, ELIE**, Duke de, a celebrated French statesman, was born in 1780. After a successful *début* at the bar, he filled in succession several subordinate offices, and in 1811 was appointed a counsellor, on the formation of the imperial court of Paris. Decazes incurred the displeasure of the emperor on account of his alleged connection with the abdication of Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, in 1810; and in 1814 he was deprived of his office as counsellor, and ordered to remove to the distance of forty leagues from Paris. On the return of Louis XVIII., he was appointed prefect of the police. He was promoted to the ministry of police under the duke de Richelieu, and in 1816 was created a peer of France. On the retirement of the duke from office in 1818, Count Decazes accepted the office of minister of the interior. His administration gave a powerful impulse to agriculture, arts, and industry in France, and he took a deep interest in the reformation of prisoners, the inspection of prisons, and other social improvements. In 1819 Count Decazes was nominated president of the council; but the violent attacks of the ultra-royalists ultimately caused him to resign, though enjoying the confidence and strenuous support of the king. On his retirement Louis, as a mark of his approbation, created him a duke, and sent him as ambassador to England. In 1821 the duke resigned his post, having lost the favour of Louis through a disgraceful intrigue of the ultra-royalists and jesuits. On the overthrow of the elder branch of the Bourbons, Decazes gave his support to the government of Louis Philippe, and four years later accepted the office of grand referendary of the chamber of peers. Under his administration a number of important works were completed. Since 1849 he has devoted himself mainly to the promotion of the social welfare and industrial progress of the country. Decazes is a man of considerable ability, and of great tact and suavity of manner. It should be stated to his credit that Guizot, Villemain, Cousin, and several other men of note in France, owed their rise to him.—J. T.

DECEBALUS, a famous king of the Dacians, who was born about the first century of the christian era. On account of his great reputation for courage and ability, he was elevated to the throne by the reigning monarch, Douras, who abdicated in his favour, about A.D. 84, and for many years he was the most enterprising and formidable enemy of Rome. Shortly after his accession he crossed the Danube, attacked and carried the advanced posts of the Romans, defeated Appius Fabius the governor, took many towns and fortresses, and laid waste the whole country. Domitian, on receiving tidings of these ravages, sent against the barbarians an army commanded by Cornelius Fucus, and himself afterwards took the field, but was eventually constrained to sue for peace, which was concluded on terms exceedingly favourable to the Dacians. Decebalus made good use of the ten years of peace which followed. He erected fortresses for the protection of the frontiers of his kingdom, disciplined his soldiers after the manner of the Romans, and instructed his subjects in the arts of civilization. Meanwhile Trajan had ascended the throne, A.D. 98, and refused to continue the tribute paid by Domitian. War in consequence broke out between him and Decebalus, in which the latter was defeated and compelled to sue for peace, which was granted him on very hard terms. But it was not of long duration; and in 104 the emperor, alleging that the Dacians had violated the terms of the treaty, took the field against them in person. The war, which was both bloody and of long duration, was conducted by Trajan with great caution, as well as valour. Decebalus, finding his kingdom and palace in the hands of the enemy, committed suicide, A.D. 105.—J. T.

DECEMBRIO, PIETRO CANDIDO—born at Pavia, 1399; died at Milan, November 12, 1477—was the son of Uberto Decembrio, a learned man, who was secretary to Pope Alexander V., and afterwards to Giam-Maria Visconti, duke of Milan. While Pietro was yet a youth he was appointed secretary to Filippo Maria Visconti, with whom he continued until the death of that prince, though it is said that Pope Eugenius V. sought to induce him to enter his service. Upon the troubles that followed the death of his patron, Decembrio was the steadfast friend of the liberties of the Milanese, and was sent by them as ambassador to France. Subsequently he left Milan, and accepted the post of secretary to Pope Nicholas V. After some time he returned to

Milan where he died. Decembrio was a voluminous writer, though probably not to the extent stated upon his tomb. He wrote the lives of Filippo Visconti and Francisco Sforza, and many works, some of which are given by Muratori, and others are to be found in MSS. in the Ambrosian Library.—J. F. W.

DECHALES, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS MILLIET, was born at Chambéry the capital of Savoy in 1611, and died in 1678. He filled, during four years, the mathematical chair in the college of Clermont, whence he removed to Marseilles, where he taught navigation and military engineering. He afterwards went to Turin, having been appointed professor of mathematics in the university of that city. Dechales' edition of Euclid was long a popular text-book in France and other parts of the continent. He was an accurate and elegant writer, but he wanted that originality of mind which is necessary in any one who aims at extending the boundaries of science. His works were published at Lyons in four volumes, folio, under the title of "*Mundus Mathematicus*."—R. M., A.

DECIO, FILIPPO, an eminent Italian jurist, was born in 1454, and died at Siena in 1535. He is said to have been a natural son of Tristan of Dexio. Decio studied at Pavia and Pisa, in the latter of which he obtained the chair of Roman law, and was afterwards appointed to that of the civil law. He soon became known for his wit, his exorbitant fees, and his peculiar temper, which would not suffer him to live in concord with his rivals—such as Accolti, Felinus, and Mainus. This last circumstance it was that caused him to move about so often from city to city. From Pisa he went to Siena, and from Siena back again to Pisa, when it became necessary to change his chair periodically from civil to canon and from canon to civil law, on account of the other professors refusing to encounter his formidable talents for dispute. In 1490 he went to Rome, and was made auditor di rota by Innocent VIII. But for the illegitimacy of his birth preventing it, he would, at that time, have exchanged the professor's for the priest's habit. Invited in 1501 to the chair of canon law at Padua, he repaired thither; but Milan soon afterwards falling under the power of Louis XII., he was summoned by that prince to the latter city, of which he was a native. After this he went to France, but on the accession of Francis I., returned to Pisa. His most famous works are his "*Consilia*," and "*Commentarius de Regulis Juris*;" both were annotated by Dumoulin.—R. M., A.

DECIUS, CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS TRAJANUS, the Roman emperor, was born in 191, and was the first of a long line of princes whom Illyria furnished to the empire. About 236 he was governor of Lusitania under Maximin, and in 245 held an important command upon the Danube. Four years later he was commissioned by the Emperor Philip to re-establish order among the forces stationed in Mœsia. But the soldiers, fearing that they could not escape punishment without change of rulers, compelled him to accept the purple under threat of death. Decius wrote to Philip assuring him that he was still faithful to his allegiance, but the latter, distrusting his professions, marched against him, and was defeated and slain at Verona about the close of 249. The reign of Decius lasted upwards of ten years. In the year 250 the Goths crossed the Danube and ravaged Thrace. Decius, whose presence was required in Italy, sent his son against the barbarians. Young Decius at first obtained some success over the invaders, but was surprised and completely defeated at Berea; and the city of Philippopolis, together with immense booty and a great number of prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. On receiving the news of this disaster, Decius took the field in person, and, according to Zosimus, defeated the invaders wherever he encountered them, and recovered a portion of their plunder. Pressed on all sides by the Roman forces, the Goths offered to give up their booty and prisoners on condition that they should be permitted to retreat without molestation into their own country. But these proposals were rejected by Decius; and the barbarians, with the fury of despair, attacked their enemies, and aided, it is alleged, by the treachery of Gallus, one of the Roman generals, defeated and slew both the emperor and his son in November, 251. Decius distinguished himself by a futile attempt to arrest the downfall of heathenism by a violent persecution of the christians. Fabian, bishop of Rome, and many of the bishops of Antioch, Jerusalem, Babylon, and Alexandria, suffered martyrdom during his reign.—J. T.

DECIUS, JUBELLIVS, commander of the Campanian legion

stationed at Rhegium in 281 B.C. During the celebration of a festival, Decius and his troops made an attack on the city which it was their duty to protect, massacred the men, and distributed the women amongst themselves. He then put himself at the head of the city, and acted for some years as an independent chief, the war with Pyrrhus preventing the Romans from exterminating the treacherous miscreants. Suffering from some disease of the eyes, Decius sent to Messana for a physician, who happening to be a native of Rhegium, and desirous of avenging the wrongs of his city, gave him something that greatly aggravated the disease. Meanwhile the fate of the usurpers drew near; the city was taken by Fabricius, shortly after the death of Pyrrhus, and the survivors of the legion being sent to Rome, were scourged and beheaded in the forum. Decius died in prison by his own hand.—R. M., A.

DECIUS, MVS, a Roman consul, celebrated for his devotion to the good of the republic; to advance which it is said that he sacrificed himself to the gods, in a battle fought about 340 years before the empire.—R. M., A.

DECKER or DEKKER, JEREMIAS, was born at Dordrecht in 1610. His father, Abraham, was a man of good family in Belgium, which he left upon embracing the reformed religion. Despite his narrow circumstances, he gave his son an excellent education, intending him for mercantile life. The genius of the son was decidedly literary, and he devoted himself to languages, in which he made great proficiency, being his own master in many of them. Notwithstanding the ill-health of his father, which cast upon him the care of the family, Decker produced many poems of great merit, and was esteemed as one of the best poets of his day in Holland. His first production was a metrical paraphrase of the Lamentations of Jeremiah; his last and best, "The Praise of Avarice," which is justly commended for its playful irony and learning. He died at Amsterdam, November, 1666.—J. F. W.

DECKER, KARL VON, a German military writer and novelist, was born at Berlin in 1784, and died as major-general, June 29, 1844. Amongst his numerous military writings we mention—"Die Artillerie für alle Waffen," 3 vols., Berlin, 1816; "Bonaparte's Feldzug in Italien," 1825; "Der Kleine Krieg im Geiste der neuern Kriegführung," 4th edition, 1844; "Algerien und die dortige Kriegführung," Berlin, 1844, 2 vols., &c. He also originated the "Militär-wochenblatt," together with Rühle von Lilienstern; and in 1824 the "Zeitschrift für Kunst, Wissenschaft und Geschichte des Krieges," together with Cyriaci and Blesson. His novels and comedies appeared under the nom de plume Adalbert von Thale.—K. E.

DECKER, SIR MATTHEW, an Anglo-Dutch commercial notability of the first half of the eighteenth century, was born at Amsterdam in 1679. His branch of the family, which had enriched itself by commerce, were protestants, and took refuge in Holland from the Flemish persecutions of the duke of Alva. Sir Matthew came to England in 1702, amassed great wealth as a merchant in London, and having been naturalized the year after his arrival in this country, was created a baronet by George I. in 1717. He sat in the house of commons in one of that monarch's parliaments, as a silent member for Bishop's Castle, Shropshire. George II., on the day of his proclamation as king, is said to have dined at Sir Matthew's house at Richmond Green. He died in 1779, leaving three daughters, but no son, and the baronetcy was extinguished with him. To Sir Matthew has been ascribed the authorship of two rather curious pamphlets on trade and finance, the one, first published in 1753, entitled "Serious Considerations on the several high duties which the nation in general labours under," &c.; the other, first published in 1744, entitled "Essay on the Causes and Decline of the Foreign Trade," &c. Referring to the latter, Adam Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, speaks of a plan broached in it as "the well-known proposal of Sir Matthew Decker;" but there is reason to believe that it was the production of a Mr. Richardson. It is certain that both pamphlets could not have emanated from the same pen, since, though published within a year of each other, they make proposals very different in scope for the raising of the whole revenue of the country by a single tax. In the "Serious Considerations" the single tax advocated is of the nature of a property and income tax based upon a house duty; in the "Essay" it is a duty to be levied on the consumer of luxuries for privileges very wide in their range—from that of driving a coach and six to that of drinking wine and

spirits. Both treatises, however, have a common free trade tendency, and the authors of both avow their wish to see England one great "free-port." The claim of Sir Matthew Decker even to the authorship of the "Serious Considerations" is merely traditional. It does not clearly appear that it was ascribed to him until some years after his death. For any distinct evidence to the contrary, he may have been as little the author of it as of St. Matthew's Gospel, which (his daughter Lady Fitzwilliam told Horace Walpole) had been ascribed to him by an ignorant fellow-countryman, Sir John Germaine, who, she added, had actually in consequence bequeathed him £200 for distribution among poor Dutchmen! Walpole, by the way, has disproved the assertion (made by Collins in his Baronetage, among others) that the first pine-apple brought to maturity in England was raised in Sir Matthew Decker's garden at Richmond. An account of the two pamphlets will be found in Mr. McCulloch's Literature of Political Economy; but that eminent authority, it may be remarked, rather overstates the prominence given in the "Serious Considerations" to a house duty, pure and simple. The proposal of its author is "that every house in England which is either let for, or inhabited by its owner, worth £200 a year, or upwards, or where the inhabitant is in possession of a real estate of £1000 a year, or more, let the house he liveth in be great or small, should pay £100," &c.—language which clearly shows that the suggested house duty was to partake largely of the nature of a property tax.—(Lyson's *Enviros of London*, &c.)—F. E.

DECKER or DEKKER, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, flourished in the reign of James I. The exact dates of his birth and death have not been ascertained; but it is probable that he died in 1638 or 1639. He certainly lived to a considerable age, as his first play was published in 1600, and his last, if we except a posthumous one, in 1636. Decker belongs to that period during which what is called the old English drama was produced; and the fact that he takes considerable rank among the great writers who were his contemporaries, is sufficient proof of there being some genuine excellence in his works. It was long the fashion, indeed, to represent him as but a middling poet; the author of the Biographia Dramatica seems to wonder at such men as Webster, Rowley, and Ford not having thought themselves disgraced by writing in conjunction with him; and we believe that till about the commencement of the present century his writings were very generally neglected. Since then, however, they have been much more popular. They have been—some of them at least—carefully edited, and have called forth the admiration of such excellent critics as Hazlitt and Charles Lamb, the latter of whom says that he "had poetry enough for anything," and suggests the probability of his having written the finest passages in the "Virgin Martyr." Hazlitt has pronounced the character of Frisobaldo in the "Honest Whore" to be perfect in its way, as a picture of a broken-hearted father with a sneer on his lips and a tear-drop in his eye. But it must be confessed that there is great inequality in his productions. His best plays are "Old Fortunatus" and the "Honest Whore." These, however, are so very excellent as to character, plot, and language, that if the rest had been of the same description, their author would have perhaps stood nearer to Shakspeare than any of his contemporaries. Of Decker's life very little is known; but from the particulars which have come down to us, we can gather that it was not happy, and that in spite of his great industry he was constantly harassed with pecuniary difficulties; the latter circumstance attributable probably to those irregularities that characterized many of the dramatic writers of that age. According to Oldys, he passed three years in the king's bench prison. He was at one time connected with Jonson in writing for the Lord Admiral's theatre; but a quarrel, the origin of which does not appear, latterly sprang up between them. Rare Ben, who of all men could never "bear a rival near the throne," satirized him under the name of Crispinus in his Poetaster, the Dunciad of that author. Decker amply returned the compliment in his "Satiro-Mastix, or Untrussing a Humorous Poet." Mr. Gilchrist has attempted to prove that Marston was intended by the character of Crispinus. Decker wrote in conjunction with Middleton and Day, besides those already mentioned. He produced, according to Collier, either wholly or in part, above twenty plays. He was also the author of many pamphlets. The most popular of his prose writings was "Gul's Horne Book, or Fashions to please all

sorts of Guls." It was first printed in 1609, and exhibits a very curious, minute, and interesting picture of the manners and habits of the English people at that time. Sir Walter Scott draws largely upon it in his description of London life in the *Fortunes of Nigel*.—R. M., A.

DECÈRES, DENIS, Duke de, a French admiral, was born in 1761. He entered the navy in 1779, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1786, and during three successive years was sent on various confidential missions, which he discharged with great fidelity. While cruising off Malabar in the *Cybele* in February, 1792, he cut out a French merchant ship which had been captured by the Mahrattas, and anchored beneath the guns of Fort Couloabo—an exploit which added not a little to his reputation for intrepidity and professional skill. He was promoted to be chief of division in 1796, and vice-admiral in 1798. He was appointed to the command of the *Diana* frigate, in the fleet under Admiral Brueys, and covered the landing of the troops in the attack on Malta. He was present at the battle of Aboukir, and after the destruction of the *Orient*, made his escape to Malta in the *Diana*, in company with the *William Tell*. He took a prominent part in the defence of Malta, and when it became evident that the island must surrender, he received orders to start for France with the *William Tell*, to convey intelligence to the government of the state of matters. That vessel, however, was captured on its voyage by the British, after a long and bloody contest, in which Decères himself was severely wounded. On his return to France, Napoleon presented to him a sword of honour, and nominated him successively maritime prefect of the Lorient, and commander of the Rochefort squadron; and in 1801 appointed him minister of marine—an office which he continued to hold until the overthrow of the empire. The duke de Decères retired into private life on the restoration of the Bourbons, and was killed in 1820 by the explosion of some packets of gunpowder which his valet placed between the mattresses of his bed.—J. T.

DEDEKIND, FRIEDRICH, a German poet of the sixteenth century, was a distinguished Lutheran preacher, and died at Luneburg, 27th February, 1598. His German dramas, "*Der Christliche Ritter*" and "*Der Bekehrte Papist*," were intended to illustrate and propagate the reformed doctrine. His principal work, however, is his Latin poem, "*Grobianus*," Frankfort, 1549, a satirical description of a perfect bully.—K. E.

DEE, JOHN, the famous English astrologer of the sixteenth century, was the son of Rowland Dee, a vintner, and was born in London in 1527. At an early age he showed a strong bent for scientific pursuits; and after passing through the undergraduate course at St. John's college, Cambridge, he visited the Low Countries in his twentieth year, and brought back with him to Cambridge a quantity of mathematical and astronomical instruments, which he had obtained while associating with the Flemish *savants*. He was now chosen fellow of Trinity, the new college just founded by Henry VIII., and appointed under-reader in Greek. But his restless Welsh temperament, and uncontrolled ambition, induced him soon to seek an ampler sphere for the display of his powers. He went to Paris in 1550, and lectured in the university with great applause on Euclid's *Elements*. In the following year he returned; was warmly welcomed by Sir John Cheke, the man who, as Milton says,

"Taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek;"

and introduced by him to the young king, who in 1553 presented him to the rectory of Upton-on-Severn. But the reputation of magical arts already attached to his name (though as yet, it would appear, unjustly) seems to have interfered with his entering into the actual enjoyment of this and several other pieces of preferment subsequently conferred on him. Soon after the accession of Queen Mary, Dee was arrested on the absurd charge of practising against her life by enchantments. He was acquitted on this head, but was then turned over to Bishop Bonner, to be examined touching his religious opinions. Dee, however, had no vocation for martyrdom, and at once gave every satisfaction that was required of him. From Elizabeth Dee received many and signal marks of favour. That strong-minded woman—so cool and sage in all the transactions of ordinary life—had a corner of her brain given up to the wildest and most visionary superstitions—to a belief in necromancy, astrology, the philosophers' stone, and the elixir vite. Dee won her favour upon her first mounting the throne, by drawing up an astro-

VOL. II.

logical paper determining the most auspicious day for her coronation. Thenceforward she frequently sent for him; called at his house; consulted him upon matters of the most delicate and secret nature; gave him considerable sums of money; and promised that, whatever reports the vulgar might circulate to his prejudice, she would never withdraw from him her support. What wonder if this weak, too clever man—goaded by vanity, feeling that something more was expected from him by his great patroness than the sober certainties of real science, emulous too, perhaps, of the notoriety which Paracelsus had acquired on the continent—forsook the legitimate search after knowledge, and essayed to hold an illicit or impossible commerce with the spiritual world? As in the natural twilight objects loom misty and large, and shadows are of portentous size, so in the twilight of science, before a Bacon has arisen to define its boundaries and chalk out its method, any of the more recondite physical truths which may chance to be known are invested with characters of awe and mystery. The few explorers to whom they are known, half frightened at the vastness of the forces which nature discloses to her questioners, and elated by the consciousness of possessing a knowledge hidden from the majority of mankind, are apt, if their credulity and self-love exceed their sanity and honesty, to degenerate from astronomers into astrologers, from experimenters into conjurers. Such was the downward course of Dee. In 1581 he commenced the invocation of spirits, and engaged one Edward Kelley to be his seer or "skryer." Their connection lasted for nearly eight years. In 1583 a mob broke into his house, being firmly persuaded that he had dealings with the devil, and destroyed or scattered abroad his valuable library, amounting to four thousand volumes, seven hundred of which were manuscripts. This disaster seems to have driven the associates abroad, where they made many dupes, among others a personage described as Albert à Lasco, prince of Sirad. The arrangement was that Kelley should see the spirits raised by the incantations, and dictate what they said to Dee, who wrote down and interpreted their utterances. In 1589 Dee found out that Kelley was playing him false, and leaving him in Bohemia returned to England. After the rupture, Kelley is said to have declared that his own share in the invocation of the spirits was that of a mere impostor. Dee's seems rather to have been that of a credulous enthusiast. Elizabeth received him on his return with undiminished favour, and in 1595 appointed him warden of Manchester college. He went there with his family in 1596, but the ill odour which now everywhere surrounded his name, caused him at the end of seven years to quit Manchester, and return to live at Mortlake, though he seems to have enjoyed the revenues till his death. His life was now a miserable one. King James showed him no favour, and all his old patrons were dead. In his discouragement he fell again into his old practices as a spiritualist, and continued them till 1607. Of these, as well as his earlier proceedings of the same sort, Dr. Méric Casaubon published a relation in 1659. Dee died at Mortlake some time in the year 1608.—T. A.

DEERING, CHARLES, a physician who lived in the first part of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Saxony, and after graduating at Leyden, came over to London. He practised a few years in the metropolis, and afterwards removed to Nottingham. There he adventured on a new method of treating the small-pox, which was very rife and fatal at that time. But his cooling regimen not always proving efficacious, Deering incurred the censure of the faculty. This circumstance diminished his practice, and, it is said, also hastened his death. He died in 1749. Deering published "*A Letter on the Small-pox*," and a "*Catalogue of Plants Growing about Nottingham*."—R. M., A.

DEERING, RICHARD, a musician of considerable talent, was born about 1577, and educated in Italy. He was related to the ancient Kentish family of the Deerings, through whose influence and patronage he attained to considerable honours in his profession. On the 26th of April, 1610, he was admitted to the degree of bachelor in music at the university of Oxford; and a few years afterward he accepted the post of organist to the English nuns in the convent of St. Mary at Brussels. Upon the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria, he returned to England and was made organist to the royal consort, with whom he continued till the great rebellion. He died in the communion of the church of Rome in 1657. His published works are "*Cantiones Sacre quinque, Vocum, cum basso continuo ad organum*," Antwerp, 1594; "*Cantica Sacra ad*

G

Melodiam madrigalium elaborata senis vocibus." Antwerp, 1618; "Cantica sacra ad duas et tres voces, cum basso continuo ad organum," London, 1662. The latter work was published by his friend, John Playford, and by him dedicated to the queen-dowager, Henrietta Maria. Pepys frequently mentions Deering, and records the purchase of a copy of his *Cantica Sacra*. Master Mace too, the quaint author of Musick's Monument, highly praises his compositions. The Cantiones he calls "a very laudable and thankworthy work, wonderfully rare, sublime, and divine beyond expression."—E. F. R.

DEFERMON DES CHAPELIERES, JOSEPH, a French statesman, was born in 1756. He became procurator to the parliament of Brittany, and was sent as deputy to the states-general in 1789. In 1791 he was elected president of the assembly, and discharged the duties of that office with great ability. He was chosen a member of the convention in 1792, and was nominated president at the time of the king's trial; he voted for his imprisonment or banishment instead of his death, and in favour of the appeal to the people. Defermon subsequently became a member of the council of Five Hundred, and in May, 1796, was appointed to the office of president. He presided over the financial department all through the consulate and the empire, and showed himself both an able financier and a devoted adherent of Napoleon. On the final downfall of the emperor, Defermon took up his residence in Brussels, where he resided till 1822, when he was permitted to return to his native country. He died in 1831.—J. T.

DEFFAND, MARIE DE VICHY CHAMROND, Marquise du, born in 1697 of a noble family of Burgundy, was educated at a Paris convent, where already she gave evidences of a sceptical and cynical intellect. Beautiful and witty, but poor, she allowed herself to be married when one and twenty to the marquis du Defland, of whose common-place character she soon grew tired, and a separation ensued. She became a leading member of the philosophico-fashionable circles of Paris; but her numerous liaisons, whether intellectual or personal, were (except in the case of Walpole) without heart, and in the midst of the most brilliant society she was a martyr to ennui. Her adopted rôle of cynical observer, in a sphere so varied and peculiar, recommended her to Horace Walpole, whose position was not altogether dissimilar to her own. Something very like friendship sprang up between them, and from their first acquaintance in 1765 they maintained a close correspondence until her death at Paris in 1780. For nearly eighteen years previous to her death she was deprived of the use of her sight. Her letters to Walpole were published from the originals at London in 1810, with a prefatory memoir by their editress, Miss Berry, which has served all subsequent biographers in good stead, and is reprinted in the *England and France*, London, 1844, of that amiable and accomplished lady. Of madame du Defand's *esprit*, celebrated in her day, the inimitable rejoinder to the cardinal de Polignac—"Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte," still survives as perhaps a solitary memorial.—F. E.

DE FOE, DANIEL, was born in London in 1661. His father, who was a dissenter, had him educated at an academy belonging to the religious denomination of which he was a member; and here the young De Foe appears to have imbibed that hostility to high-church notions which characterized him through life. If the challenge which he offered to an adversary in 1705—viz., to translate with him any Latin, French, or Italian author—be more than a mere bravado, he must have made good use of his early opportunities of study, for it is certain that he never received any additional formal education after leaving the dissenting school at Newington Green. He himself states that he was intended for the ministry; but we are not informed as to the extent of his theological attainments, nor why the intention was finally abandoned. At the age of nineteen he published his first pamphlet, the precursor of literally hundreds which he dashed off during his laborious and chequered career. It was entitled "*Speculum Crape Gownorum*," or a Looking-glass for the Young Academics, new foyld, with reflections on some of the late high-flown sermons; to which is added, a Sermon of the newest fashion." We generally think of De Foe as a quiet, humorous, and agreeable novelist, more interested in depicting with sober and skilful fascination the minute details in the monotonous life of a castaway, than in zealously warring against ecclesiastical tyranny. Our conception of the man is formed, to a large extent at least, from such works as the

"*Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*," or the "*History of Colonel Jack*," and it is undoubtedly true that in these we behold the highest triumphs of his genius; but in rightly estimating his real character and disposition, we must regard him in his twofold aspect of novelist and political reformer. Nothing is more probable than this, that if persecution, imprisonment, disgrace, and poverty had not alienated him at last from public questions, posterity would have known De Foe only as a vigorous advocate of constitutional measures, and a bold opponent of the high-church theory of the divine right of king and clergy to despotize. He was on the verge of old age before he betook himself to the loftier regions of artistic fiction. The year after he published his "*Speculum*" he sent forth a pamphlet on the war then being waged between the Austrians and the Turks. And in 1685, full of hatred towards the coarse and stupid misgovernment of James II., and of enthusiasm in the cause of protestant freedom, he plunged into the ill-starred rebellion of the duke of Monmouth and narrowly escaped execution. De Foe next engaged in business; for his restless, eager, and busy brain was ever planning some novelty of action in which to exercise itself. He is said to have been a dealer in wool, and to have made several voyages to Spain in the way of business, which, however, did not succeed, and he became bankrupt. In 1695 he received the appointment of accountant to the commissioners for managing the duties on glass, which he held for four years, when the duties were taken off, and the office became unnecessary. Once more he turned to his favourite subject of religious politics, and published a pamphlet on the "*Occasional Conformity of Dissenters*," which called forth a reply from no less distinguished a writer than John Howe. But pecuniary demands—as was frequently the case with De Foe—grew inexorable, and so once more his brain was set to work, and produced a plan for the manufacture of pantiles, until then made in Holland. The result when tried was highly unsatisfactory and the reverse of lucrative, for De Foe was summarily arrested in his work, on account of a bitterly ironical pamphlet which he had published, entitled "*The Shortest Way with the Dissenters*," and which the house of commons voted scandalous and seditious. He was fined, pilloried, and imprisoned; and, by the stoppage of his works and other concurrent misfortunes, lost between three and four thousand pounds. He remained a prisoner for upwards of a year, and was then released through the kindness of Harley, at that time secretary of state. He seems to have taken his residence in Newgate with wonderful cheeriness, venting himself in poems, such as "*Hymn to the Pillory*;" in reviews; and, as usual, in new literary schemes to be prosecuted under happier auspices. His rich mental activity seems to have made him independent of stone-walls, as, at a later period, Leigh Hunt's luxurious fancy did in similar circumstances. Harley's kindness did not end with securing De Foe's release. Both he and the queen appear to have recognized the fine genius of the unfortunate pamphleteer. Anne, who sent money to his wife and paid his prison-fine, now employed him, as did also Harley, in various important commissions, some of which, he affirms, were attended with considerable danger. Meanwhile the stream of publications, in prose and verse, flowed on in all its miraculous fullness. Nothing could abate his energies, or retard his pen. One of his most popular efforts at this time was "*The True Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal*." In 1706 De Foe, who had now made a favourable impression at court, was sent down to Scotland to promote the union, and resided in Edinburgh for more than a year. A narrative of the important measure on which he had been engaged appeared in 1709. A pension, in consequence, was now granted him, but he did not long enjoy it on account of political vicissitudes. A few years afterwards he was again imprisoned on account of two pamphlets, the drift of which was perversely misunderstood; but was once more liberated by the queen in 1718. In 1714 Anne died, and a host of enemies, whom her partiality for De Foe had seemingly kept silent until then, burst upon him. His health failed, and his good sense dictated to him the propriety of leaving at once and for ever the harassing and unprofitable career of a political pamphleteer. He began to addict himself to milder and gentler subjects, publishing in 1715 his "*Family Instructor*," which achieved a remarkable popularity, and in 1722 his well-known "*Religious Courtship*;" exactly between which years appeared his greatest and most original work, "*Robinson Crusoe*," the delight of all subsequent generations. In rapid succession were published the

"Adventures of Colonel Singleton;" "The Fortunes of Moll Flanders;" "The History of Colonel Jack;" "The Fortunate Mistress;" "The Memoirs of a Cavalier;" and "The History of the Plague." The list of De Foe's published pamphlets, books, &c., is almost incredibly large. About four hundred different treatises are known to be from his pen. He died on the 24th of April, 1731, at the age of seventy, in the parish of St. Giles' Cripplegate, London, in which he was born, leaving a widow and several children. A great-grandson of his was alive in 1856.

There is one peculiarity about the reputation of De Foe—it has never varied. He is regarded with the same kind of admiration now that he always was, and to very much the same extent. His genius is essentially popular, *i.e.*, it is capable of being appreciated by every one, and therefore there can be no mistake about its quality. Yet De Foe is not a writer of uniform excellence. In fact he is the very reverse. Nor is it at all wonderful that one who wrote so much should have written a great deal indifferently; but wherever circumstances or the subject-matter permitted, De Foe was always pithy, graphic, agreeable, and humorously sensible beyond all his contemporaries. It cannot be said with justice that he is absolutely poor or bad in any one of his multitudinous tracts. He discussed almost every question, and generally brought to bear upon each a highly respectable amount of knowledge, great good sense, and vigorous thought. At no period of his life a bookworm, so at no period either was he an idler. Whatever he could pick up in the way of observation or conversation with his fellow-men, must have been carefully treasured up in his memory. He thus supplied in a great measure the deficiencies of his meagre scholarship, and could enliven pamphlet, essay, or novel with happy allusions to facts of common life, and graphic turns of speech which amply compensated for his poverty in the "purple patches" of classicism which streaked and coloured the pages of his contemporaries. In politics De Foe was a whig, according to the true meaning of the term. He belonged, however—in so far as he was a partisan, though a man of high genius can never be wholly such—to that religious sect whose political sentiments in our day approach radicalism. He was a dissenter both by parentage and on principle, and was never afraid to defend the denomination from which he sprang. But if De Foe had only been such, posterity would hardly have cared to remember him. It is as a novelist, as the author of the most popular narrative of fictitious adventure which has ever appeared in the English language, that he claims our principal consideration. It is universally admitted that, in the invention of minute circumstances which beguile the fancy into a belief of the indubitable reality of the scenes and incidents described, De Foe has never had an equal. He possessed the rare art of concealing his imagination, and giving everything a plain, prosaic, matter-of-fact appearance. His originality did not lie on the surface, but lurked unseen in the multiplicity of petty details, or clothed itself in the commonest garb. In reading "Robinson Crusoe" we never think of whether or not the book displays originality. We feel that in style, manner, interest, &c., it is unlike any other work, and are content to be fascinated without inquiring the cause thereof. The language, as in all De Foe's writings, is pure idiomatic English—plain, solid, and graphic, though often carelessly colloquial. It only remains to say that De Foe's private character was in keeping with that exhibited in the better class of his writings. He was a quick, well-meaning, honest, sturdy Englishman, who despised meanness, hypocrisy, and, in truth, vice in general. In spite of the extreme coarseness of some of his sketches, a feeling of true religion animated the man, though circumstances rarely permitted it to operate in all its natural fervour.—J. M. R.

DEGEER, CH. See GEER, DE.

DEGENFELD, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, Baron von, lived in the seventeenth century. He fought in Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, under Wallenstein and Tilly, and afterwards in the Low Countries, under Spinola. He subsequently served under Gustavus Adolphus and Louis XIII., who conferred upon him the rank of lieutenant-general of the German cavalry. In 1643 he fought for Venice, cut in pieces the army of Pope Urban VIII., and distinguished himself by the remarkable valour he displayed against the Turks. Degenfeld died in 1653.—His son, FERDINAND, who died in 1710, was counsellor to four prince-palatines, and was employed in various missions to William, prince of Orange.—J. T.

DEGEN, CARL FERDINAND, a Danish mathematician, born in 1766 in Brunswick, where his father was violinist. He came to Denmark at an early age, when his father was appointed to the chapel royal. He first studied law, then theology, and finally devoted himself to philology and philosophy, and to the physical and mathematical sciences. He was mathematical tutor to Prince Christian, afterwards Christian VIII., and subsequently was appointed instructor to Prince Frederik Ferdinand. In 1802 he was teacher of mathematics and physics in the school at Odensee, in 1806 head master of Viborg, and in 1814 mathematical professor at the university of Copenhagen. His writings consist of treatises on mathematics or physics in Danish, Latin, or German, programmes or initiatory addresses, partly published in periodicals, but in no larger collected form. He died in 1825.—(*Nordisk Con. Lex.*)—M. H.

* DEGER, ERNST, a German fresco painter, was born at Osnabrück in Hanover in 1809. The academies of Berlin and Düsseldorf dispute with each other the glory of having imparted his artistical education, and perhaps each has a share in it. It was at Rome that the prince of Fürstemberg noticed the promising artist; and it is to this enlightened patron of art that Deger's aptness in fresco painting owed the first and most favourable opportunity to display itself. At Remagen on the Rhine, Deger, together with other artists from the school of Düsseldorf, carried on the internal decoration of the principal church—a work which is styled in Germany the monument of national modern painting. This great success brought Deger further employment from the king of Prussia, by whom he was intrusted with the decoration of some of the halls of Stolzenfels castle. Some of these have but recently been completed, and are said to be in every way worthy of the genius and ability that produced the former works.—R. M.

DEGERANDO, MARIE JOSEPH, was born at Lyons, February 29th, 1772, and during his early education in that city, displayed a laborious and subtle mind, capable of applying itself with wonderful ease to a large variety of subjects. In 1793 when Lyons was besieged by the republican party, he took arms in defence of his native city, and upon its surrender fled to Switzerland and Naples, remaining in exile three years, until the establishment of the directory permitted his return to France. Restless and without settled avocation, he wrote a prize essay upon the question—"What is the influence of words and signs upon the faculty of thought?" and entered as a chasseur in the army of Italy. The soldier received intelligence of the prize the philosopher had gained, soon after the battle of Zurich, in which he took a part. Attracting the attention of the government in 1799, he was attached to the ministry of the interior by Lucien Bonaparte, and in 1805 accompanied Napoleon in his journey to Italy, taking part in the French administration in that country. In 1811 he received the dignity of councillor of state. Although temporarily put aside on the fall of the empire, his character and talents continued to secure for him high public offices, and in 1837 he was raised to the peerage. As a philosopher, Degerando was one of those thinkers who prepared the way for the overthrow of the sensationalism of Condillac, by sowing within its own circle the seeds of thoughts destined to effect its ruin. The light of a higher philosophy than that representing sensation as the foundation of all knowledge, very gradually, although never very perfectly, dawned upon Degerando during the development of his speculations. In his first essay, while asserting that sensation is the sole origin of knowledge; that all reasoning consists in substituting words which the mind can readily comprehend for those which it cannot; and that so-called general ideas are nothing but adaptations of words to particular objects—he stopped short of Condillac's famous maxim that a science well elaborated is nothing but a language well formed, and regarded as chimerical any attempt to apply algebraical processes to metaphysical inquiries. Degerando's most famous work is his "Histoire comparée des systèmes de philosophie relativement aux principes des connaissances humaines," Paris, 1804. In this work he did good service to philosophy by calling attention to the writings of many great men neglected by the popular school; by giving fairer, although still partial and incomplete accounts of both Kant and Locke, and by tempering the sensational theory with a recognition of the activity of the mind itself as a source of knowledge. A work of Degerando's, entitled "Du Perfectionnement moral et de l'éducation de soi-même,"

was crowned by the French Academy in 1825. The idea of this book is, that human life is an educational school of which perfection is the end, and that perfection consists in the harmonious development of all man's faculties. While Degerando cannot take his place among the most famous of French philosophers, he is not numbered by his countrymen among the least esteemed; and his mind surveyed a large horizon of thought, although it did not discriminate very accurately the separate objects before it. Degerando died November 9th, 1842, aged sixty-six.—L. L. P.

DE GINCKLE. See GINCKLE.

DEICHMANN, BARTHOLOMÆUS, a Danish bishop, born in 1671 in Copenhagen. After having visited the German and Dutch universities, he was appointed, at the age of two and twenty, army chaplain to the Danish subsidiary troops in Holland, and also accompanied Prince Carl, son of Christian V., in the same capacity through Germany, France, and Italy, and on his return was made priest of Kolding, archdeacon of Odensee, and superintendent in Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, and the following year bishop of Viborg. Here he repaired the old episcopal residence, established a new conventual house, and a widows' fund for the clergy of the diocese. In 1712 he was removed to Christiania, and exercised as bishop there great influence, no less over the temporal than the spiritual affairs of Norway. He was a member of the commission for working the Königsberg silver-mine; for the sale of churches in Norway; for the public national registration of lands, in the operation of which he spent two years in travelling over the whole country; and lastly, of the commission appointed to examine into and punish the illegal conduct of persons high in office. He contributed greatly to the improved trade of Norway in timber and other commodities, and interested himself warmly to obtain for his country a university. On the death of Frederik IV., who had seconded his views, an end was put to all his useful labours. The year after the king's death he was displaced from office, and a prosecution commenced against him; and the following year he died of chagrin.—M. H.

DEICHMANN, JAKOB, a well-known Danish man of letters and bookseller, born in Thyland, on July 4, 1788. He became a student in his fourteenth, and took his juridical degree in his eighteenth year; after which he occupied for a short time a place in the revenue office, and afterwards became possessed of an estate in his native place. Nevertheless in 1809 he took upon himself the management of the large bookselling business in Copenhagen, which was established by his father-in-law, Gyldendal, and which bore his name (see GYLDENDAL). The peculiar qualities of Deichmann fitted him to add still more to the great reputation which the bookselling business of Gyldendal had already acquired. He was remarkable, not alone for strict integrity, remarkable industry, and order in his whole management, but at the same time for unusual cultivation of mind. His vast amount of knowledge, especially of history and general literature; in the living languages, but more particularly as regarded English; of politics and political science, which he cultivated with increased ardour as he advanced in years—rendered him singularly fitted for the head of a large literary concern. Deichmann followed with great interest all the movements and advance of the age, whether as regarded Europe at large, or his country in particular; and in politics he belonged to the moderate liberal party, though he himself took but little part in political life, and was merely, from 1838 to 1840, member of the provincial estates for Roeskilde. He partially gave up his bookselling business in 1846, and wholly in 1850, and died at his estate at Lyngby on August 23, 1853, esteemed and beloved by all those who had learned to know his firm and independent, yet gentle and amiable character.—M. H.

DEINARCHUS, an Attic orator in the third century B.C., was the son of one Sostatis (or Socrates) of Corinth. Educated at Athens under Theophrastus, he acquired a reputation which has placed him, though not in the first rank, among the ornaments of Grecian eloquence. His speeches on political questions, however, were written for the use of others, as he did not possess the rights of an Athenian citizen, and consequently was not allowed to plead in the public assemblies. On the fall of his friend and patron Demetrius Phalareus, he retired into exile, but afterwards obtained permission to return and finish his old age at Athens. Of the hundred and sixty orations which have been ascribed to him only three are extant.—W. B.

* DEINHARDSTEIN, JOHANN LUDWIG, a German dramatic writer, was born at Vienna, 21st June, 1794, and in 1827 appointed professor of æsthetics and literature in his native town. Some years later he became assistant director of the Hoftheater. His numerous dramatic writings (collected in five vols., 1848-51) show little invention, but being generally skillfully managed, have gained him great popularity. His poems, tales, novels, and sketches, are of no great value.—K. E.

DEIOCES, the first king of the Medes, was the son of Phraortes, and reigned B. C. 709-656. His great reputation for virtue, sagacity, and integrity, gained him the election to the throne at a time when the affairs of the country had fallen into great disorder. Deioces set himself with great assiduity to promote the welfare of his subjects. He strove by every means in his power to civilize them. He issued judicious laws, though his administration of justice was severe; and he erected the famous city of Ecbatana, which he made the capital of his kingdom, and compelled a part of his subjects to take up their residence in it. He was succeeded by his son Phraortes.—J. T.

DEIOTARUS, a tetrarch of Galatia, was born about B.C. 115. He assisted the Romans in their Asiatic wars; and in 74 defeated the generals of Mithrades in Phrygia. The Roman senate rewarded his services by conferring on him the title of king, with part of Pontus and Little Armenia. Cicero, during his government of Cilicia, received assistance from him against the Parthians, and remained ever after his steady friend. In the civil war, Deiotarus espoused the cause of Pompey, and was in consequence deprived of part of his dominions by Cæsar, in spite of the intercession of Brutus and Cicero. Deiotarus was subsequently accused by his own grandson, Castor, of having attempted to assassinate Cæsar while the latter was in Asia. But Cicero successfully pleaded the cause of his old friend before the dictator, and the accusation was allowed to drop.—(*Oratio pro rege Deiotaro.*) His friendship with Brutus led him to take part with him in the second civil war, but in the final struggle for the Roman empire, he supported the cause of Octavius against Antony. Deiotarus is supposed to have died about 40 B.C.—J. T.

DEJOUX, CLAUDE: the life of this distinguished French sculptor is a new instance that the will of genius no impediment can resist. Born in 1731 of poor parents at Vadans, an unknown hamlet at the foot of the Jura mountains, his first destination was a country carpenter's shop. His fate was improved by being removed to another carpenter's—this time in a small provincial town. From thence another step brought him to Lyons, and to the atelier of a common carver in wood. Although petty and almost insensible, yet this progress was of immense value to the future sculptor, as, having become master of the chisel, he started full of confidence for Marseilles, there to try his skill amongst the boat-builders. But when he arrived at that place all his plans were upset. Strolling about in search of work, he happened to see some of the masterly work of Puget, and immediately the inner spark was fired. It is no more to the production of monstrous figure-heads that he intends to apply his skill. It is to the grand art, such as it is represented by the wonders before him; it is to *real* sculpture that he feels himself called. But how can he reach such a distant goal? Certainly not in the dirty docks of Marseilles! As a Frenchman it is to Paris that he must turn his steps; there is scope, there are the means to embody the suddenly-started but already deeply-rooted aspiration. After incredible difficulties had been overcome, both in the way of preparing for the journey and in executing it, he arrived in Paris, and had the good fortune to encounter his friend and fellow-countryman, Pierre Julien, a workman to Coustou the sculptor. Through this friend's intercession, admitted also to the studio of the latter, Dejoux' artistic career, scarcely begun, most rapidly proceeds, and in an almost incredibly short time we find him able to study at Rome; and six years later, on his return from Italy, he is admitted to the Academy of Painting and Sculpture of Paris. From that moment honours and commands are heaped upon him; in short, all his dreams and aspirations are realized and satisfied. But just when, in the full display of his undoubted talent, he had completed a colossal statue of General Dessaix, a work universally approved of, the plaster model of it having been sent to be cast in bronze without his knowledge or interference, he felt so hurt by this insult or neglect, that he immediately left Paris for his native village, and never moved from thence again. This voluntary exile from

the scene of his triumphs brooded over the supposed wrong for fourteen whole years, during which time he neither touched chisel nor marble. There he died in 1816.—R. M.

DEKKER, THOMAS. See DECKER.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, a distinguished geologist, born in London in the year 1796. He was director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom, director of the museum of practical geology, and the government school of mines, and a member of the health of towns' commission. His father was Thomas De la Beche, Esq. of Clarendon, Jamaica, a colonel in the army, and he claimed descent from the barons De la Beche of Aldworth, Berks, in the time of Edward III. He received his early education at the school of Ottery St. Mary, and in 1810 was admitted into the royal military college of Great Marlow, afterwards removed to Sandhurst. For a short time he served in the army, but settling with his family in Dorsetshire, a district rich in fossils and geological remains, he imbibed that taste for geology which determined his future course of life. At the age of twenty-one he became a fellow of the geological society, and pursued his studies in that direction unremittingly for the next few years. In 1818 he married a daughter of Capt. Charles White, who died in 1844, leaving one child. One of his earliest papers appeared in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* for 1820, "On the temperature and depth of the Lake of Geneva." His first paper in the Transactions of the Geological Society, written in conjunction with Mr. Conybeare, afterwards dean of Llandaff, is entitled, "On the discovery of a new fossil animal forming a link between the *Icthyosaurus* and *Crocodylus*." This animal, afterwards named the *Plesiosaurus*, was thus first described. In 1824 Mr. De la Beche visited his paternal estates in Jamaica. Here he exerted himself greatly on behalf of the slave population, and was a great loser by the act of emancipation, which he nevertheless supported. Whilst in Jamaica, he gave much time to his favourite pursuit, and published several papers on the geology of the country. He associated himself with the officers of the trigonometrical survey, then engaged in surveying the western counties of England. For some years he devoted himself to the task of laying down the geological features of these counties on the ordnance maps, and was the first to point out to the government the advantages which would accrue to the public from connecting a geological survey with the geographical. In 1835 he suggested the formation of an illustrative collection. Both these plans of his were adopted, and he was appointed director of the geological survey. The original collection which he proposed was made in a house in Craig's Court, and formed the nucleus of the museum of practical geology, now occupying a handsome building in Jermyn Street in connection with the geological survey, which were united there in 1845. In 1819 Mr. De la Beche became a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1821 of the Linnæan. He was knighted in 1848, and in the same year was president of the Geological Society. His services to geology were greatly appreciated in foreign countries. He was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1853, and about the same time received the order of Leopold of Belgium, and was created a knight of the Danish order of Dannebrog. He died on the 13th of April, 1855, of paralysis, which had been gradually making inroads on his physical power, although it left his intellect unimpaired and clear to the last. He was succeeded as director of the school of mines and geological survey by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison. The number of Sir Henry De la Beche's published works and papers given in Agassiz's Bibliography is forty-three, all of which are on geological subjects.—E. L.

DE LA BORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN. See BORDE.

* DELACROIX, FERDINAND-VICTOR-EUGENE, the most fertile of modern French painters, is the son of the conventionalist Charles Delacroix de Constant, and was born in 1799 at Charenton St. Maurice, near Paris. His life from the first has been a remarkable one. When a babe he was once nearly drowned in the sea, once nearly burned in his cradle, and in his boyhood he nearly poisoned himself with verdigris. He has run no fewer risks in his artistic career, his training having been committed to such men as Guerin and David, whose art-creed was directly hostile to the development of such a genius as his. Delacroix, however, has no less wonderfully escaped these latter perils than the former. He stubbornly rebelled against the tenets of his masters, which, although the means of greatness and display to

themselves, were to him utterly stupid and repulsive. In fact, neither the correct and patient design, nor the elaborate and miniature-like workmanship, nor the temperate and almost cold colouring of the two painters, could afford commensurate scope to the fiery and overcramped imagination of the young artist. And so, abandoning both their studios and their system, he plunged headlong in his own mannerism; one that partakes of the facile style of Paul Veronese, and of the animated grouping of Rubens—a combination of Venetian colour and Dutch forms. Only a great fertile genius could have succeeded with such a style; but this he undoubtedly possesses, and accordingly his triumphs have been neither few nor small. He has, in fact, produced the largest and the most varied series of works that any modern artist ever was able to accomplish—a series which, for its originality of character, well may render his country proud of him. It is often made a reproach to Delacroix that his pictures cannot be seen but at a considerable distance. If you go near them, what seemed depth or transparency of colour but a few steps off appears, if seen too close, a muddled mass of pigment, or a streaky unfinished spot; the forms which were markedly distinct a moment before, lose all their outlines and character; the general and powerful effect of the scene turns into the most confused and miserable daub that ever surprised a disappointed examiner. At the great French Exhibition of 1855, Delacroix's display was one of the most varied and interesting. It consisted of no less than thirty-five specimens, a small number, however, in comparison with that of the works produced by this champion of French art. On that occasion, one of the ten great prizes for painting was awarded to him. The comprehensiveness of his subjects, the dashing facility of his grouping, the intensity of expression, the vigour of the colouring, were features of such importance, as no one, however he might be biased in favour of a more chaste and more elaborate style of working, could slight or resist. But this must be said, that although French writers affect to call him the founder of a new school, it is evident that it would be the destruction of art if his fantastic method were to become popular. Any enumeration of the works of this artist is beyond our limits. We will only mention his pictures of "Dante" and "Virgil," and of "The Massacre of Chios;" by these he first astonished the world, and at once established his fame and success. No branch of subjects has his fruitful mind left unattempted; religious, mythological, historical, ancient or modern, public or private life, all have been treated by him with equal facility and efficiency, but, above all, with an originality of style as powerful as novel. For more complete notes on his doctrines and his works, we refer to some of Delacroix' own writings in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and to Planche's account of him in the *Portraits of Contemporary Artists*.—R. M.

DELACROIX, JACQUES VINCENT, born at Paris in 1743; died at Versailles in 1832. Jacques Delacroix was educated at Troyes, where his father was conseiller du roi and officier des eaux et forêts. He studied jurisprudence and practised as an avocat. He took an active part in the discussions, then agitated, on the rights and powers of the local parliaments, and brought his views before the public in a new series of the *Spectateur Français*, a publication originated by Marivaux. The conducting of the class of suits in which Delacroix was chiefly engaged was by written pleadings. In the French procedure there is more freedom and less apparent formality than in the processes of the English courts, and discussions are permitted and encouraged which would be regarded by persons familiar with the judicature of England as wholly out of place. The eloquence of the "Memoires," in which Delacroix advocated the rights of his clients, attracted the notice of Voltaire, and his praises led the young advocate to address a wider circle. He published "Réflexions Morales sur la Civilisation." In this work Delacroix contended against the use of torture in judicial proceedings. Torture was then applied habitually in criminal cases to procure confessions of guilt. His work was treated by the magistrates as a libel on the administration of justice. It was, however, read universally, and crowned by the French Academy. At the commencement of the French revolution Delacroix lectured at the lyceum on public law, and was daring and honest enough to deny the right of the revolutionary tribunal to try Louis XVI. The fearless man was himself prosecuted for his bold act, but acquitted. In 1795 he was named civil judge of the tribunal of the Seine and Oise; and in 1800 he was

transferred to the tribunal de Versailles. In 1827 he retired from public life. His publications were very numerous; the best have been reproduced in the *Spectateur Français*.—J. A., D.

DE LALANDE. See LALANDE.

DELAMBRE, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, the illustrious mathematician and historian of astronomy, was born at Amiens in September, 1749, and died at Paris, August, 1822. Entering upon his studies at the gymnasium of his native town, he early attracted, by his talents and industry, the attention of his teacher, the celebrated Abbé Delisle, who became his first benefactor, and remained through life his constant friend. It was through his influence that he obtained an exhibition to the college of Plessis, where he was enabled for a time to prosecute under favourable circumstances his favourite pursuits. On the expiration of this bursary, Delambre was thrown upon his own resources, and gave the most decisive indications of that dauntless energy and perseverance which marked his whole career. He passed more than a year in a humble situation, surmounting and even forgetting his privations, in the ardour of his classical and historical researches. Subsequently he supported himself by taking private pupils, and engaged in a series of translations from the various languages—Latin, Greek, Italian, and English—with which he had become familiar. During the main part of those years he lived alone with the passion for study, obscure and necessarily frugal, but free to develop in his own way the genius which was nurtured by solitude. His zeal, resolution, and power at length began to attract attention. He accepted a situation as tutor at Compiègne; and when afterwards he returned to Paris to teach the sons of M. D'Assy, one of the officers of finance, he felt himself drawn to the pursuit of science, and, without altogether resigning literature, resolved to devote his attention more especially to the study of mathematics and astronomy. He entered the college of France, and, commending himself to the notice of Lalande by the comments he had made on his works, and the intimate acquaintance he displayed with the authorities for astronomical history, was adopted as his friend and coadjutor. Lalande had a private observatory fitted up for Delambre's use, and profited by his assistance in some of his most complicated calculations. When, on the discovery of the planet Uranus in 1781, a prize was offered for the best tables of its motion, it was awarded to Delambre. From this point his progress is registered by a rapid series of distinctions. He contributed to successive sessions of the Academy other sets of tables recording the movements of the Sun, of Jupiter, and of Saturn, with his peculiar accuracy and precision; and on again obtaining the prize for his elliptical tables in the year 1792, he was formally chosen a member of that illustrious body. He was employed about the same period, along with Mechain, in the gigantic task of determining the arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, a task undertaken conjointly by the French and English governments with a view to fixing a standard for measurements of length. This enterprise, protracted over eight years, was, on the death of his colleague, brought to a conclusion in 1799 by Delambre alone. He has himself written the history of the work, which is characterized by Fourier as one of equal usefulness and grandeur, and the materials accumulated during its progress served as a basis for his "metrical system." In 1795 Delambre was placed among the astronomers of the bureau of longitudes, and in 1803 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Institute of France. In the same year he was named by Napoleon, then first consul, general inspector of studies, and in that capacity organized the lycæums of Moulins and of Lyons. In 1807 he succeeded, on the death of Lalande, to the vacant chair in the college of France. In 1808 he was named treasurer of the imperial university, an office which he retained till its suppression in 1815. In 1814 he published a treatise on theoretical and practical astronomy, at once marked by all his scientific exactitude and enlivened by all the graces of his style. His last and greatest work was a history of astronomy. Cuvier has paid an eloquent tribute to its truthfulness and originality,—“Before him the history of astronomy had its fabulous times as with the history of peoples; superficial spirits did not know how to disentangle it from its mythology; they had, on the contrary, mixed it up with fantastic conceptions of their own. Delambre appeared, and without effort dissipated those clouds: reading all languages, penetrating to all the sources of history, he at once apprehended and represented each fact in its severe reality, he had no need of supplementing his

knowledge by conjecture or imagination.” Delambre's labours were subject to frequent interruptions from the storms through which he lived. He pursued his arduous measurements at the close of the century amid the terrors of the Revolution. We have an account of his writing calmly in his study at Paris during the cannonade of 1814, which recalls a similar incident recorded of Archimedes. More happily than the Greek astronomer, he survived the dangers of the siege to receive fresh tributes of admiration and respect. After the Restoration he was enrolled in the legion of honour, and presented with a pension and the title of hereditary chevalier. His death was dignified by the stern patience which had so ennobled his life.—J. N.

DELAMET, ADRIEN AUGUSTIN DE BUSSY, an eminent French theologian and casuist, was born in Picardy in 1621; became a member of the Sorbonne Society in 1646; shared the adventures of his relative, cardinal de Retz; and died in 1691. He wrote a work entitled—“A Resolution of Numerous Cases of Conscience,” &c.—T. J.

DE LANCEY, JAMES, chief-justice, lieutenant-governor, and acting governor of New York in colonial times, was the son of Etienne de Lancey, a French gentleman of rank and wealth, who, to avoid religious persecution, emigrated to New York in 1686, married there, and died in 1741. James was born in 1702, and educated in England at the university of Cambridge. He returned to New York in 1729, was appointed one of the governor's council, became chief-justice in 1733, lieutenant-governor in 1753, and had long a commanding influence in the province. He was the acting head of the government in 1753–55, and again from 1757 till his death in 1760.—F. B.

DELANDINE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, born at Lyons in 1756; died in 1820. He was admitted avocat of Dijon in 1775, and in 1777 passed in the same character to the parliament of Paris. But the demon of literature seized him, and he published what he called “Monologue, Dialogue, Prologue,” a piece of sportive badinage having for its subject some proceedings of the French Academy. In 1784 a more important publication, “L'Enfer des peuples anciens,” procured him the honour of being made a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of London. In 1789 he published “L'histoire des assemblées nationales de France,” which led to his being elected to the états généraux, where his vote was always given against the democratic party. Some antiquarian dissertations of his led to his being appointed librarian to the academy of Lyons. The political distractions of France soon deprived him of this office. We next find him editing, in conjunction with J. B. Dumas, the *Journal de Lyon et du Midi*. After an interval of some years he resumed his librarianship.—J. A., D.

DELANY, MARY, the second wife of Dr. Patrick Delany, was born at Coulton in Wiltshire, May 14, 1700. Her father, Bernard Granville (who subsequently came to the title of Lansdowne), was an accomplished man, and the friend and patron of most of the literary persons of his day; and with such advantages Mary's natural abilities received high cultivation. When seventeen years of age she married Alexander Pendarves; the union was one in which her heart was not engaged, and did not yield her happiness. Thrown upon her own resources for enjoyment, she cultivated her intellect and tastes. Released by the death of her husband in 1724, she left Cornwall for London, where she lived in intercourse with the learned society there. Amongst other intimates was Swift, with whom she maintained a correspondence for some years, and through him she formed the acquaintance of Dr. Delany. The impression which he made upon her may be collected from her letters to the dean. In one of them she writes—“The cold weather, I suppose, has gathered together Dr. Delany's set; the next time you meet, may I beg the favour to make my compliments acceptable? I recollect no entertainment with so much pleasure as what I received from that company; it has made me very sincerely lament the many hours of my life that I have lost in insignificant conversation:” while in other letters, “in true woman's fashion,” she reserves all notice of the doctor to—“I beg my particular compliments to Dr. Delany,” in the postscript. At length, in 1743, their union took place, which, in its perfect happiness, made amends to her for her former infelicity. After his death she passed much of her time with her friend the duchess of Portland, where she attracted the favourable notice of George III., who, after the decease of the duchess, conferred on her a house at Windsor, and a yearly pension of £300. She died after a brief illness in

London on 15th April, 1788. Mrs. Delany was as accomplished as she was good and sensible. She was a good musician, and a very clever painter, and peculiarly skilful in imitating flowers in cut paper work. One of her biographers says, that "the effect was superior to what painting could have produced, and that she would sometimes put a real leaf of a plant by the side of one of her own creation, which the eye could not detect even when she herself pointed it out." A friend who has drawn her private character says—"She had every virtue that could adorn the human heart, with a mind so pure and so uncontaminated by the world, that it was matter of astonishment how she could have lived in its more splendid scenes without being tainted with one single atom of its folly or indiscretion."—J. F. W.

DELANY, PATRICK, D.D., an Irishman distinguished for his wit, learning, and social qualities, was born in 1685. His origin was humble, his father having been servant to Sir John Rennell, a judge in one of the Irish courts, who contrived however to give him a good education, and the boy's own ability secured him a sizarship in Trinity college, Dublin. His course in the university was distinguished; he obtained a fellowship, became celebrated as a brilliant preacher, and was noticed by the chancellor, Sir Constantine Phipps, for his "learning, virtue, discretion, and good sense." Delany now made the acquaintance of Swift, and afterwards of Dr. Sheridan, with whom his genial and lively disposition and happy talent for writing light witty verses, made him an especial favourite, and a constant visitor at the dean's. In due time Delany became a senior fellow, and by that means enjoyed a considerable income, which, however, he appears to have contrived to spend with at least as much facility as he obtained it. When Lord Cartaret was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Swift, who was in habits of close intimacy with him, introduced his friend with a strong recommendation for his advancement in the church, to which was added the support of the archbishop of Dublin. Delany's own abilities, too, were highly appreciated by a man of the viceroy's taste and refinement, and he soon became almost domesticated at the castle. Unfortunately he took a prominent part in a dispute respecting college discipline, siding with the aggressors, and giving personal offence to the provost by alluding to the subject in a sermon, and thus obstructed his preferment. In 1725 he was presented by the chapter of Christ church with the living of St. John. This he could not hold with his fellowship without a royal dispensation. Primate Boulter, however, from political reasons, took care that the dispensation should be refused—"He is a great tory," wrote the prelate to the duke of Newcastle, "and has a great influence in these parts; and it were to be wished, for his majesty's service, that he might be tempted by some good country living to quit the colleges; but if he has St. John's with his fellowship, there can be no hope of his removal." This object seems to have been accomplished in 1727, when the college presented him with a living of £100 in the north of Ireland, and Lord Cartaret adding the chancellorship of Christ church of about equal value, whereupon he resigned his fellowship. But Delany entered the world a poor man. His benevolent and expensive habits had consumed a heretofore large income, and the parson, with £200 a year, became soon embarrassed; "having," as Swift says, "squandered away all his annual income in a manner, which, although perhaps proper for a clergyman without a family, will not be for the advantage of his character, either on the exchange or at a baker's shop." In 1830 another £100 a year was added by a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. About the same time he addressed a poetic epistle to Lord Cartaret which concluded with two lines happily descriptive both of his necessities and his tastes:—

"My lord, I'd wish to pay the debts I owe—
I'd wish, besides—to build and to bestow."

This epistle produced nothing for Delany. Party spirit at the time ran high, and whoever, like Delany, was moderate—not to say neutral—was sure to be set down by the government as an opponent and a tory. His friend Swift did not fail to vindicate Delany, writing thus—"The doctor has not in any of his writings, his sermons, his actions, his discourses, or his company, discovered one single principle of whig or tory." Delany now gave himself up to the duties of his calling, not, however, withdrawing from the pursuits of literature, or the society of the learned and witty men of whom he was himself the delight. Having composed a work entitled "Religion Examined with Candour," he went to London furnished by Boulter with a letter

of recommendation to Gibson, bishop of London. The work, though ingenious, learned, and brilliant, was deficient in reasoning. His visit procured him the intimacy of Bolingbroke, Pope, Gay, and others; and what was of more importance to his success, the hand of Mrs. Margaret Tenison, a widow of large fortune. Delany was now free to gratify his tastes, both for literature, hospitality, and benevolence. On his return to Dublin, he gave £20 a year to be distributed amongst the students of Trinity college, and occupied himself with writing, and the society of his old friends. To enjoy these last he built a villa, which was celebrated in his own day, and still exists as an object of interest. The site chosen was the top of the hill in the village of Glasnevin, commanding a fine view of Dublin. The name given was Heldeville, signifying that it was the joint production of Dr. Helsham and himself; but the first syllable was soon omitted—not having a suitable sound for a doctor of divinity; and Delville thenceforth was the talismanic name for collecting all that was learned, witty, and social—ridiculed and immortalized by wits and statesmen.

"You, forsooth, your all must squander
On that poor spot called Delville, yonder,"

says the writer of a squib called a Christmas-box for Dr. Delany; while Swift thus concludes a mock description of it:—

"In short, in all your boasted seat,
There's nothing but your yourself is great."

Here Swift spent much of his time, and there is a tradition that he privately published his fierce satire, "The Legion Club," at Delville. That he did so is highly probable; indeed, many years ago an old printing-press was discovered concealed in a lumber-room there. Amongst those who delighted in the society of "Dr. Delany's set," was a Mrs. Pendarves, a widow of fortune, a woman of amiability, taste, and accomplishments, and honoured by the friendship of George III. and his queen. Her friendship for Delany ripened, after the death of his wife, into love, and they were united in 1743, a union which, happier than his first, lasted for twenty-five years in uninterrupted enjoyment. In 1735 Delany was promoted to the deanery of Down, and withdrew himself much from society. In 1739 he published an eccentric pamphlet upon polygamy, and in 1740 "An historical account of the Life and Reign of David, king of Israel." After Swift's death Delany came to the rescue of his character from the ungenerous attack of Lord Orrery, and in his "Observations on Lord Orrery's remarks upon the life and writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift," displayed not only his great ability and spirit, but his fidelity to his old friend, and had the consolation of removing much of the prejudice caused by Lord Orrery's book. He died at Bath in May, 1768, leaving little behind but his books and furniture. Delany was a man of great virtues, endowments, and acquirements,—all coloured with foibles that made him not the less lovable though decidedly eccentric. Learned and witty, yet simple, unsophisticated and vain; one who could see and expose the weaknesses of others, yet expose his own with the utmost carelessness; ever poor, with constant supplies of wealth; benevolent, hospitable, and generous—he was the charm of his own social circle, and maintained throughout his life those high moral principles which made him the truest of friends, and enabled Swift to say of him—"He is one of those very few within my knowledge on whom an access of fortune hath made no change."—J. F. W.

DELARAM, FRANCIS, the most distinguished English engraver of the seventeenth century, was born in London in 1590. Little reliance can be given to many anecdotes related of his life; but this is certain, that his collection of portraits of eminent men of his age is equally interesting and clever as it is rare and sought for. The most admired amongst his prints is that of "John, Bishop of Lincoln." The date of his death is put down by Strutt as 1627, leading to the supposition, scarcely credible, that he was then only thirty-seven years old.—R. M.

DELAROCHE, PAUL, or more properly HIPPOLYTE, the most genial of all modern French painters, was born at Paris in 1797. His career runs smoothly almost from beginning to end. Indeed if we except, first, the immense grief which the loss of his adored and beautiful wife (the daughter of that other champion of French art, Horace Vernet) caused him; then, the disappointment he experienced on having to decline the order to decorate the interior of the church of the Magdalen in Paris (a work which had been intrusted to him, and the preliminary studies for which he had already been making during a year and

a half's special residence in Italy); and last, the momentary excitement into which he plunged after the revolution of 1848, in support of the cause of art—nothing occurred to disturb the calm of his existence. His manners accorded in perfect unison with the character of his style as an artist; they both were exquisitely noble and modest, the expression of deep and delicate feelings. The son of an official valuer of objects of art, and the nephew of a keeper of the prints of the Parisian library, from the very intercourse of his domestic life the young Delaroche must needs have imbibed, almost unaware, a taste for art. At an early age his resolve was formed to give himself up to the cultivation of artistic pursuits. The manner in which his choice amongst the various branches came to be fixed is worthy of notice, as illustrative of the singular amiability of his disposition. Paul, as he had gradually come to be called, had a brother older than himself, to whom he was most warmly attached. Jules Delaroche shared with the other members of his family a taste for art, and, believing himself born to cultivate it with success, declared his intention also to turn painter. It was then that our artist, out of deference for his elder brother, and in order to avoid whatever cause for envy or ill-feeling might arise between them if exercising the same profession, proposed and arranged that Jules should, as by right of seniority, take up the historical line, under the great David; while he, as the younger of the two, should content himself with the subordinate branch of landscape painting, with Watelet for his master. The matter thus settled, Paul set to work with such energy, that in 1817, when scarcely twenty, he was able not only to compete for, but actually to carry off the great prize in the adopted line. Jules, on the other hand, soon found out the difference between power of appreciation and aptitude to produce, and, with a readiness that speaks highly for his modesty and good sense, altogether renounced painting. This event removed all objections to Paul's embracing the longed-for career; it was, however, too late for him to replace his brother in David's studio, as the latter was just then obliged to go an exile to Brussels. Delaroche, therefore, entered the atelier of Baron Gros, where he soon began to give signs of the greatness he was destined to attain. The young artist's progress was singularly rapid. A demand for a work was privately made to him by an illustrious patroness. It was the first, and he scarcely knew how to act. Ought he to communicate it to his master, and, by so doing, admit his belief of being capable of executing the work? Or would it be better for him to keep this matter secret, and try his strength unknown to Gros? Moved either by shyness or by juvenile confidence, Delaroche dares to accept the order, studies and composes the subject—"Christ's Descent from the Cross"—and executes his picture without consulting his master! But, when the deed is done, the pupil hastens to unburden himself of the secret, growing heavier every day. Having related to the old man what had taken place, Paul humbly begs of him the favour of a visit to inspect his work, and the aid of his advice upon it. The baron's magisterial dignity fancies itself slighted. The visit is bluntly refused—the pupil coldly rebuked. At last the natural goodness of Gros prompts him to consent to see the young man's work, and to give his advice on it "if it is brought to his atelier." And Paul lost no time in bringing it there. A flattering opinion is pronounced upon it, and confidence completely restored between master and pupil. This is the place to remark that, whilst deriving the greatest benefit from the lessons his master was so capable of imparting, Delaroche was far from adopting blindly any particular tenet of art. In fact, submitting to as many of his master's precepts as coincided with his own views on painting, and adopting as much of the classicism which distinguishes the school of David, then generally pervading art, as his taste allowed him to accept—Delaroche chose for himself quite a distinct line. This was characterized by much of the simplicity of the Italian painters of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, and more by such delicate appreciation of the "beautiful" as belongs only to high artistic genius. Referring to more diffuse accounts than our own publication admits for a full description of all his works, we shall limit ourselves to noting a few of the most celebrated. After some less important exhibitions of his artistic power, Delaroche produced before the public the "Josabeth saving Joas," brought out in 1822. It was received with extraordinary favour. In each of the productions that followed the development of his powers, could be noted—in none more easily than in the one exhibited in 1825, repre-

senting Filippo Lippi painting a madonna for a convent—a nun sitting to him, of whose beauty he becomes enamoured. Nothing can surpass the charms of this delightful composition! The growing passion of the painter, the modest yet not unmoved countenance of the surprised maiden, and the pervading quiet of the cloister, are all most efficiently rendered. The "Death of Queen Elizabeth," exhibited in 1827, presents the most striking contrast to the simplicity of the former subject. Passing over other most enthralling pictures produced in the following years, we come to the pathetic and admirable composition, produced in 1831, representing the unfortunate sons of Edward, in which the master begins also to show greater vigour and intensity of colour than hitherto displayed. The same year witnesses the production of two of the most complete pages of French history that modern art has been able to produce—they are the "Cardinal Richelieu on the Rhône," and "Cardinal Mazarin on his Death-bed." But by far the grandest and most impressive subject is that which Delaroche exhibited in the following year, "Cromwell Inspecting the Corpse of Charles I." The "Execution of Jane Grey," painted in 1834, is another specimen of a terrible scene, portrayed with the greatest amount of pathos without shocking by its details. This picture was followed in 1835 and 1837 by others equally moving—those representing the "Death of the Duke of Guise" and "Strafford on his way to the Scaffold," both of which rank amongst the most impressive productions of our artist. During the following years down to 1841, this great and fertile master devoted himself almost entirely to the decoration of the hemicycle of the French Academy. This wonderful work was unfortunately destroyed by fire; but the finished sketch from which it had been executed, and the most beautiful engraving of it published a few years ago, partially redeemed the otherwise irreparable loss, and the regrets which such an accident inspires are still further modified by the restoration which Delaroche himself began, and Robert Fleury completed. Whilst engaged on this gigantic labour, our indefatigable artist found time to execute other works, amongst which is the "St. Cecilia playing on the Organ, supported by Angels." Nothing can surpass the celestial suavity of this picture, the engraving of which is one of the most common embellishments of dwellings where art is worshipped. Delaroche was a master also in the art of portraiture. We notice, as examples of his skill in this branch, the portraits of Guizot, Remusat, De Noailles, Emile Pereira, Thiers, Vernet, Lamartine, &c., &c. At the end of 1842 he removed from Paris to Rome, and spent nearly twelve months in comparative repose. After his return to France he produced "Marie Antoinette after hearing her Sentence;" "Moses Saved from the Nile;" "A Young Martyr;" "General Bonaparte Passing the Alps;" and "The Emperor Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau." In 1856 his health began to give way. A neglected malady, the extent of which was perhaps only fully known to himself, in the short space of three weeks completely wasted his strength. One night of November, in which the fast declining man felt more melancholy and despondent than usual, stretching out his already wasted hand to seek that of an old and favourite pupil of his who had passed the evening nursing him, he whispered rather than said—"Stay, don't go to-night—give me your hand! Do you hear my voice?" And after a gasp—"The last sounds of a voice that expires, the last heat of a fire that goes out;" and he fell asleep. Towards morning his attentive nurse, seeing him composed, retired for a moment from the sick-room, and on his return, a few moments afterwards, found the great master a corpse! It was on the morning of the 4th November, 1856, that Paul Delaroche thus died, aged fifty-nine years. But his fame will last as long as art will be worshipped.—R. M.

DELARUE, GERVAIS, born at Caen in 1751; died in 1835. Delarue was educated at Caen, took orders, and became one of the professors there. He devoted himself to the study of the history and antiquities of Normandy. It was the day of the convention, and in their zeal to settle and unsettle everything, they issued a decree on the civil state of the clergy, against which the university of Caen protested. An oath was required, which the professors, and among them Delarue, refused to take. In 1793 he left his country for England, confiding a manuscript history of Normandy to the count de Mathau. A manuscript, in every page of which were the words "roi" and "royaute," was a dangerous deposit, and the count burned it. Delarue resided in London; through the interest of the Society of Anti-

quarries he found access to every English library, and he passed his time in transcribing such Anglo-Norman documents as might illustrate early French history. From London he passed to Holland, and occupied himself in the same way. The studies of the French antiquarians—particularly Raynouard—had led to the disinterring much of the old poetry of the troubadours—the poets of the south of France. Delarue's studies were confined to the trouvères, or poets of the north of France. He published several works on the antiquities of Normandy.—J. A. D.

DELAUVIGNE, JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR, a distinguished French poet and dramatist, was born at Havre, 4th April, 1793. His father was a respectable merchant, whose desire to afford his son the advantages of a liberal education, seemed at first to be thwarted by the unpromising dullness, which, as in the case of some other persons of eminent genius, clouded the dawn of an intellect whose noon was to be of no common splendour. It was on the occasion of the birth of Napoleon's son, that Casimir Delavigne revealed to France the presence of a new poet, in an ode which took all hearts by storm, because it expressed with freshness and fire the prevalent feeling of the moment. The nation was intoxicated with the unparalleled victories of its chief, then at the summit of his marvellous career; and the emperor's joy at the birth of the king of Rome was truly shared by the people. A small post in the revenue was conferred on the poet, with a kindly intimation that it was to be considered a sinecure, so far as the duties of office were concerned, in order that he might devote himself to the cultivation of letters. The year following the birth of the king of Rome began the downward descent of Napoleon, until it was consummated by Waterloo. The grief and indignation with which Casimir Delavigne witnessed the occupation of France by the allies in 1815, broke out in those poems which he published under the title of "Messeniennes," and whose genuine pathos moved the hearts of his countrymen, in a way to which they had been little accustomed by the frigid rhetoric that had characterized the literature of the empire. The keeper of the seals, for the sake of acquiring popularity, conferred on the poet a public librarianship. In 1819 Delavigne appeared as a dramatic poet with the "Vêpres Siciliennes," which, at first refused by the principal theatre, was received at the Odéon, whose fortune it crowned. To avenge the slight thrown on his first dramatic work, the poet produced his satirical play, the "Comédiens;" but in this case wounded vanity proved itself to be a weak source of inspiration. Turning once more to the popular feelings of the moment, Delavigne embodied the rising, or rather returning passion for social equality, in his drama of the "Paria," which won him more public favour, but cost him his place. The duke of Orleans, cultivating popularity, snatched at the brilliant victim, and installed him in the library of the Palais royal. In 1823 the academy somewhat grudgingly admitted to its fastidious company a poet whose tendencies were inclining to the rising school of romantiques, to which, indeed, he subsequently claimed adherence, by his tragedy of "Marino Faliero," produced in 1829. The revolution of 1830, like all great national events, found a voice in this impassioned patriotic poet, whose song, "La Parisienne," became at once the companion-piece of the Marseillaise. For the Poles he wrote "La Varsoviennne," and so happily hit their sentiments, that they went into battle with a lyric on their lips, which defeat unhappily turned into a sorrowful elegy. The poet married Mlle. de Courtin in 1830, and it was while she was reading for him a story from Sir Walter Scott, at Lyons, where he was resting on his way to Italy in search of health, that his head drooped, and he expired, 11th December, 1843. His body was brought to Paris, and honoured with a public funeral. The list of Delavigne's plays is a brilliant one. Although not uniformly successful, yet he never met with complete failure. His genius was marked by two eminent qualities—intense feeling and pure taste. While he was influenced, in common with the rising school of romantiques, by Goethe and Schiller, by Byron and Scott, and, above all, by Shakespeare, yet did he never allow himself to fall into extravagance, by straining after a fantastical originality. His memory must have been wonderful, for he composed all his plays in his head, before he wrote out a single line, so that the writing was in fact mere transcript. He not only composed, but acted every scene with so much passion and earnestness, that the perspiration would teem from his forehead. It was in this way he became, as we have seen, the voice of all

great popular movements. It is not by way of invidious drawback that we add as proof of his power in this way, the effect produced by some lines in his opera of "Charles VI.," presented in 1843. At that time feeling ran high against England, and when the words, "L'Anglais en France ne regnera pas," were heard, the audience took them up with so much vehemence, that the air was not allowed to be repeated. Yet we may excuse from vindictive prejudice the poet who sought solace from pain in his favourite Sir Walter Scott.—J. F. C.

DELBÜCK, JOHANN FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB, was born at Magdeburg, 22nd August, 1768, and after having studied theology at Halle, became headmaster of the gymnasium of his native town in 1797. In 1800 he was appointed by the king of Prussia tutor of his two eldest sons, King Frederick William IV. and the present Prince Regent, which situation he filled until 1809, to the satisfaction of the royal parents. He died as pastor and superintendent at Zeitz on 4th July, 1830.—K. E.

DELBÜCK, JOHANN FRIEDRICH FERDINAND, brother of the above, a German philosophical writer, was born at Magdeburg, 12th April, 1772, and died at Bonn, where he had occupied the chair of eloquence, 25th January, 1848. Among his writings deserve to be noticed—"Xenophon, zur Rettung seiner durch Niebuhr gefährdeten Ehre;" "Der verwegte Schleiermacher;" and "Ergebnisse academischer Forschungen."—K. E.

DELESSERT, BENJAMIN, Le Baron, distinguished alike for his private worth and for his enlightened patronage of science, and especially of botany, was born at Geneva in 1763, and died at Paris on 1st March, 1847. His elder brother, Etienne, was fond of natural history, and in his company Benjamin travelled through Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland, and made extensive collections of plants. At the commencement of the Revolution he served as an artillery officer. Subsequently, however, he devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and became one of the wealthiest bankers in Paris. At one time he was one of the greatest manufacturers of beet-root sugar in France. For nearly thirty years he was a member of the chamber of deputies. He is regarded as the founder of savings banks in Paris, and he did much to ameliorate the condition of prisons. He accumulated one of the largest collections of plants ever made. His herbarium was open to all botanists who wished to avail themselves of it. His botanical library contained four thousand volumes. In 1820 he commenced the publication of his "Icones Selectæ Plantarum," containing figures chiefly from specimens in his herbarium, illustrative of De Candolle's Prodomus. The Flora of Senegambia, edited by Guillemain, Perrottet, and A. Richard, was published at his expense. Delessert made an extensive conchological collection, and he purchased those of Dufresne, Tessier, and Lamarck. He commenced the publication of a magnificent work, containing figures of Lamarckian shells. He also gave to the world sixty numbers of a work entitled "Illustrations Conchyliologiques, ou descriptions et figures de toutes les coquilles connues, vivantes et fossiles." This work was edited by M. Chénu, the conservator of the collection. It contains more than three hundred plates. Delessert was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Institute of France; and he received various honorary distinctions from his government. He was a foreign member of the Linnæan Society. In his will he provided for the maintenance of his museum and his library, and for rendering them useful to science by their continued accessibility.—J. H. B.

DELFF, DELFT, or DELPHIUS, the name of a family of distinguished Dutch painters at Delft. The eldest of them, JACOB WILLELM DELFF, who died in 1601, left a picture representing the "Reconciliation of Jacob and Esau," now at Vienna. He also painted his own family, and a group of musketeers. This last work being damaged by the explosion of a powder-mill in 1654, was restored by his grandson, JAKOB WILLELMZON DELFF, born in 1619; died in 1661; who, by his numerous and clever productions, considerably increased the fame of the family. This worthy scion of a good stock gained by his talents as an artist a most wide-spread patronage; whilst, at the same time, his personal merits and virtues obtained the esteem of his fellow-citizens, who appointed him to several important civic charges. A public monument has been raised to his memory.—CORNELIUS, ROCH, and WILLELM DELFF, names of other members of this family, all devoted to art. The latter was the father of Jacob Willelmzoon.—R. M.

DELFICO, MELCHIOR, a native of Naples, born in 1744;

H

died in 1835. He was of a noble and wealthy family, and gave himself to the study of political economy. He published a tract on the agriculture of Italy, which attracted the attention of the Italian political economists. In 1798 he was imprisoned in consequence of opinions too liberal for the government, though he was opposed to revolutionary violence. The victories of France restored him to liberty, but he refused to permit himself to be placed on the legislative council of the new republic. He found a refuge at Marino, and wrote the annals of this little republic. He was recalled to Naples by Joseph Bonaparte. He made him conseiller d'état, and president of the section of the interior. He was also archivist—an office which he was allowed to retain on the return of the Bourbons. Delfico published several juridical works, many of them of value. He left some manuscripts which have not been published.—J. A. D.

DELFINO, GIOVANNI, Doge of Venice, belonged to one of the most illustrious families of the republic. He distinguished himself by the defence of Treviso against the Hungarians, and with difficulty escaped from that place, when he was nominated doge in 1356. In the following year the Venetians were obliged to sue for peace, which was granted on humiliating terms. Delfino was deeply mortified at this result, and soon after lost his sight, and died in 1361.—J. T.

DELGADO, MOSEH PINTO, better known by his christian name of JUAN, a Spanish Jew, who lived in the end of the sixteenth century, and died about 1590. He was baptized, but, returning to the faith of his fathers, was obliged to leave Spain for fear of the inquisition. In his exile, which was passed chiefly in France, he wrote a series of epic poems on biblical subjects, published after his death under the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu, Rouen, 1627. The subjects are Ruth, Esther, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah.—F. M. W.

* DE L'HUYS, EDOUARD DROUYN, was born at Paris in 1805, of a father who became, under the Restoration, receiver-general at Melun, and left him a considerable fortune. This opulence, and his marriage to a granddaughter of the comte de St. Cricq, minister of commerce under the Restoration (he has been called the "French Huskisson"), are understood to have proved powerful adventitious aids to M. Drouyn de l'Huys in his public career. Entering the diplomatic service when he was twenty-six years of age he was first attaché at Madrid, and in 1833 chargé d'affaires at the Hague, when negotiations were proceeding for the separation of Belgium from Holland. Talleyrand was then ambassador at London, and is said, in the course of the negotiations, to have recognized the diplomatic talents of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and to have recommended him to his government as a man of mark. From the Hague he returned in 1836 to Madrid, where he was successively secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires. In 1840 he was appointed directeur des affaires commerciales in the foreign office, a post equivalent perhaps to our vice-presidency of the board of trade. Two years later he was elected, by the department of the Seine et Marne, a member of the chamber of deputies. His politics were more liberal and less pacific than those of M. Guizot, but he was trammelled, of course, by his official position. At last in 1845 he voted against Guizot on the "affaire Pritchard," and his consequent dismissal led to a lively protest on his part from the tribune—his real parliamentary début. He now joined the liberal opposition, and was one of those who, after the prohibition of the banquets, adhered to M. Odillon Barrot's proposal for the impeachment of the ministers. After the revolution of 1848 he was re-elected by his old constituents, and was appointed by the new assembly a member of the committee of foreign affairs, taking, at the same time, an active part in the proceedings of the Société Orientale, a private association formed for the study and discussion of the eastern question. In the prince-president's first ministry M. Drouyn de l'Huys was minister of foreign affairs, and after being twice ambassador to London (the Pacifico-complication occurring the while), he was a second time appointed foreign minister by the prince-president. He took no direct part in the *coup d'état*, but, under the new régime, he reaccepted a third time his old portfolio, and it devolved upon him to negotiate with foreign powers their recognition of the empire. A still severer trial of his abilities was enforced by the discussions on the eastern question which issued in the Russian war. His state-papers on this subject were generally considered masterpieces of lucid logic; but it is hinted that his sympathies had long been Austrian, and that to him is partly to be attributed the promi-

nence given to Austria in the negotiations which preceded the Russian war, and which accompanied its earlier stages. Sent to represent France at the celebrated Vienna conferences of 1855, he gave, with Lord John Russell and the representative of the Porte, his adhesion to the specious proposal which Austria offered to support by war if Russia refused it. The result is well known—M. Drouyn de l'Huys and Lord John Russell fell together. M. Drouyn de l'Huys has not yet, like his English colleague, been restored to high office. Appointed vice-president of the senate, he withdrew both from the office and the body after the Emperor Napoleon's public censure of its inactivity, and recent events have not been of a kind to draw M. Drouyn de l'Huys closer to the cabinet of the Tuilleries, and its foreign policy.—F. E.

DELIBÉRATORE, NICOLÒ, an Italian painter, flourishing during the second half of the fifteenth century, was born at Foligno, and is therefore often merely called NICOLÒ DA FOLIGNO. He is one of the last followers of the school of Giotto, in whose style he has produced a sacred subject at St. Venanzio at Camerino. In 1461 Deliberatore, together with P. Mazzaforate, executed a beautiful picture for the church of St. Francis at Cagli, for which they received the then enormous sum of a hundred and fifteen golden ducats.—R. M.

DELILLE, JACQUES, born at Algues-Perse in Auvergne in 1738; died at Paris in 1813. Delille, the illegitimate son of a very poor man, was educated as a poor scholar at the college of Lisseaux, and turned his learning to account as an elementary teacher, first at Beauvais, then at Amiens, and afterwards at Paris. His translation of the Georgics of Virgil—the first work by which he was known—was greatly admired. An original, descriptive, or didactic poem would, towards the latter half of the eighteenth century, have little chance of being read. Every one was then engaged in politics. It was felt to be a daring adventure when Delille announced his forthcoming work. Voltaire was among the first to recognize its merit, and got him elected to the Academy. Louis XVI. would not allow the election to be confirmed, on the pretence that Delille was too young. The humble position of the poor teacher was the true objection. La Harpe got him an appointment as professor at the college of France. He delivered lectures on the Latin poets. Thirteen years passed before Delille reappeared as a poet. Frederick of Prussia had said that Delille's Georgics was the only original poem of the period; Delille now put forth a poem properly his own. It, too, was well received. Careful elaboration gave an appearance of ease, which, if not natural, served the turn as well, or better. The days of patronage had not passed away, and the count D'Artois gave the poet an abbaye, the rents of which were thirty thousand livres—no bad provision this, while paid. Delille went to Constantinople, and described in amusing letters the delight which he felt in breakfasting each day in Asia and dining in Europe. On his return he delivered lectures on all he had seen. The year 1789 came, and with it the storm which blew down to the ground all that Delille had imagined his own. He was dragged before one of the revolutionary tribunals, but a journeyman mason persuaded the rascals who were playing judge and notary, to spare the poet's life—without poets how shall the victories of the republic be celebrated?—it is useful to keep one of them alive. The hope of fame and the principle of utility prevailed. In 1793 the convention voted the existence of the Supreme Being, and decreed a fête in his honour. Delille was ordered to produce a poem on the occasion. The terrified poet obeyed. The verses came to Robespierre's ears like satire. The recital was cut short. Delille now retired to St. Dié, to work at a translation of the *Æneid*. One of his critics courteously says, he lends too much and borrows too little from Virgil. He now went to reside at Basle. His next poems were "L'homme des Champs," and "La Pitié," both of them feeble and colourless. He published a translation of Paradise Lost. It would not be safe to say that the work is anti-poetical, for it has graces and beauties of its own; but both in its faults and beauties it is anti-Miltonic. Then came "Imagination," a poem, and "Les trois règnes de la Nature"—the last an extravaganza, monotonous and wearisome. Bonaparte endeavoured to win Delille to his court. The old man shrank from the honour. "I have ceased to live," said he, "I am but a spectator of life." The emperor had ordained decennial prizes to be awarded by literary juries; Delille's "Imagination," and "*Æneid*," and "Georgics,"

were crowned. He declined himself appearing. For the two last years of his life he lived at Nanterres. A loving companion had linked herself to the fortunes of Delille—not quite a wife, though scarcely less. Their union was of early date; marriage was probably not at first thought of, for the woman was of rank far below that to which Delille had risen, and the abbé had thoughts of taking orders, till the storm of the Revolution blew down the church. He first called the affectionate creature his Antigone, and at last gave her his own name. She had a keen and clear eye for the main chance. The booksellers gave something for his poems, and she would lock the door of his chamber to compel him to write. One day when some friends—brother poets—were with him she heard him reciting verses; she instantly turned them out. They had come, she said, to steal his verses and sell them to the booksellers. A translation of Pope's Essay on Man was published after his death. Delille has the merit of having freed French verse from the conventional language which had prevailed for a considerable period. Unfortunately his own style found imitators, and ended in becoming as conventional in his own hands and those of his imitators as that which it displaced.—J. A., D.

DELINIERS, JACQUES ANTOINE MARIE, viceroy of Buenos Ayres, was born in 1756. He entered the navy at an early age, and, on attaining the rank of captain, was sent on a mission to Algiers, and afterwards to South America, where he distinguished himself by the capture in 1807 of Buenos Ayres, which had been seized by the English. In the following year he added greatly to his reputation by a successful defence of this place against an expedition commanded by Generals Whitelocke and Auchmuty, and he was rewarded by the appointment from the king of Spain of brigadier of his armies. South America became unsettled, and the people began now to aspire after independence. Deliniers, who resolutely supported the royal cause, assembled an army of two thousand men, and offered a strenuous resistance to the designs of the revolutionary junta, but his undisciplined and ill-armed forces were dispersed, and himself taken prisoner and shot, 26th August, 1810.—J. T.

DELISLE, GUILLAUME, was born at Paris on the 28th February, 1675, son of Claude Delisle, an historiographer and geographer of some eminence in his day. He early developed a great geographical talent, and was one of the first to turn to account, in cartography, the accumulated observations of astronomers. His published maps amounted to upwards of one hundred sheets, and he contributed several valuable papers to the *Recueil* of the Académie des Sciences, of which he was a member. Louis XV. took lessons in geography from him, and in 1718 created for him the post of premier géographe du roi. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Paris on the 25th January, 1726. Fontenelle has written his élogé.—F. E.

DELISLE, JOSEPH NICOLAS, brother of the foregoing, and second son of Claude, born at Paris on the 4th April, 1688, early distinguished himself by a successful zeal for astronomical observation, which procured him admission to the Academy of Sciences, and the friendship of Newton and Halley. In 1726 he proceeded, on the invitation of the Empress Catherine, to St. Petersburg, where he remained for twenty-one years, teaching his science, amassing observations, and occasionally publishing their results. He returned to France in 1747, and after a time was appointed astronomical geographer to the navy; the king having bought his collections and intrusted them to his care, attaching a salary to the custodianship. He died at Paris on the 11th September, 1768; and Lalande, who had been his pupil, wrote a eulogy of him in the *Nécrologie des Hommes Célèbres*. The most important of his works is "*Mémoires sur les Nouvelles découvertes au nord de la mer du sud*."—F. E.

DELISLE, ROUGET. See LISLE.

DELLIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman historian and statesman, lived about 50 B.C. On the assassination of Julius Cæsar, he declared himself for Dolabella. Shortly after he took part with Cassius, and finally joined Antony, by whom he was sent on a mission to Cleopatra. In 34, when Antony was preparing to invade Armenia, Dellius was sent before him to reassure Artavasdes and to hoodwink him by deceitful promises. After the battle of Actium he abandoned the cause of Antony, as he had successively abandoned Dolabella and Cassius. From that period his name disappears from history. Dellius was the author of an account of the expedition of Antony against the Parthians, but it has completely perished.—J. T.

DELLON, C., a French physician, born in 1649. The reading of books of travel inspired him with a desire to see foreign countries. He embarked in 1668 for Madagascar, whence, after a year, he passed to India. There he incurred the displeasure of the jesuits, who condemned him to five years' servitude in the Portuguese galleys. He was liberated on his arrival at Lisbon, and returned to France.—R. M., A.

DELOLME, JEAN LOUIS, born at Geneva in 1740; died in Switzerland, 1807. Brought up to the profession of the law, he early distinguished himself as a politician, and published a work "*Examen de Trois parts des Droits*," in consequence of which he found it necessary to leave Geneva. Taking refuge in England, he applied himself to acquiring a knowledge of the laws and constitution of that country, and wrote several works, by which he with difficulty supported himself. Of these the only one now read, and on which his reputation is founded, is the treatise on the "*Constitution of England*." Though it is not remarkable for depth or vigour, it is not wanting in acuteness and perspicuity, and is a remarkable book as coming from a foreigner. It does not maintain its original popularity.—J. F. W.

DELORME, MARION, one of those unhappy women whose cleverness and beauty are a snare to them, was born in 1612 at Châlons in Champagne. At an early age she became the mistress of Cinq Mars, who was put to death for conspiring against Richelieu in the reign of Louis XIII. The scandalous chronicles of the times record her intrigues with other courtiers, and she is said to have visited the cardinal himself in various disguises. Like the *iraque* of Athens, she was involved in the politics of her admirers. On one occasion she escaped arrest by announcing her death, while she viewed her own funeral from a window. After many adventures she went to England, married a person of rank, was soon left a widow, returned to France, was attacked by robbers on the way to Paris, and compelled to espouse their captain. Again a widow, she married one Lebrun, and died at Paris in great want in 1706.—T. J.

DELORME, PHILIBERT, was born at Lyons about 1518, and died in 1577. He is one of the most celebrated champions of French architecture. His artistic education, early begun at Lyons, was completed in Rome, where he went when only fourteen years old, and where, for several years, he most ardently and carefully studied the relics of ancient art, showing, by his restoration of various monuments, how truly he had caught the spirit of ancient architecture. Returned to Lyons in 1536, he was carrying out some clever, but not very important labours, when he was called to Paris by Francis I., who, holding him in great esteem, intrusted him with numerous works. At the death of that Pericles of France, his successor, Henry II., and Catherine of Medicis, the regent, continued to Delorme the court favour. Amongst the buildings designed by this great architect, the most remarkable are—the crescent at Fontainebleau, the palaces (châteaux) of Meudon, St. Maur-des-Fossées, Anet, &c. The gateway of the last is the only important relic of these works, and now its finely-proportioned relics grace the school of fine arts of Paris. But the edifice to which the name of Delorme is particularly attached is the well-known palace of the Tuileries, which he began by order of the queen regent. Much of his original plan was subsequently discarded, and even much of what he carried out replaced by other constructions—a circumstance which the beauty of what remains of it in the central and in the lateral pavilions gives full cause to regret. Delorme also designed several tombs for St. Denis, the burial-place of the kings of France, and in carrying them out availed himself of the assistance of Primaticcio, employed by him in several of his other works. After having been director of the royal works under Francis I., Henry II., and the Regent Catherine, he was by the latter named governor of the Tuileries, director of all royal buildings and manufactures, privy councillor, and abbot of St. Eloy, St. Serge, and of Ivry. His different publications, although now considered as a little too bombastic and prolix, greatly helped to spread the principles of the French Renaissance, of which Delorme incontestably was one of the most eminent and successful apostles.—R. M.

DELORME, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a historical painter of modern times, was born in Paris in 1783. He is, perhaps, the best pupil of Girodet, and certainly remarkable for his correctness and purity of design. The pictures he produced whilst completing his studies in Rome met with great success. The "*Descent of Christ into Hell*," for the cathedral of Nôtre-

Dame; "Hector reproaching Paris," in the Luxembourg; and the four paintings in Notre-Dame-de-Lorette—are sufficient to give an idea of the attractions of his noble style.—R. M.

DELPECH, JACQUES-MATHIEU, a French surgeon, born at Toulouse in 1777. He studied at Montpellier, where, in 1812, he obtained the chair of clinical surgery. His admirable popular talents insured his success as a professor. Under his instruction there sprang up a great number of expert and intelligent operators in the south of France. Delpech, in spite of his numerous strictly professional labours, found time to write many valuable works, of which the most important is—"Précis des Maladies réputées chirurgicales," 3 vols. Delpech was assassinated in open day in October, 1832.—R. M., A.

DELUC JEAN ANDRÉ, a naturalist and geologist, born at Geneva in 1727. He was appointed professor of philosophy and geology in the university of Göttingen in 1798, and passed several years in Berlin, Hanover, and Brunswick. After the battle of Jena he came to England, and was appointed reader to Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. He died at Windsor, Nov., 1817, in his ninety-first year.—His brother and fellow-labourer, GUILLAUME ANTOINE DELUC, died at Geneva in 1812, and left a rich collection of mineralogy, which was increased by his son ANDRÉ DELUC, who wrote a work entitled "Histoire du Passage des Alpes par Annibal," 1818. The works of the elder Deluc are numerous and valuable. They are written chiefly in French, as are also those of his brother and nephew. They contain elaborate discussions on the different epochs of creation, corresponding to the six days of Genesis, as well as observations on the atmosphere and the phenomena of air, heat, and light.—E. L.

DELRIEU, ETIENNE JOSEPH BERNARD, born in 1761, and died in 1836. Of Delrieu's early life little is known. He wrote political verses, in which he appears to have faithfully lauded the various parties which successively exercised the administrative power of the French government. In 1793 he hymned the "Mountain;" and in 1811 the advent of the king of Rome was welcomed in strains of poetical prophecy. He wrote numberless theatrical pieces—of which "Artaxerxes," produced in 1808, and "Demetrius" in 1815, attracted most attention. Unluckily for Delrieu's reputation, the plot of the first of these dramas was traced to Metastasio, and some of the most striking scenes in the latter were said to be but adaptations of similar passages in Crebillon and Corneille. Delrieu was given a pension of two thousand francs, which was reduced in the days of Louis Philippe to twelve hundred.—J. A., D.

DELRIO, MARTIN ANTONIO, a learned commentator, born of Spanish parents at Antwerp in 1551. He was educated at Douai, but took his degree of doctor of law in 1574. Returning to the Netherlands, he filled successively several public offices. On the breaking out of the war against Philip II., Delrio abandoned public life and entered the jesuit college at Valladolid, and became afterwards teacher of philosophy at Douai, Liège, Louvain, Grätz, and Salamanca. He died at Louvain in 1608. He is best known by a work entitled "Disquisitionum magicarum libri VI.," translated into French by Duchesne in 1611; and by a commentary on the Old and New Testaments entitled "Adagia Sacra." He also wrote Latin commentaries on Genesis and the Lamentations of Jeremiah, some controversial works, and notes upon Seneca.—F. M. W.

DEMARATUS, the fifteenth king of Sparta, of the family of the Euryptolides, was the son of King Ariston, and reigned from 510 to 491 B.C. He was distinguished for his great ability and courage, and alone of all the kings of Sparta was victor in the chariot races at the Olympic games. Differences having arisen between him and his unscrupulous colleague Cleomenes, the latter disputed the legitimacy of Demaratus's birth, and obtained a decision against him by bribing the oracle at Delphos. Demaratus took refuge at the court of Persia, where he was cordially welcomed, and soon acquired vast influence. He accompanied Xerxes on his invasion of Greece, and gave him sagacious advice respecting the best mode of conducting the campaign. His descendants were long influential in Asia.—J. T.

* DEMBINSKI, HENRY, a Polish general, was born in 1791. In 1809 he entered the fifth regiment of horse chasseurs, and was rewarded by Napoleon for the extraordinary courage he displayed at Smolensko by being promoted on the field to the rank of lieutenant. In 1813 he distinguished himself at the battle of Leipzig, and went to Paris after the abdication of Napoleon.

In 1815 he returned to Poland, and in 1825 he was elected a deputy to the diet. When the Polish insurrection took place in 1830, Dembinski at once embraced the popular cause, was appointed general of a brigade of cavalry, took a distinguished part in all the important battles during the struggle of the Poles for their independence, and for a short time held the office of commander-in-chief on the dismissal of Skrzynecki. On the disastrous termination of the war Dembinski took refuge in France. When the Hungarians were compelled to take up arms in defence of their liberties, Dembinski joined them, though he had now reached his fifty-eighth year. He was at once appointed to an important command, and was for some time commander-in-chief. But he committed several serious mistakes, which lost him the confidence of the officers, while his coarse manners and neglect of the comfort of his troops alienated the affections of the common soldiers, and he was obliged to resign. On the surrender of Görgey, Dembinski escaped along with Kossuth and Bem to Turkey, and ultimately returned to Paris, where he has since lived in retirement. Dembinski is an experienced soldier, skilful in forming plans, but wanting in the decision and firmness necessary to carry them out. He is the author of a history of the campaign in Lithuania in 1830.—J. T.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Macedon, surnamed POLIORCETES (besieger), was the son of Antigonus and Stratonice. At an early age he commanded in his father's army against Eumenes; and, being afterwards left by him in the chief command of Syria, was totally defeated there by Ptolemy. Soon after, however, he surprised and took Cilicia, whom Ptolemy had sent against him. The next mission was that undertaken by him in 307 B.C., whose object was to wrest Greece from the power of Lysander and Ptolemy. For the services he rendered the Athenians, they flattered and honoured him as a god. Having been recalled thence by his father to take the command against Ptolemy in Cyprus, he conquered him in a great naval fight, so that he surrendered, and all Cyprus was given up into the victor's hands. He now assumed the title of king. Soon after he and his father suffered reverses in an expedition against Egypt. To punish the Rhodians for their refusal to help him in this undertaking, he laid siege to Rhodes, which was defended with great vigour and bravery. He then went to Athens to relieve the inhabitants from Cassander, whom he compelled to raise the siege. All the principal cities of Greece now fell into his hands successively; and, at a general assembly held at Corinth, he received the title of commander-in-chief of all Greece. But he had not yet conquered Cassander, who had strengthened himself by concluding a league with Lysimachus. In the great battle of Ipsus, Antigonus and Demetrius were totally defeated by Lysimachus and Seleucus, and Antigonus himself slain in 301. Still his fortunes were not wrecked, though he lost Greece. After a time he attempted to recover his dominion there, which the death of Cassander enabled him to effect. Athens yielded to him after a long siege. He had almost taken Sparta, when the affairs of Macedon called him away. The young king, Alexander, who had been established on the throne of Macedon, was assassinated at a banquet, and Demetrius was proclaimed king by the army. After various fortunes against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, he concluded a treaty with him, which was soon broken by the latter, when Ptolemy sent a powerful fleet against Greece. But Lysimachus and Pyrrhus invaded Macedon simultaneously on different sides. Discontent broke out among the troops; the Macedonians declared for Pyrrhus, and Demetrius was obliged to fly in disguise. In Cilicia he was at last compelled to surrender himself to Seleucus, when all had forsaken him. That king sent him to the Syrian Chersonese, where he was confined in one of the royal residences, and died in the third year of his imprisonment, aged fifty-five years, in 283 B.C. Seleucus sent his body to his son Antigonus, who interred it at Demetrias in Thessaly. Demetrius was a man of great abilities and resources—active, bold, restless, enterprising. His vicissitudes were numerous, yet they did not crush a spirit which was exceedingly elastic. His great sin was licentiousness, in which, according to Plutarch, he exceeded all contemporary monarchs.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS, son of Philip V., king of Macedonia. When very young he was given up as a hostage to Flaminius, and was afterwards sent to Rome. Having been restored to his father, he was subsequently sent as ambassador to the Roman senate. The gracious manner in which he had been received at Rome, excited the jealousy of the father and the ill-will of his brother

Perseus. By the machinations of the latter he was consigned to the custody of one of Philip's generals, Didas, who privately put him to death, at the age of twenty-six.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS II., succeeded his father on the throne of Macedon, 239 B.C. He cultivated friendly relations with the tyrants of the different cities in the Peloponnesus, in opposition to the Achæan league; and engaged in a war with the Ætolians. It is said that he was defeated with great loss by the Dardaniens, a tribe on the frontier of Macedon. He reigned ten years.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed SOTER, son of Seleucus IV. He made his escape privately, and landed in Phenicia where the Syrians declared in his favour, and succeeded in obtaining the acknowledgment of his sovereignty by the Romans. Soon after he displeased the Romans still more by expelling Ariarathes from Cappadocia, to substitute a creature of his own. After this Balas, protected by the Romans, aided by Attalus, Ariarathes, and Ptolemy Philometor, as well as by the Jews, defeated Demetrius in a pitched battle, 150 B.C. His reign lasted eleven years.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS II., king of Syria, surnamed NICATOR. After the death of his father he did not immediately venture to return from his place of exile, till Balas became odious to his subjects. With a body of mercenaries he landed in Cilicia in 148 B.C., and defeated Balas. Being now settled in the kingdom, Demetrius abandoned himself to gross vice and barbarous acts of cruelty. Tryphon, son of Alexander Balas, now put in his claim to the throne. Demetrius retired before him, was defeated by the Parthians whom he had attacked, and himself made prisoner, 138 B.C. The Parthian monarch sent him into Hyrcania, where he lived in luxury. He subsequently got possession of his former throne, having been in captivity for ten years from 138–128 B.C. He was murdered at Tyre while trying to escape by sea, 125 B.C.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS III., king of Syria, surnamed EUCÆRUS. When war broke out between him and his brother Philip, the governor of Bœrea shut him up in his camp, where he was compelled to surrender. Mithridates, king of Parthia, to whom he was sent as a prisoner, treated him liberally. He died in captivity about 86 B.C.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS, CYDONIUS, was born either at Byzantium or in Thessalonica in the fourteenth century. He appears to have been a favourite of the emperor, Joannes Cantazucenus, who conferred high honours upon him, and both entered the same monastery in 1355. He afterwards repaired to Milan and devoted himself to the study of Latin and theology. The year of his death is not known. It must have been after 1384, when Manuel Palæologus ascended the throne of Constantinople. His works consist of epistles, orations, treatises, &c.—S. D.

DEMETRIUS, PHALEREUS, was born at the Demos of Phalerus, 345 B.C., whence he was called Phalereus. He was educated along with the poet Menander in the school of Theophrastus. His talents as an orator soon brought him into notice. After the death of Phocion in 317, Cassander placed him over the administration of Athens, which office he filled for ten years. The Athenians, to mark their gratitude, honoured him with great distinctions. It was only during the latter part of his administration that he became less scrupulous in his conduct. A party was therefore formed against him; and on the approach of Demetrius Poliorcetes to Athens, he had recourse to flight. The fickle people now passed sentence of death upon him. He repaired to Thebes and thence to Ptolemy Lagi at Alexandria, with whom he lived on the most friendly terms. It seems probable that he was librarian in Egypt over that collection of books which became so famous afterwards; and it is reported that he had to do with the origin of the Septuagint version. The successor of Lagi sent him into exile to Upper Egypt, where he is said to have died of the bite of a serpent soon after 283 B.C. The talents of Demetrius were very varied, and his acquirements extensive. Not only was he an orator, but a practical statesman, a philosopher, and a poet. His numerous works have all perished. Diogenes Laertius gives a list of them.—S. D.

DEMIDOFF, a noble Russian family distinguished for their immense wealth, and no less for the useful and benevolent purposes to which it has been applied. The founder of the family was a serf named NITCITA or NIKITA, who lived at Tula about the close of the seventeenth century. He left his native village to avoid being taken as a recruit; and having been

originally a blacksmith, became famous for his skill in the manufacture of small arms, and established in 1699 the first foundry in Siberia. His abilities attracted the notice of Peter the Great, who named him imperial commissary, and ultimately granted him letters of nobility.—His son, AKINF, and his grandson, NIKITA, discovered the celebrated gold and silver mines in the Ural Mountains, but kept their discovery a secret, until they had made sure that they would be allowed by the government to work the mines to their own profit. The Demidoff family have for some time displayed a most praiseworthy liberality in promoting the interests of literature and science.—PAUL DEMIDOFF, who died in 1826, in his eighty-eighth year, formed a rich cabinet of natural history, which he ultimately bestowed on the university of Moscow, and also founded a chair in that seminary. In addition to this he established a botanic garden, and the Demidoff lyceum at Yaroslavl.—NIKOLAY NIKITCH DEMIDOFF, nephew of Paul, was distinguished for his taste both in the fine arts and in science. He possessed a valuable gallery of paintings, and formed a cabinet of natural history, which he presented to the university of Moscow. He raised a regiment at his own expense in 1812, and led it in person against the French. He was the author of several treatises, which have been collected into one volume, under the title "*Opuscules d'Economie politique et privée*." He died at Florence in 1828.—His son, PAUL, who did not long survive him, founded a prize of five thousand rubles a year, to be awarded by the Academy of Sciences to the author of the most important and useful work in Russian literature.—J. T.

DEMIDOFF or DEMIDOV, ANATOL, Count, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Florence about the year 1810. Possessed of immense wealth, he distinguished himself by his profusion and magnificence, and was not wanting in that spirit of active philanthropy which has characterized so many members of his family. His "*Voyage dans la Russie Méridionale et la Crimée, par la Hongrie, la Valachie, et la Moldavie*," was published at Paris in 1839. An English translation appeared at London in 2 vols., 8vo, in 1853. These volumes, which were partly written by some of the companions of his travels, contain an admirable account of Sebastopol, Kertch, and Eupatoria. In 1840 Demidoff was married to the Princess Matilda de Montfort, daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and of Princess Catherine of Würtemberg. The discovery of the fact that, in the contract of marriage, it was stipulated that all the children should be educated in the Roman catholic faith, excited much indignation in Russia. Demidoff was summoned to St. Petersburg to answer for himself before the Emperor Nicholas. His explanation allayed the wrath of the czar. The marriage, however, produced no children; and what is termed an incompatibility of disposition, brought about its dissolution by mutual consent in 1845. The Russian emperor, who happened to be in Italy at the time, fixed the princess' allowance at two hundred thousand rubles a year. The Count Anatol Demidoff died 13th July, 1858.—R. M., A.

DEMME, HERMANN CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED, a distinguished German popular writer, was born at Mühlhausen, 7th September, 1760. In 1801 he was called to the high office of superintendent-general at Altenburg, which he honourably filled till his death on the 26th December, 1822. Under the *nom de plume* of Karl Stille, he wrote a number of popular and religious works, which, according to Wieland, are imbued with the true Socratic spirit. We quote—"Pächter Martin und sein Vater;" "Abendstunden im Kreise gebildeter und guter Menschen;" and "Predigten für häusliche Andacht."—K. E.

DEMOCEDES, a celebrated physician of Crotona, who lived in the sixth century B.C. After wandering from city to city in the practice of his profession, he was seized by the Persian governor of Sardis and carried prisoner to the court of Darius, where he acquired great riches and reputation, having been fortunate enough to cure the king's foot and the breast of the queen, Atossa. But he had a strong desire to return to his native country, and for this end employed a stratagem which was completely successful. He is said by Suidas to have written a work on medicine.—R. M., A.

DEMOCHARES, an Athenian patriot, and son of Demosthenes' sister. After his uncle's death he was one of the chief supporters of the anti-Macedonian party. He fortified Athens at the beginning of the war of 297–294 B.C., and during that stormy period was sent as ambassador to several princes and

states. Demochares especially distinguished himself in the raising and administration of the public finances. The last recorded act of his life was the proposing and carrying of the decree in honour of his great uncle. Only a few fragments of his works remain.—R. M., A.

DEMOCRITUS, the main founder of the atomistic philosophy, was born at Abdera in Thrace, 460 B.C. His father was a citizen of that town, in the possession of a fortune so considerable, that he is said to have entertained the army of Xerxes on its route towards Greece. Democritus inherited this fortune, and consumed the greater portion of it in a long course of extensive travels. The same thirst for knowledge led him in its pursuit over climates and countries as many and various as those traversed about the same period by the historian Herodotus; and, in some of his fragments which have been preserved, he declares *ore rotundo* how much he had seen and known. After visiting Egypt and Asia, and penetrating, according to some accounts, as far as India, he returned, rich in the results of his research, to devote himself in his native land to the study of natural history and philosophy. He had a high character for modesty and simplicity, as well as integrity of life; and seems to have attained a cheerful wisdom and a complacent view of men and things, which won for him the name of the Laughing Philosopher. His countrymen regarded him as a sort of oracle: things happened, they said, as Democritus foretold to them. He died at a great age, leaving no fortune behind him but renown. His love of knowledge remained intense throughout his life; he would rather, he declared, discover one new truth, than rule over all the Persians. His fame in the generation which succeeded him surpassed that of Empedocles or Heraclitus. He was regarded as one of the most learned of philosophers before Aristotle; and the list of his books preserved by Diogenes Laërtius, bears testimony to an industry at least equal to that of the Stagyrite. These works were written in Ionic-Greek, in a style which Cicero praises as rivaling that of Plato himself. "Ur-guentur longa nocte," only a few scattered fragments remain, and we have to form our notions of his philosophy from the reports and adaptations of his successors. The atomistic philosophy, first advanced by Leucippus, adopted and developed by Democritus, formed in after times the theoretical basis of the system of Epicurus. In common with most of the earlier schemes of nature, it originated in a desire to reduce to some primal unity the multiplex phenomena of the universe. A rudimentary analysis of nature showed that a variety of appearances resulted from different combinations of the same elements. The question naturally arose, might not those elements themselves be further reduced? Modern chemistry laboriously seeks for a demonstration of the same proposition which ancient philosophy guessed at and prematurely asserted. Nature, it said, is One, a Unity manifesting itself in various forms. The early Ionic philosophers differed as to the nature of this unity. They asserted in turn that all things might be analyzed into water, into air, into fire. The atomists, rejecting these solutions, assumed, as the ground of existence, an infinite number of Primæval Atoms, invisible, impenetrable, and indestructible. To such atoms they assigned certain powers of motion and combination, rendered possible by the postulate of a Void or empty space, in which, revolving and meeting and cohering, they made up the various visible forms of the universe. All apparent varieties of quality, were thus reduced to varieties of quantity and form. Bodies differ according as the atoms composing them are loosely—as in fire and water—or densely packed together, as in stone and metal; or according as those atoms themselves were sharp or blunt, hooked or round. All differences of taste, colour, smell, were referred to the same source of variation. In asserting that mind was merely a fine form of matter, the atomists only followed out consistently the train of thought suggested by the Ionic school. Their reasoning is merely repeated in all systems of materialism. The soul was with them a body within the body, made of more delicate atoms, and endowed with subtler senses. Thought, giving a knowledge more true than ordinary sensation, was itself but a more refined and pure sensation. All force was matter in motion. Democritus disclosed the weak point of his system in meeting the question as to the origin of this motion. He could not, without going beyond his hypothesis, attribute it to the impulse of an ultimate reason acting on the atoms, and had to rest in the final ground of an ultimate Necessity in the atoms themselves, called *τύχη* in opposition

to the *νοῦς* of Anaxagoras. Infinite particles, floating, at chance directed, in infinite space, and forming infinite worlds was the cosmological conception of the atomists. In this infinity there was no creation, no destruction, but constant change—"Omnia mutantur, nihil interit." Man was a complex agglomeration of particles, having the finer inclosed and protected by the more dense—the soul within the body. His duty was to live so as to gratify the higher and inner nature. The ethics of Democritus inculcated moderation in all things, comparative abstinence from sensual pleasures, and a concentration of the mind on those more properly its own, the acquisition of knowledge, and the contemplation of nature. The crown of life was *εὐθυμία*, tranquillity, freedom from passion and fear, the joy of a good conscience, and a clear understanding.—J. N.

DEMOCRITUS, the mystagogue, commonly styled PSEUDO-DEMOCRITUS, one of these Greeks of the later empire who tried to attract attention to their wretched sophistries by assuming the names of the great men of a former age. He was probably a contemporary of Zosimus or Olympiodorus. His treatise entitled *Φύσις καὶ Μυστική* is still extant.—R. M., A.

DE-MOIVRE, ABRAHAM, a celebrated English mathematician, born in France in 1667; died in England in 1754. De Moivre lived at the period of the revival of analysis, just after the discoveries of Newton; he may be said to have succeeded Cotes. His great work is the "Miscellanea analytica de seriebus et quadraturis." He generalized the famous theorems of Cotes, and in other labours greatly advanced the *Doctrine of Chances*. He takes rank among the most eminent of early British analysts. His methods are now superseded by far more comprehensive processes, and his widest theorems are only corollaries from truths that are greatly more extensive. His private life was a quiet one, presenting no point of special interest.—J. P. N.

DEMONAX, a Grecian philosopher of the second century, was born of a good family in Cyprus. Having removed to Athens, he became an imitator of Socrates, connecting himself with the school of the Cynics, but combining with its rigid discipline the more genial spirit of the Cyrenaic philosophy; and the reply which he is said to have given on one occasion, seems to indicate accurately the bent of his mind and character—"Socrates, I worship; Diogenes, I admire; Aristippus, I love." He acquired, according to Lucian's account, great popularity and influence among the Athenians, notwithstanding his stern denunciations of prevalent vices and the little respect paid by him to the worship of the heathen deities. His sagacity and ready wit, associated with the disinterested integrity and kindness of disposition which he displayed, were fitted to make him a favourite. His fellow-citizens vied with each other in bestowing gifts upon him; and when he died at the age of a hundred years, their sorrow and esteem were manifested by a public funeral, which the whole city attended.—W. B.

* DE MORGAN, AUGUSTUS, a mathematician and actuary, was born in south India in 1806. Having taken his degree at Cambridge, he entered at Lincoln's-inn, and studied for the bar. He afterwards abandoned his intention of prosecuting the legal profession, and in 1828 accepted the professorship of mathematics in the university of London, which in 1837 had its name changed to University college, when it became only one of the affiliated colleges, associated under the examining board, now enjoying the former designation. He has written largely on mathematical subjects. The work by which his name is more generally known is that on the theory of probabilities. From his profound knowledge of this subject, he occupies the first place among actuaries, though unconnected with any particular office. He has written a work on formal logic, and on this subject his name is associated with that of Sir William Hamilton, the subject having called forth a keen controversial discussion. He contributed largely to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1831 Mr. De Morgan resigned his chair, but he resumed it in 1836, and still continues to discharge its duties.—W. L., M.

DEMOSTHENES: born in the deme of Paënia, according to the most probable account, in the year 382 B.C., the greatest orator of Athens, was junior by one year to Philip of Macedon, and two years younger than Aristotle. He died at the same date as that philosopher, after having lived through the period of the Theban supremacy, the subversion of Greek independence, and the conquests of Alexander. The main facts of his life arrange themselves naturally in three epochs.

I. The son of Demosthenes, a cabinet and sword manufacturer of wealth and station, and Cleobule, the daughter of an Athenian exile, Demosthenes inherited, on the death of his father B.C. 375, a considerable fortune. For ten years this remained in the hands of three guardians, who were called to account for neglect of trust when the heir, at the age of eighteen, attained his majority. The litigation in which he was then involved first called into action the oratorical powers of the young pleader. But if we may rely on an anecdote of Plutarch, which has a greater air of likelihood than the similar story regarding Thucydides, his ambition to excel in this direction was kindled at an earlier period, when he was admitted as a boy to witness one of the triumphs of Callisthenes, and fired with the applause of the multitude, resolved to devote himself to the study of eloquence. Demosthenes himself contrasts the advantages he received from a systematic education with the mean condition of his rival, Æschines. Various preceptors in the art of rhetoric have been assigned to him, and the desire to link great names together has connected his with the most famous of his own and the preceding age. Among these, that of Aristotle is decidedly out of place, nor have we good reason to suppose that he profited by the oral instruction, though he may have studied the writings, and sometimes emulated the style of Plato. There are passages in some of his speeches which recall the flowing periods of Isocrates, but their prevalent manner was as distinct as their policy, and the allusions of Demosthenes to the elder orator almost preclude the idea of their having ever stood to each other in the relation of teacher and pupil. The account of his being trained by Isæus is more reliable. In the conduct of his private suit he certainly profited by the assistance of that eminent lawyer, and he must have for a considerable period attended his school, if he did not, as is reported, entirely monopolize his tuition. We learn that he made the historian Thucydides his great model in literature—copying his whole work eight times over, till at last he was able to repeat it. On the other hand, he appears to have neglected that part of education which the Greeks called *Gymnastic*, to the injury of a constitution already delicate. His feeble frame, weak voice, general want of vigour, and awkward delivery, were fatal to his success on his first appearance as a public speaker. He failed, and failed again. His carefully prepared harangues only earned him nicknames and ridicule. Without a little timely encouragement Athens might have lost her greatest orator; but as he was about to retire in despondency, his friend Eunomus and the actor Satyrus succeeded in persuading him that the causes of his failure were such as might be surmounted. The matter of his speeches, they said, was like the speech of Pericles: he only required his power of expression to become his successor. Thus reassured he bent all his mental energies to overcome his physical defects, set to remedy the weakness of his chest by exercise, and strove to attain by sedulous practice a better enunciation, a more graceful action, and greater fluency of speech. The various accounts of the methods he employed to secure this end—talking with pebbles in his mouth, toning his voice by the sea-shore, haranguing daily before a mirror, and living for three months underground, are perhaps exaggerations; but the triumph of his perseverance was conspicuous in the issue, and his fame as an orator came to rest as much on the manner as the matter of his orations. "How much more would you have said had you heard himself deliver it," was the generous remark of Æschines when his pupils in after years applauded the speech of his rival above his own. On again emerging from his self-imposed retirement, Demosthenes won the favour of the people, and rose in their esteem till he surpassed his competitors; but he had still to struggle with opponents whom personal enmity or political differences set in his way. There is an oration extant which was written (353 B.C.) in consequence of his being publicly assaulted, while serving as choregus at the Dionysia, by Meidias, a friend of one of his guardians; but he withdrew the accusation on the receipt of a solatium of thirty minæ. After becoming deeply involved in public affairs, Demosthenes ceased to appear as a pleader in private causes, and only continued his practice as a lawyer by composing, for a fair remuneration, speeches which were probably delivered by other advocates. He held in the course of his career several important offices besides that of choregus. He was a trierarch shortly after his majority. In 354 B.C. he was elected among the *βουλευται*. In the following

year he was appointed chief conductor of the theoria to the Nemean festival. On another occasion he held the post of commissioner for the public works of the city. He served in many of the campaigns, and was employed in most of the important state embassies which were sent out from Athens during his lifetime.

II. At the time when Demosthenes entered upon his career as a statesman, there was a party in Greece, represented in Athens by the orator Isocrates, who, holding by the traditions of a former age, kept still foremost in their fears the power of the Persian court. It was on occasion of a panic excited, 354 B.C., by the warlike preparations of Artaxerxes, that he delivered his first public address, remarkable for the practical wisdom and grasp of mind which it displays; representing that the safety of Greece must depend on the conjoint action of the various states, and advising the Athenians not to provoke an attack, which they might be left to resist alone. In the following year he came forward with his advice on a question of inter-Hellenic policy. The Lacedæmonians, desiring to profit by the Phocian war to recover Messene and reverse the organization of Epaminondas in Arcadia, sent envoys to Athens to solicit her support. Demosthenes threw his weight mainly on the side of the question represented by the rival embassy from Megalopolis, but advised the Athenians to substitute their own influence in the Peloponnesus for that of the Thebans. It was not until 352 B.C. that he began to offer that consistent opposition to the encroachments of the Macedonian power to which he consecrated the best years of his life. The disorganized condition of Greece, the decline of her vigour, the substitution in most of the states of mercenaries for citizen soldiers, their mutual jealousies, the want of foresight in their counsels, or of any leader to direct effectively their military resources, afforded an opportunity for the advancement of a young and warlike tribe upon the ruins of the old civilization, which was sure not to be neglected by a prince so enterprising and ambitious as Philip. Commencing his career of aggression by an attack upon some of the border towns and outposts of Hellas, he found an early occasion to interfere in her internal affairs. The seizure of Amphipolis in 358 B.C. (see PHILIP), was followed by the capture of Pydna, Potidæa, Mettrone. He espoused the cause of the Thebans in the Phocian war; and after some vicissitudes, confirmed his influence in central Greece by the victory of 353 B.C. In the same year he completed the conquest of Thessaly, and was preparing to carry the war beyond Thermopylæ, when the Athenians, at last awakened to their danger, sent out an expedition to oppose his passage. The success of this effort served to encourage a fatal confidence. The Athenians were no longer the restlessly ambitious and enterprising race which they had been in the days of Pericles. Content to live in peace in the midst of their speculative or mercantile pursuits, to enjoy domestic comforts, and amuse themselves at the public games, they were not easily induced to undergo the hardships of distant service, or even to take the initiative of defence. Most of their leading advisers—some, like Phocion, from a conscientious but mistaken policy, others from more interested motives; some because they were blind to danger, others because they despaired of surmounting it—combined to foster this habit of mind. Demosthenes alone among them saw from the first the full extent of the hazard, conceived the hope of retrieving it, and energetically devoted himself to that end. The object of his first Philippic, delivered 352 B.C., was to arouse the Athenians to a sense of their position, to expose the insufficiency of their half measures, the folly of disunion in the face of a watchful enemy, and to show the necessity of each individually undertaking a portion of the toil and expense of defending themselves. Philip's attack on Olynthus, 350 B.C., and the alliance of that city with Athens, called forth the three Olynthiac orations of Demosthenes, urging the immediate duty of rescuing so important a post. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in Eubœa. An army was sent out under Phocion, which obtained a victory; a second expedition followed, in which Demosthenes took part, and, in accordance with his advice, part of the theoric fund was devoted to the pay of the soldiers; but the war was still lingering, when news arrived of the fall of Olynthus—an event which completed the ruin of the Chalcidic cities and spread dismay over Greece. Even the orators who had hitherto upheld the cause of Philip, were constrained to denounce him; and, in the spring of 347, Æschines himself was sent to stir up a coalition in the Peloponnesus against the

common enemy. But the Peloponnesians, wholly absorbed in their miserable rivalries, were immovable. Overtures for peace were set on foot, and an embassy was sent out to arrange the basis of an agreement. We have to rely on the authority of Æschines for our information regarding this embassy, which met Philip at Pella early in 346 B.C. According to his account he himself played the foremost part in the negotiations, while his fellow-ambassador Demosthenes, overtaken by an unwonted confusion in presence of the king, broke down in the midst of an oration which he had elaborately prepared. Philip, after some discussion, offered to conclude a peace on the terms of "Uti possidetis." The proceedings at Athens on the return of the envoys are involved in confusion. Amid the contradictory reports that have come down to us, we can only guess at the main facts; two assemblies were held, in which several of the allies of Athens were present; a motion of Philocrates to conclude an alliance between Philip and his allies on one side, Athens and her allies on the other, was carried. No representative of the Phocians was present, and the ambassadors of Philip protested against their being included. Demosthenes shared in the general mistake, and did not at the time protest against their exclusion. The oaths of conformity to the treaty were administered at once in Athens, but they had to be taken by the king; and Demosthenes was again appointed, along with Æschines, to serve in this mission. The ambassadors delayed in starting, loitered on their march, and reached Philip at Pella fifty days after they had set out, when he had completed the conquest of Thrace, and reduced another ally of Athens. Even then they delayed administering the oath for twenty days longer, when he had reached Phæræ, and threatened Thermopylæ. This course adhered to in spite of the incessant remonstrances of Demosthenes, suggests treachery on the part of the other envoys, and the further conduct of Philocrates and Æschines confirms the suspicion. They agreed at Phæræ to exclude the Phocians from all benefit of the treaty. They asserted at Athens, that Philip had occupied Thermopylæ to assist the Phocians against Thebes, and succeeded in deceiving the people till news arrived that he had passed the straits unchallenged, formed an alliance with Thebes, received the surrender of all the Phocian towns, and terminated the sacred war. This coup d'état filled Athens with dismay, and preparations were made to put the city in a posture of defence; but presently a conciliatory letter arrived from Philip, who was not yet prepared for the final stroke. The Athenians were obliged to accept with a good grace an offer of friendship which they dared neither trust nor reject. At this moment the king's power in the north of Greece was overwhelming. The Thebans, Thessalians, Argeians, Messenians, and Arcadians, deceived by his promises, and jealous of their Greek rivals, were ready to bestow on him the Amphictyonic suffrage, which gave him a legal right to interfere in their affairs. When his envoys arrived to solicit the concurrence of Athens in this vote, Demosthenes did not think it prudent to oppose the demand. He had resisted every step, but one, of that fatal policy which had brought matters into a position in which further resistance would have been folly. The anger of the Athenians expending itself in the condemnation of Philocrates, the immediate author of the peace, Æschines escaped in spite of the attempt of Demosthenes, 343 B.C., in his oration, *περὶ παρασκευῆς*, to show his complicity in the whole fraud. The treaty thus concluded, 346 B.C., lasted formally till 340 B.C.; but the intervening period was one of smouldering war—of aggressions on the one side; remonstrances, embassies, and defensive preparations on the other. Philip was stealthily advancing, detaching one by one the limbs of Greece, before he ventured to aim a blow at her heart. His paramount object was to prevent the formation of a Greek confederacy and thwart that united action of the states, which was the turning point of all the exhortations of the orator. Those two great men at this period completely represent the opposite forces of history; the one acts; the other tries to react. Every move of Philip is met by a counter move of his adversary. When the former sends his despatches to foment discord in the Peloponnesus, the latter sets on foot an embassy to organize a league, or arrange a congress. The one accuses; the other defends. In his second Philippic delivered about the end of 344 B.C., Demosthenes renewed his old watchwords with an energy, which called forth a letter from the king charging the orator with calumny. Meanwhile, he had strengthened his navy, and was steadily

extending his power along the north of the Ægean. His capture of Halonnesus at one time threatened to bring matters to an issue; but the dispute, after calling forth another speech from Demosthenes, ended in mutual reprisals. An attack on the Chersonese alarmed the Athenians as to the safety of their own supplies, which came for the most part from that region, and led to the oration—*περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερσονήσῳ*, and a third Philippic, urging an immediate declaration of war. It was through the influence of the orator which gradually gained ground at this period, that an expedition was sent to Eubœa; and the tyrants established through Macedonian influence in some of the cities were deposed. Despatched in the spring of 340 as envoy to Byzantium, which was threatened by the enemy, he succeeded in bringing it into alliance with Athens; and when shortly afterwards Philip attacked Perinthus, hostilities were openly renewed on both sides. The Athenian army under Phocion relieved the siege of that town and of Byzantium, so that Philip met with a decided check, and was driven to conclude a peace, the whole credit of which was given by the inhabitants, as it was due, to the exhortations and energies of Demosthenes. In the same year he succeeded in persuading the people to apply the whole of the theoric fund to military purposes, and passed his law reforming the trierarchy. The next stage of the history begins with a new complexity. Philip, employed in wars with his northern neighbours, had left his emissaries to work for him in Greece. At a meeting of the Amphictyones held in the spring of 340 B.C. at Delphi, Æschines, in the capacity of Pylagoras, got a decree passed to expel the Locrians of Amphissa from certain lands said to be sacred to the god. Their resistance led to a war, which resulted in the appointment of Philip as leader of the Amphictyonic forces. Demosthenes, at every stage of this calamitous affair, foretold the ruin in which it was sure to end, but his words, like those of Cassandra, were doomed to be at once prophetic and fruitless. Philip had got the pretext for intervention which he so much desired, and again passing the straits of Thermopylæ, and turning aside from his march towards Delphi, threw off the mask and seized upon the stronghold of Elatea. When the tidings of this unexpected event reached Athens, the agora was filled with tumult and confusion. Only Demosthenes, who had foreseen the danger, ventured to suggest the means yet remaining to avert it. His advice determined the Athenians to forget their old hostilities, and form an alliance with Thebes; his conduct as ambassador to that city carried the design into execution; and, from this time till the end of the war, he directed all the councils of the allies. In two minor engagements they were successful; their hopes revived. Philip again held out proposals of peace; but Demosthenes, judging rightly that the enemy could only gain by delay, urged on an engagement. The fatal result of Cheronea which, 338 B.C., decided the struggle, was owing more to the want of consummate generalship on the side of the Greeks, than their inferiority in numbers. They were at least overmastered by open force; it was better to fall before the Macedonian phalanx and Alexander's cavalry, than be tricked out of independence by the wiles of diplomacy. What statesmanship could do for liberty had been done by Demosthenes; and Philip is said to have expressed his wonder at the one man, who forced him to risk his whole fortune on the event of one day. The orator himself was engaged in the battle, and was not the last of the fugitives. He lost his shield and ran—a fact which was most unfairly made a handle against him by his enemies. "Cedunt arma togæ" is no more true in the forum than its converse on the field. The Athenians could hardly have thought that Demosthenes had disgraced himself, for they appointed him to pronounce the funeral oration over those who had fallen fighting, and acted under his direction in preparing so vigorously for a defence, that Philip, who had treated the Thebans with great severity, sent proposals to Athens too liberal to be refused. Peace was concluded, and she retained under his patronage a shadow of her old independence.

III. During the two years succeeding this disaster Demosthenes remained at Athens, exposed to the aspersions of his personal and political opponents. Fortunately, he was enabled to refute their vexatious charges, but on Ctesiphon proposing to present him with a crown in token of the admiration and respect of his countrymen, his motion was assailed by Æschines on the ground of illegality, and the settlement of the question was delayed for some years. Meanwhile, in 336 B.C., tidings of

Philip's assassination inspired the Greeks with a renewed hope of recovering their independence. Our modern sentiments are inclined to be shocked at demonstrations of joy on the death of an enemy; but it is the privilege of posterity to be calm spectators of events which call forth the passions, as well as the energies of the actors in them; and we need not wonder that Demosthenes threw off for a time the burden of domestic sorrow to offer thanksgiving on the altars of the gods for the deliverance of his country. Those hopes were doomed to be speedily dissipated. Philip had left a successor who was more than able to maintain his conquests. Alexander suddenly appeared with an army ready to assert his dominion; and the Athenians were obliged to send him an embassy to sue for peace. Demosthenes was appointed one of the ambassadors; but he turned back, when he had gone half way to meet the prince, impelled either by a noble shame or a justifiable apprehension. Alexander's campaign in the north at the close of the year afforded another opportunity for revolt, of which some of the states unfortunately availed themselves. The conqueror soon returned to reconquer; and Thebes, which was foremost in the revolt, was erased from the list of Greek cities. Demosthenes, who saw that the want of prompt execution alone had interfered with the success of his warlike policy in the former reign, was naturally blind to the fact that the time for warlike policy was past. He had encouraged the Thebans, and Alexander was only deterred by the submission and entreaty of his countrymen from insisting upon his surrender. In 330 B.C., two years after the invasion of Persia, the question regarding the crown was revived; and the rival speeches, which have come down to us as masterpieces of ancient eloquence, were delivered before the Athenian people. The "De Corona" in which we admire more the noble sentiment and the high-minded confidence than the art of the speaker, is one of the most magnificent vindications in the annals of oratory. The result was a most triumphant one. Eschines failed to obtain a fifth part of the votes of the assembly, and retired in disgrace from Athens; while Demosthenes acquitted, crowned, and honoured by an overwhelming majority, attained the climax of his reputation. Five years after this his fortune was unexpectedly clouded by his alleged complicity with Harpagus, a revolted officer of Alexander, who had deserted his post at Babylon, and come to Athens to employ the treasures which had been intrusted to him in winning over the leading citizens to join in his rebellion. After some negotiations his overtures were rejected, and his wealth confiscated; but on Antipater's demanding the surrender of his person he was allowed to escape. Some of the talents he confessed to having brought with him were found wanting; and Demosthenes was charged with having shared the spoil. We have, to say the least, no evidence to prove the truth of this charge. If Demosthenes was bribed, he certainly was not bought by Harpagus, for he opposed his admission into the city and supported the proposition for his ejection. Nevertheless, he was put on his trial before the Areopagus, found guilty, and condemned. Escaping from imprisonment, he left Attica, and dwelling for two years at Troezen and Ægina, had a daily view of those shores, which he is said to have reproached in a moment of bitterness for nurturing three strange monsters, the owl, the snake, and the people. But if they were ungrateful for his services, the Athenians did not forget his ability; and when, at the death of Alexander, 323 B.C., a chance seemed open for a last effort to throw off the Macedonian yoke, embassies were sent out to consult with Demosthenes, and his recall from exile decreed. The modern reader cannot help comparing the triumph of his return with that which, in a later age, welcomed back Cicero to the walls of Rome. It was the glory of sunset. The Lamian war, after holding out for a time a fair prospect to the Greeks, resulted as disastrously as their other unhappy efforts. Leosthenes had fallen; the decisive battle of Cranon was fought, when Antipater marched against Athens. Demosthenes fled to Calauria; and sentence of death was passed upon him in his absence. Hunted and tracked by the traitor Archias to the temple of Poseidon, where he had taken refuge, and summoned to follow him to Antipater, he asked for a few minutes' respite to write a letter, and bit the end of a quill, in which he had concealed a deadly poison. He was found according to one account dying in the shrine; but others did not hesitate to declare, that not the "sævus exitus" of the satirist, but the god himself had silently rescued the soul of

the orator from the rage of his enemies. He was entombed amid national lamentation and national honours. The misfortunes of those who betrayed him were attributed to the divine vengeance. A decree was passed that the eldest of his family should be entertained in the Prytaneum; and a brazen statue, erected over his remains, bore an inscription, expressing the feeling of his own and later generations:—"If his body had been as great as his mind, he would have saved his country."

As an orator Demosthenes stands on a pedestal of his own. His name became a synonym for eloquence among those who had to pronounce upon his fossil speech bereft of the living fire, which, in the estimate of those who beheld him with wonder "*torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri*," was its greatest element of power. His style, less terse than that of Thucydides, surpassed in subtlety by that of the dialogues of Plato, was better adapted than either to impress a popular assembly. He was not less remarkable for the skill with which he ordered his arguments, the telling humour and vivacity which gave them point, than for the majesty of his more impassioned appeals. Cicero, Quintilian, Longinus—all the best critics of the ancient world—combine with the foremost poets and orators of modern times to hold him forth as an almost faultless example of excellence. If we consider the total amount and compass of his speeches, we are at a loss whether to wonder more at the industry which made him master of so wide a range of subjects, or the genius which inspired his handling of them all. As a Greek statesman he is second only to Pericles and Epaminondas, who united to equal constancy and sagacity still greater powers of action; and when we place him after these, we must recollect the happier times in which they lived. In contemplating from a distance the game of history, we are wont to exaggerate the merit of the players who win, and underestimate the greatness of those who lose. Success is elevated above the virtues; and failure degraded below the crimes. The unfairness of this view has never been so well exposed as by Demosthenes himself in his own immortal defence; the events of the first part of the struggle justified his boast, that wherever his advice prevailed his country's ruin was averted; he might well confess that he was only responsible for that over which he had control; he had no control over fortune, or the follies of his age. He did what he could to enlighten it; and even if we assume that the great results of history are for the best, and that Greece had reached the natural term of her power, we must remember that the efforts of the brave men who fail, have yet their influence on those great results, and, if undertaken from high motives, their place among the agencies for good. The great orator shared, perhaps, too largely in that infirmity which last besets noble minds, but his policy seems to have been dictated throughout by the purest patriotism. It is in view of his constancy, his devotedness, and the single eye with which he pursued the great purpose of his life, that Niebuhr has called him a saint. He was a hero in no contracted sense, and none the less a martyr, that he died faithful to a cause which had become hopeless.—J. N.

DEMOSTHENES, son of Aleisthenes, a celebrated Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war. In 426 B.C. he rashly invaded Ætolia at the head of a combined force of Athenians, Messenians, and other allies of Athens, but his army was defeated with great loss. Demosthenes sent back the survivors to Athens, and remained behind at Naupactus himself, afraid to encounter the displeasure of his countrymen. He retrieved this failure, however, by his successful defence of Naupactus against a joint attack of the Spartans and Ambraciots, over whom he gained a double victory. In the following year he sailed with the Athenian fleet, though not holding any command, and was allowed by the commanders to fortify Pylos, a rocky promontory on the Lacedæmonian coast overhanging the bay of Navarino, and to garrison it with five ships and a small land force, in order permanently to harass the Lacedæmonians. A powerful land force accompanied by a numerous fleet was speedily sent to expel the Athenians from the Spartan territory, but Demosthenes successfully resisted their most vigorous attacks until relieved by the arrival of the Athenian fleet. The Spartans who, in order to prosecute the siege, had placed a detachment on the neighbouring island of Sphacteria, were now in their turn blockaded and ultimately compelled to surrender. Shortly after Demosthenes concerted a skilful plan for surprising Megara, but it miscarried through an accident, though Nisæa, the harbour of Megara, fell into his

hands. In 413 B.C. Demosthenes was sent to Sicily to succour Nicias, who had suffered a defeat through the imprudence of his colleagues Euthydemus and Menander, and was reduced to considerable distress in the harbour of Syracuse. His arrival at the head of seventy-three triremes and about eight thousand men, saved the Athenian armament from immediate destruction. But a night attack which he made upon the fort of Epipolæ, held by the Syracusans, having been repulsed with great loss, Demosthenes felt persuaded that the enterprise was desperate, and counselled an immediate departure. But by a strange and most culpable fatuity, Nicias violently resisted the proposal until it was too late. Even after he yielded to the pressure of affairs and the representations of his colleague, the retreat of the Athenians was delayed for a month in consequence of an eclipse of the moon, which Nicias regarded as a divine prohibition against the immediate departure of the armament. The consequences were utterly ruinous to the Athenians. The fleet was defeated by the Syracusans in two pitched battles, and great part of their ships destroyed. Demosthenes and Nicias then made a desperate attempt to retreat by land, but after enduring dreadful hardships and losing great numbers of their men by privations, sickness, and the sword, Demosthenes was taken prisoner, and Nicias was compelled to surrender at discretion. The unfortunate generals were ordered to be put to death by a decree of the public assembly, but they escaped the ignominy of the sentence by a voluntary death.—(Thucydides, Books vi., vii., and viii.; Plutarch, *Nicias*, chap. xxviii.)—J. T.

DEMOUSTIER, CHARLES ALBERT, born at Villers-Coterets in 1760; died in 1801. Educated at the college of Lisieux, he practised as avocat for some time; then abandoned his profession for that of literature. He was an amiable man, greatly loved by his friends; wrote a number of poems which had for a while a run of popularity. He resided in the country, but was a member of several literary societies. Demoustier's "*Lettres à Emilie sur la Mythologie*" were for a long time popular, and seem to us to have deserved their popularity. They have been translated into Italian and into English, and often reprinted. Several of Demoustier's works still remain in manuscript. Among these are the twelve latter cantos of a romance called "*Le Siège de Cythère*." A collection of his works was printed in Paris in 1804.—J. A., D.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, a learned Scotchman, and professor of humanity in the university of Bologna, was the son of Thomas Dempster, laird of Muirkirk in Aberdeenshire, where he was born on 23rd August, 1579. He was the twenty-fourth out of twenty-nine children by the same father and mother. He was educated first at Aberdeen, then at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and finally at Paris, Louvain, and Rome. He took the degree of D.C.L., and was made regent in the college of Navarre in the university of Paris at a time when, if his own account may be believed, he was only seventeen years of age. He soon quitted Paris for Toulouse, where he taught humanity. He was subsequently elected professor of eloquence at the protestant college of Nismes, though he adhered to the Romish faith, and he held successively the office of regent in the colleges of Lisieux, Grassins, Du Plessis, and Beauvais. His turbulent temper involved him in continual disputes either with his brother professors or with the students; and in consequence of a quarrel which arose out of his having caused a student who had sent a challenge to one of his companions to be ignominiously flogged, he was obliged to take refuge in England. King James bestowed upon him the title of historiographer royal, with a present of £200, 19th February, 1615. Shortly after he married in London Susanna Waller, a woman of great beauty but of a light and reckless disposition; and finding that, through the remonstrances of the clergy, his hopes of preferment were defeated, he quitted England and returned to Italy. After a brief stay in Rome he repaired to Tuscany, and in 1616 was appointed professor of pandects in the university of Pisa. A new quarrel with an Englishman caused him to leave Pisa in 1619, and he obtained the office of professor of humanity in Bologna, where his reputation attracted pupils of high rank, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Pope Urban VIII. His tranquillity, however, was of short duration. His wife eloped with one of his pupils; and, after an ineffectual attempt to overtake the fugitives, he was suddenly attacked with fever at Butri, near Bologna, 6th September, 1625, and died after a brief illness in his forty-sixth year. Dempster's intellectual

endowments were of a high order, but impaired by serious defects. His learning was extensive rather than accurate. His works are very numerous. A list of fifty of them is given by Dr. Irving in his *Lives of Scottish Writers*.—J. T.

DENHAM, DIXON, Lieutenant-colonel, an adventurous African explorer, was born in London, of the middle rank, on the 1st January, 1786. Educated at Merchant Taylors', he was placed, "on friendly terms," to fit himself for an agricultural life, with a gentleman having the management of a large property in Wiltshire. In this position, as in his subsequent one in the office of a London solicitor, his gay and easy temper advanced him more in the good graces of his instructors, than in the knowledge and practice either of agriculture or law; and at last, "running a little out of bounds," he, in 1811, volunteered into the army. He served through the ensuing Peninsular campaigns, not obtaining his commission—a lieutenancy in the 23rd fusiliers—until he had "roughed" it for some time in a Portuguese regiment. Present at Waterloo, he was placed on half pay by the peace, and afterwards studied with success in the senior department of the royal military college at Farnham, which he entered in 1819. Seized by a desire to engage in the exploration of Africa, he associated himself with Clapperton and Oudney in the expeditions across the desert to Bornou, in the course of which they discovered Lake Tchad (1822). A sketch of the expedition has been given in the article *CLAPPERTON*; but it may be mentioned that Denham alone took part in the slave-hunting foray made early in 1823 to the south of Bornou, under the auspices of its sultan, and his party being defeated, he narrowly escaped with his life. Returning to England in 1825, to be fêted as a lion, he published in the following year the well-known "*Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa in the years 1822-24*," enriched by illustrations from his own drawings, and which has gone through several editions. After the publication of this work he was appointed superintendent or director-general of the liberated African department at Sierra Leone, where he arrived at the commencement of 1827, and entered on the discharge of his functions with spirit and zeal. During a voyage of inspection to Fernando Po, his appointment to the lieutenant-governorship of Sierra Leone reached him from Europe; but three weeks after he had landed again at Free Town to enjoy his new honours, he fell a victim to the fatal fever of the country, dying on the 9th of June, 1829. An interesting memoir of him, described as "from the most authentic source," will be found in the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1831.—F. E.

DENHAM, SIR JOHN, was born in Dublin in 1615. To Ireland he owes somewhat more than his birth—perhaps somewhat of his early dissipation and his lasting genius; for though his father's family were English, yet the baron of the Irish exchequer, Sir John Denham, married the daughter of the Irish baron of Mellefont, Sir Garret More. Two years after the child's birth Sir John was made baron of the exchequer in England, and so the family passed to London, where the son was educated. In Trinity college, Oxford, "he was looked upon," says Wood, "as a slow and dreaming young man, and given more to cards and dice than his study." After taking his degree he entered Lincoln's inn, where he seems to have divided his time between the desk and the dice-box. The result of the former we do not know; the latter eventuated in his being "rooked" sometimes of "all he could wrap or get" by the "unsanctified crew of gamblers" with whom he consorted. From the allurements of this vice, though he abandoned it for a while, he did not finally free himself till he had lost several thousands. To his credit, however, be it said, that he was not addicted to the kindred vice of drunkenness, though some merry frolics are related in which he indulged when he had drunk a little too much. But there were good things in the dreamer and the gambler, and they came out in due time. At this period that school of poetry which Dr. Johnson happily dubbed "*The Metaphysical*," was in the ascendant. Donne, Ben Jonson, and Cowley, may be considered as its exponents. Amongst those who sought to emancipate poetry from its affectations, the first place must be given to Denham and Waller. In 1642 the former published his tragedy "*The Sophy*." He took the world by surprise, breaking out, as Waller said, "like the Irish rebellion threescore thousand strong when nobody was aware or in the least suspected it." His next poem was "*Cooper's Hill*," one of the first successful attempts at "local poetry" which has been since so abundantly cultivated.

It had a great and deserved popularity. Denham wrote a translation of Cato Major and of Virgil, which by no means equals his other compositions, and several smaller pieces. He took a decided part in the politics of the day, being a steadfast supporter of the Stuarts, who frequently trusted him with missions of trust and delicacy; and in 1648 he conveyed James, duke of York, to France, where he remained, sharing the exile of the royal family, and enlivening their sad state by his verses. Returning to England on the Restoration, he received not only honour, but substantial rewards. The latter was much needed, as the parliament had confiscated the little property that a gay life had left him. In the latter years of his life he seems to have been seriously disposed, and wrote a metrical version of the Psalms. After his second marriage, Denham was for a time disordered in mind, but he appears to have recovered the full vigour of his faculties. He died in March, 1668, at Whitehall, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser. As a poet, Denham is deservedly considered one of the fathers of English poetry. He was one of the first who attended to the laws of harmony and gave a melody to verse; and discarding affectation, sought a simpler and truer taste and more natural mode of expression. With this he possessed vigour and occasional loftiness, not undeserving of Pope's appellation of "majestic Denham." Dryden, who followed in his school and improved upon his master, eulogizes, not unjustly, four very fine lines in Denham, to which Dr. Johnson, while praising them, has applied some silly criticism, pointing out as an imperfection what is not so. Denham's fame may well rest on the appreciation of Pope, Cowley, Dryden, and Scott.—J. F. W.

DENHAM, SIR J. STEWART. See STEWART.

DENINA, GIACOM-MARIA-CARLO, a celebrated Piedmontese historian, was born at Revel in 1731. After studying at Saluzzo he took orders as a priest, and in 1753 was appointed Latin professor at Pignerol. Having eulogized the conduct of the secular priests in the direction of education, as contrasted with that of the monks, he drew upon himself the hatred of the jesuits, and was compelled to leave Pignerol. At Milan, however, in 1756, he received the degree of doctor of theology, and was afterwards nominated extraordinary professor of humanity and rhetoric at the college of Turin. In 1760 he published a "*Discours sur les Vicissitudes de la littérature*," which was translated into English; and in 1769 appeared the first volume of a "*History of Italian Revolutions*." The second volume of this work obtained for its author the advancement to the chair of Italian eloquence and Greek at Turin. His enemies, however, on occasion of Denina's printing a pamphlet at Turin, "*Dell Impiego delle Persone*," took advantage of the law forbidding any Piedmontese to publish in a foreign country without permission of the Turin censors, and procured his dismissal from his chair, together with banishment to Vercelli. The friendship of the archbishop of Turin enabled Denina to return to that city. Subsequently he accepted an invitation to Berlin, given in the name of Frederick II., for the purpose of finishing his history of German revolutions, which appeared at Florence in 1804 in 8 vols. At Mayence Denina met the Emperor Napoleon, who persuaded him to remove to Paris, in the character of imperial librarian. Denina died at Paris in 1813. In addition to the works already named, Denina wrote a eulogy on Peter the Great; an essay on the reign of Frederick II.; considerations on the origin of language, with various guides to French, German, and Italian literature; but his *History of Italian Revolutions* is by far the most remarkable. Denina also wrote a "*History of Piedmont*," which only exists in the form of a German translation from the Italian MS.—L. L. P.

* DENIS, JEAN FERDINAND, was born in Paris, August, 1798. This gentleman, who fills the honourable post, and the one so agreeable to the scholar, of conservator of the public library of St. Genevieve, is a distinguished Orientalist. His father having held an appointment in the foreign office, had interest enough to have his son attached to diplomatic missions, in the course of which he became acquainted with eastern languages and literature. M. Denis has in his published writings critically traced the influence of Moorish ideas on the literature of Spain and Portugal, especially on the dramas of the former, of which he edited a collection. Having in the course of his peregrinations visited Brazil, he investigated the circumstances of that country as they presented themselves at the time, and gave his information to the world in a work of recognized merit.—J. F. C.

DENIS, JOHANN MICHAEL COSMUS, a German poet and bibliographer, was born at Scharding on the Inn, 27th September, 1729, and died at Vienna on the 29th September, 1800. He was educated at Passau by the jesuits, into whose order he was himself received in 1747, and for whose literary merits and achievements he always entertained a high regard. In 1759 he was called to a mastership in the Theresianum at Vienna, and in 1791 promoted to the principal librarianship in the imperial library. His numerous bibliographical works are of high value. We mention—"Grundriss der Bibliographie und Bücherkunde;" "Einleitung in die Bücherkunde;" and "Wien's Buchdrucker-geschichte bis MDLX." As a poet, Denis first rendered Ossian's poems into German, and wrote some volumes of original odes in the strain of Klopstock, under the anagrammatical name of Sined. His Latin poems were published under the title, "*Carmina quædam Denisii*," Vienna, 1794.—K. E.

* DENISON, JOHN EVELYN, Speaker of the House of Commons, is the eldest son of the late John Denison, M.P., of Ossington, and was born in 1800. He was educated at Eton college, and took the degree of B.A. at Christ's Church, Oxford, in 1823. When in his twenty-third year he was elected M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne, which he continued to represent until 1826, and in December of the same year he was returned for Hastings, which place he represented till 1830. In May, 1827, he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, which office he occupied till February, 1828. In 1831-32 he was M.P. for Notts, and in 1833-37 for South Notts. In 1841 he was returned for Malton, which he represented for sixteen years, and in 1857 he was chosen member for North Notts. On the dissolution of parliament in March, 1857, Viscount Eversley resigned the speakership of the house of commons, and on 30th April Mr. Denison was unanimously chosen his successor, an office which he is well qualified to hold, possessing good abilities, a commanding voice, and a dignified bearing. In 1827 Mr. Denison married Charlotte, daughter of the late duke of Portland. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Notts. In politics he is a liberal.—W. H. P. G.

* DENISON, SIR WILLIAM THOMAS, K.C.B., brother of the preceding, governor-in-chief and governor-general of all the Australian colonies, was born in the parish of Marylebone, London, in 1804. After the usual course of education at Eton, he prepared at Woolwich for the royal engineers, which corps he entered in March, 1826, and embarked the following year for Canada, where he remained till 1830. He was gazetted second captain in 1841, and in July, 1842, he was ordered to Bermuda, where he remained till the following October, when he returned to England, and was employed on particular service under the admiralty till 27th June, 1846, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land (now called Tasmania), in succession to Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, receiving the honour of knighthood at the same time, and whilst on his way to the colony, being also gazetted full captain in the royal engineers. He was much beloved and respected whilst in Tasmania, and in September, 1854, succeeded Sir C. A. Fitzroy as governor-in-chief of the Australian colonies, when he removed to Sydney. In the same year he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel, and three years afterwards brevet-colonel in the army. Since his appointment he has been a zealous promoter of everything calculated to advance the interests of the colonies. In 1857 her majesty conferred upon him the honour of K.C.B. In 1838 he was married at Woolwich to Caroline, daughter of Admiral Hornby.—W. H. P. G.

DENMAN, THOMAS, a well-known physician, who practised in London in the latter end of the last century. He was born in 1733, and died in 1815. He held a post in the household of George III., and was the father of Lord Denman the celebrated judge, barrister, and chief-justice. Dr. Denman, with an ample independence, chose retirement and comparative obscurity for himself, in order that his fortune might benefit his family at a time when it was most needed by them. His professional career, and his papers on medical subjects, entitle him to a high position as a physician, and his latter days to that of a philosopher and philanthropist.—E. L.

DENMAN, THOMAS, first baron, an eminent lawyer and judge, the only son of the preceding, was born in London on the 23rd of February, 1779. He received his earliest education at a school presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, and his latest at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he quitted about the beginning of the century. Called to the bar in 1806, two years

after his marriage, he was soon provided with an additional stimulus to exertion, by finding a numerous family growing up around him. Liberal in his politics at a time when even moderate liberalism was in a general way a bar to professional advancement, he found himself eagerly sought for to advocate the claims of free thought and free expression in the many prosecutions of the press, fashionable in those days of arbitrary government. Without rivalling the practice of the Broughams and Scarlets, he acquired an eminent position at the bar; his eloquence, generally dignified, could be impassioned, and he owed to it and the command which it gave him over juries, a success which his purely legal acquirements might never have procured him. In 1818 he entered the house of commons as member for Wareham, a seat which he exchanged at the general election of 1820, for the representation of the more important constituency of Nottingham. By the side of Brougham and Lambton he advocated the cause of reform in general, of legal and criminal reform in particular, and vigorously aided their opposition, in those troubled years, to the repressive measures proposed under the Sidmouth-Castlereagh régime. In 1820 he was appointed solicitor-general to Queen Caroline, his friend Brougham being her attorney-general; and his fearless eloquence procured him the lasting hostility of George IV. and Lord Eldon. It was not until Lord Lyndhurst's chancellorship that, in 1828, consent was wrung from the offended monarch to allow Mr. Denman the ordinary patent of precedence, to which he had been long before entitled. In 1822, however, the city of London, to mark its sense of his merit, had appointed him common serjeant. Absent from the house of commons from 1826 to 1830, he was sent to it in the latter year by his old constituents of Nottingham; and on the formation of Lord Grey's ministry he was made solicitor-general and knighted. In November, 1832, on the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed lord-chief-justice of the king's bench, his elevation to the peerage following in 1834; and he retained this eminent judicial position until 1850, when ill health induced him to resign it. As a judge, he was not distinguished by profound legal learning or acumen; but he displayed in his new situation the magnanimous qualities which had marked his early career. In the celebrated case of *Stockdale v. Hansard* in 1834, he vindicated the rights of the subject against the alleged privileges of the house of commons, and that proud assembly, confronted by such a judge, withdrew from the contest. In 1844 he contributed to the reversal of the judgment on O'Connell. As a peer, he was distinguished by his steady opposition to the slave-trade, and one of the last employments of his pen was in the cause which he had advocated throughout life—one, moreover, of which his second son, Captain Denman, was a practical asserter as a naval officer on the African coast. Unblemished in character, private as well as public; consistent in his career; dignified in presence; commanding in speech; fearless in all emergencies, and acting on his convictions at all risks—Lord Denman, without any profound legal accomplishments, grew to be considered the very ideal of an English judge. As such, he is still held in respectful remembrance by his contemporaries and coevals. He died at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, on the 22nd of September, 1854.—F. E.

DENNER, BALTASAR, a German painter, native of Hamburg, born in 1685; died in 1747. His patience and diligence at work were much greater than his knowledge or taste. Made a cripple by a fall in early youth, he turned his forced sedentary habits to account by the study of art, in which he was assisted by Amama, an indifferent artist from Dantzic. Recommended by the duke of Holstein-Gottorf to Frederick IV., king of Denmark, and by the latter to the English court, and to the emperor of Germany, he was soon in receipt of sums which even now-a-days would be considered enormous. By far the best examples of his productions—we dread to call them art—are the head of an old woman and its companion, the head of an old man; the first of which was purchased for the Emperor Charles VI., at the price of four thousand seven hundred imperial florins. Both are now in the Belvedere gallery of Vienna, where they attract more attention than all the Rubens and Raphaels of that collection! Denner was possessed of a secret in the way of preparing and using lake, which died with him. His finish of the heads was extreme, his colour and expression nature-like to an extraordinary degree. But his drawing was often incorrect or weak; his draperies badly cast; and when

attempting subjects with figures, his grouping was generally tasteless and ignoble.—E. M.

DENNER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, the inventor of the clarinet, was born at Leipzig, 18th August, 1655, and died at Nürnberg, 20th June, 1707. In 1663 his family removed to Munich, and shortly afterwards to Nürnberg, where his father finally established himself as a manufacturer of horns. Young Denner had a musical education, which developed his naturally good organization; and he was not content to adhere to the uniform routine of his father's factory, but diversified this by making flutes. His delicate sense of intonation, and his nice feeling for quality of tone, enabled him to effect such improvements in the instrument, that his flutes were in demand throughout Germany above those of any other maker. He revived and greatly improved two species of bassoon—the stock-fagott and the raket-fagott—the former being a straight tube, and the latter, one turned in rings like the horn; but these, on account of the difficulty of playing on them, have become obsolete. His great service to music was the invention of the clarinet, which, according to some authorities, he first made in 1700, according to others, ten years earlier. His instrument is a modification of the ancient shawm; it differs from other wood wind-instruments by sounding any note and its twelfth, with the same fingering. It has been immensely improved since the time of Denner, but this acoustical peculiarity, as well as that of its three distinct registers of tone, has always characterized it; and the original principles of its construction have not been changed. It was not for sixty years after its invention that the clarinet was adopted in the orchestra, to which it has now become indispensable. It is now the chief instrument in a military band; the great extent of its compass, and the vocal sweetness of its tone, being both duly prized by composers. Denner was succeeded in his manufactory by his two sons, who for more than fifty years applied themselves with assiduity and ingenuity to the improvement of wind instruments.—G. A. M.

DENNIE, JOSEPH, an eminent American writer, and one of the first in the United States to make a profession of literature, was born at Boston, August 10, 1768, and graduated at Harvard college in 1790. He studied law, and ostensibly began the practice of it at Walpole, New Hampshire, but soon abandoned the fruitless attempt and became, in 1796 the editor of the *Farmers' Museum*. He wrote for it "The Farrago," and "The Lay Preacher," two series of essays which justly gained for him the appellation of "the American Addison." The style of "The Lay Preacher" which is a succession of short moral and poetic disquisitions based upon texts of scripture, is evidently formed upon that of the great English essayist, and of Goldsmith; and its humour and pathos, together with the exquisite rhythm of its carefully modulated sentences, show that Washington Irving had at least one American predecessor in the field which he has since so successfully cultivated. Dennie's success was not equal to his genius; there was not much encouragement for literature then in America, and his easy temper and convivial habits brought temptations in his way, to which he too often yielded. Yet the circulation of the *Farmers' Museum*, amounting to two thousand copies, an unprecedented number for that period, and for a periodical published in an obscure country town, shows that his merits were not entirely overlooked. He was encouraged to seek a wider field of action, and emigrated to Philadelphia where, in 1800, he began the publication of the *Portfolio* at first a weekly miscellany in quarto, then a monthly in octavo, which he continued to edit till his death, January 7, 1812. Under his management, the *Portfolio* became the principal literary periodical of the country, and numbered among its contributors John Quincy Adams, Gov. Morris, Royal Tyler, Horace Binney, Judge Hopkinson, Charles Brockden Brown, Nicholas Biddle, and many others. The sermons of the "Lay Preacher" were collected and published in a separate volume, which passed through two editions, 1796 and 1817. Dennie died, January 7, 1812.—F. B.

DENNIE, WILLIAM HENRY, a distinguished British officer, was the son of a barrister, and entered the army in 1800. He obtained by purchase the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1832. He served in India under Lord Lake in 1805; was present at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810, and distinguished himself so highly during the Burmese war in 1826 that the companionship of the bath was conferred upon him. He held

the temporary rank of brigadier in the army which invaded Afghanistan in 1838, and led the storming party at the capture of Ghuznee, previously considered an impregnable fortress, and was the first man within the walls—an exploit which Sir Robert Peel characterized as the "most brilliant achievement in the history of our arms in Asia." But Colonel Dennis was deprived of the reward to which this gallant exploit justly entitled him, through the paltry jealousy and pique of the commander-in-chief, Sir John, afterwards Lord Keane. On the 18th of September, 1840, Dennis, with a force of less than a thousand men, totally routed the wallee of Khoooloom, who had taken the field with an army ten thousand strong, in support of Dost Mahomed. This brilliant victory terminated the campaign, and led to the surrender of the Dost, who was wounded in the battle. On the forcing of the Khoord Cabool Pass in October, 1841, Colonel Dennis took the command of the British troops after Sir Robert Sale was disabled by a wound. They had to cut their way through the hordes of the Afghans who inclosed them on all sides, and at length succeeded in reaching Jellalabad, where for upwards of three months they successfully resisted the desperate assaults of Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed. At the close of the siege Colonel Dennis fell in the battle of the 7th of April, 1842, which terminated in the total defeat of the enemy. The fall of this gallant but ill-used officer was termed by General Sale "a public calamity." (See a series of Colonel Dennis's letters in the twentieth volume of the *Dublin University Magazine*.)—J. T.

DENNIS, JOHN, the son of a saddler of London, was born in that city in 1657. After receiving his education at Harrow and Cambridge, he travelled in France and Italy; and on his return home devoted himself to the support of whig politics, and the cultivation of literary criticism. Having acquired a small fortune by the death of his uncle, he sought the acquaintance of the chief political and literary celebrities of the day, and numbered among his friends Dryden, Congreve, Halifax, and Wycherley. The young critic soon acquired considerable importance, and even Pope is said at first to have regarded his judgment. The professed critic was at that period of English literary history, comparatively a novel character; and hence Dennis occupied the attention of the principal authors of the day more than would be possible for any man of similar endowments in modern times. He was not without ability; but his violent temper, almost approaching insanity, rendered his life far from happy, while the habit of passing judgment upon the first authors cherished his vanity until it became a disease. He constantly quarrelled with his friends, and suspected every acquaintance as a foe. Steele describes him as quick and sudden in his movements, turning on all sides with a suspicion of every object as if he had done or feared some mischief. His criticisms, however, often displayed considerable good sense, as well as erudition. Imagining that some passages in the second and third numbers of the *Spectator* were personally offensive, he revenged himself upon Addison, who had been his friend, by a criticism on Cato. He wrote a disquisition upon Pope's Essay on Man; and Pope gave him a place in the *Dunciad*, and also produced, in conjunction with Swift, "The narrative of Dr. R. Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable frenzy of Mr. J. Dennis." A tragedy called "Liberty Asserted," met with some success on account of its violence against the French; and Dennis believed that he was, in consequence, in personal danger from the enmity of the French government. He is said to have besought the duke of Marlborough to get an article inserted in the treaty of Utrecht to protect him from the vengeance of the French king. Marlborough assured him that his case was not so desperate as he imagined. "I think," said the general, "I have done almost as much harm to the French as you have, and yet I have taken no precaution to escape their vengeance." An idea of the personal animosity of the French was indeed a monomania with Dennis. Once he fled from a friend's house, because he thought a vessel he saw approaching was sent to make him prisoner. Having expended his small fortune, the duke of Marlborough procured for him a sinecure at the custom-house, which he soon imprudently sold, reserving only a small annuity for a brief term of years, and had to depend upon his pen for his chief subsistence. He brought out a tragedy, "Appius and Virginia," at Drury Lane, which the actors refused to force on the unwilling town. They retained, however, some excellent thunder which Dennis had introduced, and it rolled one night during the performance

of another play, and was applauded, when its inventor was in the pit. Suddenly starting up he cried to the audience with an oath, "They won't act my tragedy, but they steal my thunder." Dennis' thunder is said to be still used at the theatres. In his old age he became blind and very poor, and many of his literary enemies joined his friends in patronizing a benefit play. Pope, to his honour, forgot the critic he had gibbeted in the *Dunciad*, and only remembering the worn out blind old man, exerted himself on his behalf. Dennis did not long survive the last kindness of a world he blamed for neglecting his merits, and died in 1734.—L. L. P.

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, ESQ., of Dennistoun and Colgrain, N.B., the author of several valuable works in biography and the fine arts, was born in 1803, and was the representative of the old knightly house of the Dennistouns of Danzielstoun in Renfrewshire. He was educated for the bar; but having inherited a competent fortune, he devoted himself exclusively to literary and artistic pursuits. He was an amateur of art of no mean accomplishments, and took a deep interest in the Bannatyne and other societies instituted for the collection of materials for illustrating the literature and history of Scotland. He edited Moysie's *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from 1577 to 1603*; *The Cartulary of Lennox*; *The Lochlomond expedition*; a volume of the Colness collections; and other works published by the Bannatyne and Maitland clubs. He was also the author of various interesting papers connected with art, which appeared in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. Mr. Dennistoun's most important work, however, was the "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," in 3 vols.—a publication of great value, as illustrating the state of Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. His last work, which he just lived to complete, was the interesting "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange," the famous engraver, and of his brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, for many years secretary to the Chevalier de St. George and his son Prince Charles Stewart. Mr. Dennistoun died in 1855, in his fifty-second year.—J. T.

DENNY, SIR ANTHONY, a favourite courtier of Henry VIII., who made him a privy councillor, conferred on him the offices of gentleman of the bedchamber, and groom of the stole, together with the honour of knighthood. On the dissolution of the monasteries, Sir Anthony obtained the priory of Hertford, and several valuable grants of land. Henry had such confidence in the integrity of his favourite, that he appointed him one of his executors and one of the counsellors of his youthful successor, and left him a legacy of three hundred pounds. It is to the credit of Sir Anthony that he alone had the courage, when the king was on his deathbed, to exhort him to attend to the momentous concerns of his soul. Sir Anthony died in 1550. His virtues were commemorated in a poem by Sir John Cheke.—J. T.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, Baron, was born of a noble family at Châlons-sur-Saône, on the 4th January, 1747. From his earliest years he manifested a decided liking for the arts of design. He was sent, however, to Paris to study law—a profession that had no attractions for him; and accordingly we find that he began to write for the stage, and produced a comedy entitled "Julie, or le bon Père," which was acted with considerable success at the Theatre Française. His taste and judgment in matters of vertu soon became known; and he was employed by Louis XV. to make a collection of antique gems for Madame Pompadour. Denon, who had been already attached to the Russian embassy, found, on the accession of Louis XVI., a valuable patron in the comte de Vergennes, the minister for foreign affairs. That nobleman sent him on a mission to Switzerland, on which occasion he visited Voltaire at Ferney, and drew his portrait. He afterwards spent seven years at Naples, during which he devoted himself zealously to the study of the arts, especially etching and mezzotint engraving. The death of Vergennes in 1787 put a period to his diplomatic career. Henceforth he became an artist by profession. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts. During a subsequent visit to Switzerland he learned that his property had been sequestered, and his name enrolled in the list of emigrants. He ventured back to Paris, however, where, but for the kindness of David the painter, he would have been overwhelmed with utter destitution. That celebrated man got his name erased from the list of emigrants, and procured him a government order to design and engrave a set of republican costumes. In this peaceful employment he was engaged during the horrors

of the Revolution. Denon afterwards made the acquaintance of Bonaparte at the house of Madame Beauharnais, that rendezvous of distinguished men. He accompanied the general in his expedition to Egypt, where he alternately wielded the pen and the sword, and it is said with equal dexterity. Two years after his return to France he published his great work on Egypt, "*Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypt, pendant les Campagnes du Général Bonaparte*," 2 vols. folio, 1802. It contains drawings, made by himself, of all the most interesting and striking Egyptian monuments, and is alone sufficient to immortalize his name. Denon was about the time of the publication of this work appointed by Napoleon directeur-général des musées. He was a great admirer of Bonaparte, whom he accompanied also in the campaigns of Austria, Spain, and Poland. It was he who directed the imperial spoiler in choosing works of art from the museums and picture-galleries of conquered cities to enrich the collections in the Louvre. Denon is said to have often made his sketches from the most perilous point of the battle-field. At the Restoration he lost the superintendence of the museums. The rest of his life he spent in retirement, occupying himself chiefly with the preparation of a general history of art. This work he did not live to finish. He died at Paris in 1825.—R. M., A.

DENS, PETER, born at Boom, near Antwerp, in 1690, was educated at Mechlin and Louvain for the ecclesiastical state. After being ordained priest in 1715, he was promoted successively to the offices of synodal examiner, and president of the seminary in the archdiocese of Mechlin, and finally to that of archpriest of the cathedral. His exertions as a teacher were incessant. Besides his labours in the seminary, he used to collect around him every Sunday a great crowd of poor persons, whom he instructed in the rudiments of the christian doctrine. He was greatly instrumental in systematizing the study of theology, and was the sole author of two works—one on the "Virtue of Religion," the other on the "Sacrament of Penance." The body of theology which goes by his name is, with the exception of these two treatises, the work of other hands. He died in 1775, at the age of eighty-five.—T. A.

DENTATUS, MANLIUS CURIUS, a noble Roman belonging to the gens Curia. Whilst tribune of the people, he signalized himself in the popular interest at the consular elections, by his opposition to the interrex Appius Claudius, the Blind. During his first consulship, 290 B.C., he triumphed twice; once for successfully terminating the Samnite war, and again for his victories over the Sabines. If we may believe Aurelius Victor, he enjoyed an ovation about 285, for success against the Lucanians; two years later we find him prætor. In his second consulship, 275, he vanquished Pyrrhus and drove him from Italy, and in consequence obtained another triumph. Of the rich spoils, he retained but a single wooden vessel for sacrificial purposes; part of them, however, defrayed the expense of the aqueduct from the Anio to the city, built by him during his censorship in 272. Elected a second time consul in 274, he fought with success against the Samnites, Lucanians, and Brutians, and at the close of the war retired to his Sabine farm. The republic gave him in reward for his services a house and five hundred jugera out of the Sabine lands; and after his death, 270, handsomely dowered his daughter.—R. B.

DENTONE, GIROLAMO CURTI, surnamed IL DENTONE. See CURTI.

D'EON DE BEAUMONT, CHARLES GENEVIEVE LOUIS AUGUSTE ANDRÉ TIMOTHÉE, commonly known as the Chevalier D'Eon, one of the most singular adventurers of the last century, was born at Tonnerre, in what is now the department of the Yonne, 6th October, 1728. Son of an avocat, he was destined for the bar, and pursued his studies at the collège Mazarin with distinguished success, displaying, along with intellectual capacity, a remarkable skill in bodily exercises, especially fencing. Avocat and doctor of law, he had for a time an inclination towards the church, but this soon passed away, and was succeeded by literary activity. He became associated with Fréron in the *Année Littéraire*. His true bent, however, was towards politics, or what passed for such; and at twenty-five he published two works on finance, which produced some impression, and paved the way for his future advancement. His pushing and intriguing disposition had been, we may suppose, busily at work, when, two years afterwards, we find him despatched on a secret mission to Russia by Louis XV., with whom, until the death of that

monarch, he kept up a secret correspondence. D'Eon is said at this period to have borne a feminine appearance very different from the particularly manly and soldierlike one universally ascribed to him in after years. Be this as it may, it would seem that, with the connivance of the French court, he donned female habiliments and became *lectrice* to the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. Almost more wonderful—but all is marvellous in D'Eon's history—he succeeded, if report is to be believed, in changing the whole policy of Russia, and in gaining over the Empress Elizabeth (it was the eve of the Seven Years' war) from her contemplated alliance with Prussia and England to one with France and Austria. During those years of dim negotiation, D'Eon flits to and fro between St. Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna, now a woman—now a man. In 1756 the *lectrice* of the preceding year reappears in St. Petersburg in men's clothes, as French secretary of embassy, and figuring as the brother of his former self! Anon he is an officer of dragoons, fighting and receiving wounds. In the May of 1762 he re-emerges at London as secretary of embassy to the French ambassador, the duke de Nivernois, and deep in the negotiations which preceded the peace of Paris of the following year. For his services in procuring that peace he received the cross of St. Louis, and by and by he was appointed, on the return of the duke de Nivernois to Paris, minister-resident, and then plenipotentiary of France at the court of London. D'Eon had culminated, and henceforward his fortunes begin to wane. According to his own account, madame de Pompadour was jealous of his secret correspondence with Louis XV., and resolved on his destruction. The count de Guérchy was sent as ambassador to London, bearing instructions to D'Eon to act as secretary of embassy under him. D'Eon denied the genuineness of the instructions, and alleged that Guérchy was bent on kidnapping him. In the London courts of law, there were actions by D'Eon against Guérchy for attempts upon his person; and by de Guérchy against D'Eon for libel. In the meantime, doubts were raised in society as to D'Eon's sex, and bets to very large amounts were laid for and against his manhood. Roaming hither and thither, not allowed to re-enter France, D'Eon began to be dangerous to the government of his native country. He published some private and confidential documents which had come into his possession, when he was the accredited agent of France; and both impoverished and in debt, he threatened, if not stopped, the publication of others still more important. On the accession of Louis XVI. Beaumarchais (afterwards of Figaro celebrity) was deputed to proceed to London and negotiate with D'Eon. The latter was to acknowledge himself a woman, don female habiliments, and give up the papers, in return for which he was to receive a consideration. Beaumarchais succeeded, and shrewd as he was, seems to have been completely duped by D'Eon's assumption of femininity. In less than two years after the signature of the agreement, the question of D'Eon's sex was solemnly tried before Lord Mansfield, 1st July, 1777. The trial was instituted to determine wagers made on the delicate question. Medical and other evidence brought to prove that D'Eon was a woman, was not rebutted by "the other side;" and Lord Mansfield and a jury solemnly pronounced him a female. A month or so afterwards, D'Eon, who had not personally figured in the proceedings before Lord Mansfield, arrived at Versailles, and seems to have remained in France until 1784, when he received permission to return to London for his library and other effects. He was still a resident of the English metropolis, when the Revolution of 1789 broke out; and he remained in England until his death, occasionally appearing at public *assauts d'armes*, and displaying great cunning of fence. In 1791 a catalogue of the books and other property of "Mademoiselle D'Eon," to be sold in London by auction, was published, with a preliminary explanation of the causes which had led to the step. Up to his death in 1810, he is said to have received a pension from George III., and is known to have been very kindly treated by Father Elisée, the chief surgeon of Louis XVIII. From the autumn of 1777 to his death in London on the 21st May, 1810, he had worn female attire, and represented himself to be a woman; but immediately after his death the deception was detected. A medical examination of his body was made, in the presence of persons of note and position, by Copeland the eminent surgeon, who published a certificate declaring that D'Eon was a male. Numbers of persons visited the chamber of death, and convinced themselves of the imposture which D'Eon had practised. The

motives for the deception on D'Eon's part, and for the anxiety of the French government that he should perpetrate it, still remain obscure. The French ministers may have seen, in a second disguise of sex, an easy mode of escape from the troublesome quarrel with Guercy, whom D'Eon insisted on punishing; and D'Eon himself may have had a pecuniary interest in the decision of Lord Mansfield and the London jury. Those curious on the subject will find it ably discussed in the chapter devoted to D'Eon by M. de Lomenie in his *Beaumarchais et son temps*, Paris, 1856. D'Eon's writings, chiefly on political, historical, and financial subjects, were collected and published in thirteen volumes in 1775, under the title of "*Les Loirs du Chevalier D'Eon*."—F. E.

DEPARCIEUX, ANTOINE, an eminent French mathematician, born in 1703, and died in 1768. The son of a poor peasant, a friend of his family sent him to the college of Lyons, whence he removed to Paris for the purpose of further prosecuting his studies. He found there a kind friend in Montcarville, but was notwithstanding in such great poverty that he had to support himself by making sundials. This craft, however, soon placed him in comfortable circumstances. Deparcieux became known also for his ingenious inventions, most of which were designed to simplify the industrial operations of daily life. He was remarkable for his great simplicity of character, being destitute of everything like vanity or ambition. Voltaire has introduced him as one of the speakers in his clever tale entitled *L'Homme aux quarante ecus*. He published a considerable number of works—amongst others, a volume of astronomical tables and a treatise on trigonometry. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1746.—R. M., A.

DEPPING, GEORG BERNHARD, a German and French miscellaneous writer, was born at Münster in 1784, but while still a youth emigrated to Paris, which he never left again. Most of his works are written in the French language; for instance, his "*Soirées d'hiver*," and his "*Merveilles et beautés de la nature en France*," both of which to this day enjoy a great popularity in France. For his "*Histoire des expéditions maritimes des Normands*," 1826, as well as for his "*Histoire du commerce entre l'Europe et le Levant*," 1828, he was awarded a prize by the French Academy. He also edited a number of French classics, and four volumes of documents relative to the reign of Louis XIV. Among his not less numerous German writings, the "*Erinnerungen aus dem Leben eines Deutschen in Paris*," 1832, is the most interesting. He died at Paris, September 6, 1853.—K. E.

DEPRÈS, JOSQUIN, the most distinguished musician of the fifteenth century, was born at Hainault probably between 1450 and 1460, and died at Brussels probably about 1530, where a monument in the church of St. Gudeule marks the place of his interment. The name of his family is variously given as Desprès, Depret, Dupré, de Prez, a Prato, del Prato, a Pratis, Pratenis, &c., and his forename, as Jusquin, Jossien, Jusquino, Iodocus, Iodocus, &c.; but it is to be believed that these varieties are all modifications or translations of the original given above. Flanders, Italy, Germany, and France, have all claimed to be the birthplace of this famous contrapuntist. The claim of Italy was founded on the Italian version of his name, which was supposed to refer to the town Del Prato in Tuscany, as the place of his nativity. The French claim was founded on the statement of an early writer, that he was born at Cambray, seven miles from Hainault; but were this the fact, it would not prove Deprés to have been a Frenchman, since, at the period when he lived, Cambray was a Flemish, not a French province. He sang as a boy in the choir of the church of St. Martin, in the town of St. Quentin. He studied counterpoint under Ockeghem, a musician little less noted than himself, who successively filled the offices of first chaplain in the chapel of Charles VII., and treasurer in the church of St. Martin of Tours. He was one of the singers in the pope's chapel during the pontificate of Sixtus IV., who filled the holy see from 1471 till 1484; and after the death of this prelate Deprés passed some time at the court of Ercole d'Este, duke of Ferrara, whence he proceeded to France. It has been falsely stated that he was appointed maître de chapelle to Louis XII., which is disproved by the fact that this office was not created until the reign of Francis I. Glareanus speaks of him as first singer to Louis XII., and Mersenne as musician to the king; but, since his name does not appear in any of the accounts of the chapel payments during

the reign of this sovereign, it may be doubted that he held any appointment under him, and supposed that he lived at Paris independently of the court, save for some occasional engagements. Many anecdotes attest his occupation at the court of Louis, whether occasional or permanent, and the high consideration in which he was held there. An Italian nobleman offered him his interest with the king to procure him an office, but continually procrastinated the fulfilment of his promise. Deprés frequently reminded him of the service he had undertaken, and was so repeatedly answered, "*Lascia mi fare*" (Let me manage it), that this reply became almost a by-word between them. The musician had to write a mass for an occasion when his pretended patron was to be present; and, according to the custom of the time, of constructing a composition upon one constantly prevalent theme, he punningly chose for his canto fermo the notes La, Sol, Fa, Re, Mi, which, recurring almost ceaselessly throughout the mass, reminded his lordship of his assurances, and shamed him into redeeming them. The king, who was no musician, yet desired to sustain a part in concerted music, commissioned Deprés to compose a piece in which he might sing. In discharging this paradoxical task, the master anticipated the artifice Mendelssohn employed to accommodate an unartistic vocalist in his *Heimkehr aus der Fremde*; he assigned to the king a single note repeated in uniform rhythm throughout the entire composition, while the other voices made variety of harmony and melody, and this part is defined as "*vox regis*" in the printed copies. The king was charmed with the device, and rewarded the musician accordingly. Deprés was another time subjected to disappointment by the delayed performance of a patron's promise; Louis had undertaken to grant him a benefice, but one ecclesiastical appointment after another became vacant without his being installed in any. He had to compose a motet for the king, for the words of which he chose a passage from the Psalms, that speaks of remembering a pledged word. The monarch was pleased with the music, but insensible to the implication in the text. Deprés wrote another motet to words still more pertinent to his situation, and he was even more happy with his composition; the king was this time moved by the allusion, and conferred on Deprés a benefice that was just then open, and the musician wrote a third motet upon words in which a grateful servant acknowledges the promised benefit of his lord. The office in question was that of canon in the church of St. Martin at St. Quentin; and Deprés' appointment is recorded in the same register of this establishment, which names him as a singing boy in the choir.

Josquin Deprés is mentioned by all writers on music, of and immediately after his own time, in uniform terms of unqualified eulogium; every one speaks of him as the greatest artist of his age, and the title is commonly accorded to him of Prince of harmony. Numerous incidents are related, showing the extraordinary esteem in which he was held among musicians and in courtly circles; and the many elegiac poems that were written upon his death, with the several settings of these to music, prove how much this event was considered, how deeply it was lamented in the artistic world. Benedict, or Benoit, of Appenzell, and Nicolas Gombert, two of the most highly reputed of his pupils, each set to music a Latin monody on their master; and their compositions form an admirable monument of his teaching. Deprés appears not to have originated anything in his art, but wrote in the forms, and according to the principles of his predecessors; he proved, however, the originality of his genius by the excellence of his productions, which surpassed in fluency and freedom of melody everything that had been written before them. The music of his era consisted almost unexceptionally of fugal and canonical elaboration. Artifices now obsolete were then in constant practice, which limited the course of the composer's ideas, restricted his imagination, and all but annulled his power of expression. Writing with such fetters, the merit of Deprés was not only that he excelled others in the strictness of his observance of the rules then in force, but that there is a grace in his phraseology almost peculiar to himself, which has an interest independent of the ingenuity of contrivance with which the several parts of his score are made to answer and imitate one another. Baini truly remarks on the excessive compass of some of his vocal parts, that they appear to have been written for instruments, and to have had words adapted to them; but this was not a singularity of Deprés, and the practice common to him and some of his contemporaries of

assigning to voices a wider range of notes than any voice of modern times can execute, is inscrutable. It was the custom of the age most frequently to construct an entire composition upon some well-known theme, and when the chants of the church were supposed to be exhausted as subjects for contrapuntal comprecation, secular songs were chosen for *canti fermi* even in sacred works. Thus the most famous composition of Deprès is the mass called "L'Homme Armé," from its being entirely based upon the national song of this name, at the time extremely popular. Another notable example of that strange perversion of art, in sacrificing its true object to merely technical display, is his mass of "Didadi," which is wrought upon a song in praise of dice. In this, artifice is carried to its utmost limit in the employment of every possible variety of measure (the signs of which, now obsolete, resemble in their arrangement the dots upon the die), so as to exemplify all the varieties of numbers in the game. Deprès wrote very voluminously; many of his works were printed in, and soon after his lifetime, and many more are preserved in the Vatican and other public libraries. Besides the collections of the music of this composer in the British Museum and at Oxford, there are also accessible to the English reader, some interesting specimens in vol. ii. of Hawkins' History; vol. ii. of that of Burney, and vol. i. of that of Busby.—G. A. M.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS: In those autobiographic sketches in which he has woven together, in an attractive web of fact and fiction, the main incidents of his early life, Mr. De Quincey has marked the day, but nowhere the precise year, of his birth. From collateral evidence, we infer that that event must have occurred on the 15th of August, 1785. He was the son of a Manchester merchant, who left a moderate fortune to be divided among a family of six children—a fortune which was, however, much impaired by the mismanagement of the guardians appointed to superintend it. The account he gives of the impression made upon him by the death of his eldest sister in his sixth year, presents the young De Quincey as a remarkably sensitive and precocious child. On his father's death in 1792, the family house at Rusholme was sold, and he went to reside with his mother at Bath. After distinguishing himself as a promising pupil at the grammar school of that city, he concluded the first period of his life as a scholar in a similar seminary at Winkfield in Wiltshire. In 1800 he went to Eton to join a youthful friend, Lord Westport, in an excursion to Ireland. Mr. De Quincey dates at this point his introduction to the world; and the account he has given of his journey indicates a mind prematurely open to lively impressions of men and manners, as well as of natural scenery. In the autumn of the same year he recrossed the channel, and proceeded through Birmingham to Laxton in Northamptonshire, the residence of Lady Carbery, an old friend of the family, who, by her mental energy and accomplishments, appears to have played an important part in stimulating the growth of his intellectual activities. On leaving Laxton he was sent to study for three years at the Manchester grammar-school, with the view of obtaining a bursary which might enable him the more easily to carry on his future studies at the university of Oxford. He has given a vivid description of the depression which weighed upon him, on being thrown back from the society of congenial minds, to mingle with schoolboys and share their drudgery. A nervous illness that overtook him at this period rendered the restraint more oppressive; and at the end of the first year after entering it, he adopted the resolution of suddenly leaving the school. He had quarrelled with his guardians, and, unknown to them, he determined to make for himself a way in the world. After rambling for some time among the Welsh mountains he went to London, and there encountered those romantic adventures which are preserved in the glowing colours of his "Confessions." Rescued by the intervention of some friends from the poverty and misfortune which gathered round him in the great city, he returned to St. John's Priory, near Chester, at that time the residence of his mother and one of his uncles. In 1803 he was entered at Oxford, and studied there intermittently for the space of five years. It was on the occasion of a third visit to London in 1804, that he was first led into the temptation of tasting opium, entering within a bondage which, with its varied pleasures and pains, became a part of his entire after-life. Towards the close of his university career, he made that acquaintance with several of his distinguished contemporaries, which he memorializes in the notices of them he has left to his readers.

Coleridge he first saw at Bristol in 1807. In the course of the same year he visited Wordsworth and Southey at their seats in the lake country. In 1808 he himself became for ten or eleven years a permanent resident in the same neighbourhood. In 1832 he came to Scotland, and fixed his head quarters at Edinburgh, near which city he continued to reside till his death, which occurred 8th December, 1860.

Mr. De Quincey became widely known as the author of the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," originally published in 1821. The peculiarity of the theme, and the deep interest of the narrative, brought it into general notice, and the passionate eloquence by which it is frequently marked attracted universal admiration. In the thirty or forty volumes of similar size which the author has since produced, there are few passages which equal, and none that surpass, the best of those in this earliest publication. A refined scholar, and a keen student of most modern languages, Mr. De Quincey led the way, as a reviewer of German literature, on a field where he was soon after eclipsed by a profounder critic. He executed several translations from Richter and Lessing for *Blackwood* and the *London Magazine*. He availed himself of Carlyle's translation of Wilhelm Meister to make a virulent and somewhat ridiculous attack on its author, which appeared in the latter journal in 1824. During a series of years he contributed to the former a number of miscellaneous, critical, and historical essays. Other articles of his appeared in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. His autobiographical sketches were contributed at a later period to *Tait's Magazine*. An edition of his collected essays was published several years ago in Boston; but the one now in course of publication by Messrs. Hogg, alone has received the authority of his revisal. It is entitled "Selections Grave and Gay," and has already attained to a thirteenth volume.

Among voluminous writers, few have undertaken to illustrate a greater number of subjects than Mr. De Quincey, but he has carried with him through all the same peculiarities of style and treatment, and whatever theme he handles, gains or loses by his marked excellencies and defects. The two transcendent powers of his mind are imagination and ingenuity. His purely imaginative writings take rank among the highest of their kind, as specimens from the border-land of poetry and prose. They have a claim to this position from their depth of conception, the intensity of realization which they manifest, and from the richness of their expression. De Quincey's best prose will bear comparison with the prose of Milton, Taylor, or Hooker; it has the same gorgeous roll in its music—the same passionate abundance of thought. Among his triumphs in this direction are the first chapters of the "Autobiography;" "The Earlier Suspiria;" "The English Mail Coach;" "The Three Madonnas;" "The Sphinx;" and pieces of criticism on Greek tragedy. He is the master-builder of dreams; the finest section of the "Confessions" is the last, where he recalls and reconstructs, as with an enchanter's wand, the array of fantastic phantoms which passed before him in his opium trances. It has the same mysterious beauty in prose that "Kubla Khan" possesses in verse. Some of the later "Suspiria," as also the conclusion of "Joan of Arc," and other rhapsodies, indicate the decline of this power, where the love of effect is divorced from sincerity of feeling, and the writing tends to degenerate into an artificial mosaic of melodious words. His creative ingenuity is prominent in his account of the "Mar Murders," and in that wonderful piece of imaginary history the "Tartar Revolt." There is a combination of humour with an air of intense reality in the former, which recalls De Foe; while there are scenes in the latter only to be paralleled in the Syracusan chapters of Thucydides. This same faculty appears in a more exclusively analytic form in some of his speculative papers, and in his various criticisms. (See the paper on "Murder as a fine art;" that on "Secret Societies," his theory of the Essenes, and his interpretation of the puzzle regarding Elius Lamia.) His strength consists in the perfection of those two faculties—imagination and ingenuity; his weakness in their excess; where they require to be corrected by a love of truth, and balanced by an equal mind, he is apt to fail conspicuously. He has neither the candour nor the methodical accuracy which are essential to the just comprehension of history. He is wanting in grasp and power of abstraction—qualities inseparable from a genuine philosopher. Mr. De Quincey has the taint of self-consciousness more deeply perhaps than any other writer of the present day. He never forgets himself in any subject;

the critic, not the thing criticised, is ever foremost in its pages; he adapts, not himself to his theme, but the theme to himself, and often forms and pronounces his judgments in a way more calculated to arrest the attention of the reader than to forward the interests of truth. A love of aggressive paradox mars the integrity of his verdicts, and inclines him to reverse, from the mere spirit of opposition, the general decisions of the world. He has assailed the fame of Cicero, Josephus, Kant, Goethe, and Plato, with the same animus with which he defends the memory of Judas Iscariot. Mere differences of opinion regarding acknowledged facts must rest on individual differences of taste; but Mr. De Quincey cannot, in all the instances of his eager iconoclasm, be cleared from the charge of confounding the facts themselves with his own misinterpretations of them. In the case of an author who travels over so wide a field, with the same pretension of extensive and profound research, it is impossible everywhere to test the accuracy of his statements without an amount of information on all conceivable subjects, which few critics would venture to claim, and which few authors, on examination, are found to possess; but in various instances, where remarkable statements have been made by Mr. De Quincey with more than usual confidence, we have to choose between his own confident assertion and a mass of evidence pointing to conclusions directly the reverse. He has nowhere, for example, substantiated the charges which he has brought against the philosopher Kant; and few who are acquainted with the life and works of that great leader of modern thought, will be disposed to give absolute credit to a mere dogmatic impeachment of his intellectual honesty. Some of the results of Mr. De Quincey's studies in the region of Greek speculation, will meet with still less favour in the eyes of any student of Hellenic literature; nor can his so-called review of Plato's Republic be read by any one who is familiar with the majestic original without a feeling somewhat akin to indignation. It would require a distinct essay to expose the misrepresentations which abound in this paradoxical sketch. The critic seems to have utterly misapprehended the mere ethical purpose of the work. He treats the communistic scheme given in the fifth book, avowedly a digression, as if it were the root and centre of the whole dialogue; and, by ignoring the historical view through which alone it becomes intelligible, he refuses to treat even that section with ordinary equity. It is much to be regretted that this foolish diatribe should have been reprinted in the collected edition of his works, for it wants even that display of ingenuity which, in most of his essays, at least affords amusement to his readers. Our author's justice, or at least his generosity, fails him again in treating of several of his distinguished contemporaries. His open depreciation of Keats and Shelley is less offensive. The cast of his mind is not that which is best fitted to appreciate the former, while his large participation in the *odium theologicum* incapacitates him from dealing fairly with the latter; but the biographical notices of his own familiars and compeers in the struggle of life—Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey—which, while professedly reverential, are artfully calculated to lower our reverence for those great writers, leave an impression very far from satisfactory. With regard to others, as Lamb and Landor, and some of our older classics, as Goldsmith, Pope, and Milton, where his judgment is unbiassed by any prejudice or perversity, his natural subtlety and discrimination come into play with remarkable success. His criticisms have always the interest of originality; and, by some new explanation or unexpected illustration, he often throws a light on facts which have eluded and difficulties which have baffled all earlier commentators. In this way he has added to our pleasures by increasing our power of enjoyment, and conferred many obligations on the student of ancient as well as modern history. We have characterized his best style as affording some of the purest specimens of eloquence in the language; the ordinary level of his writing is unusually classic and graceful; apt sometimes to err on the side of over-refinement. It is wanting in directness; his humour constantly runs away with him, and in general he chooses the longest road to his end. His digressions every now and then swallow up his main subject. We pursue an event through his pages and find it involved in "snowy mazes," interminable as those which, in his own anecdote, the elder Coleridge had to unfold. When he promises to tell a story we expect another King of Bohemia and his Seven Castles, and, in following the detail of his

VOL. II.

reasons for some new conviction, we are driven to forget the main fact of the author's own belief.—With all his defects, Mr. De Quincey is one of the men of his time who will live beyond it. The records of his learning and controversial power may pass with other curiosities of a critical age; but his picture of the outcast Ann on the London streets, the dreams and fantasies he has connected with that whole epoch of his life, the most solemn of his rhapsodies, the simple pathos of his best sketches, and the bright flashes of his humour—are imperishable memorials of an impassioned and peculiar genius.—J. N

DERBY, the title of the Stanleys, an illustrious family which, since the reign of Henry III., has figured conspicuously in English history. THOMAS, the first earl, married the sister of the celebrated earl of Warwick, "the king-maker," and obtained in 1485 the title of Earl of Derby as a reward for his invaluable services at the battle of Bosworth, where, on the field, he placed the crown of Richard III. on the head of the victorious Richmond.—EDWARD, third earl of Derby, was famous for his magnificent hospitality, his "goodly disposition to his tenants," his "liberality to strangers," his "famous housekeeping," and his benevolence to the poor. Camden says that at his death, "the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep." "His greatness," quaintly says the biographer Lloyd, "supported his goodness, and his goodness endeared his greatness; his height being looked upon with a double aspect—by himself as an advantage of beneficence, by others as a ground of reverence." But the glory of the house of Stanley was—

JAMES, seventh earl of Derby, whose steadfast loyalty so nobly fulfilled the motto of his family—*sans changer*—and casts such a lustre on their annals. He was the eldest son of William, sixth earl of Derby, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Vere, seventeenth earl of Oxford, and of Anne, daughter of the great Lord Burleigh. He was born in 1606. In the course of his travels on the continent, he met at the Hague the lady to whom he was afterwards united—the famous Charlotte de la Tremouille, daughter of Claude, duke of Thouars, and related to the blood-royal of France. Derby was no frequenter of courts, but spent his life in splendid privacy, superintending and improving his extensive estates in Lancashire, and in his little kingdom of the Isle of Man. When the great civil war, however, broke out, he at once abandoned his peaceful pursuits, and was one of the first who joined the king when Charles retired to York in 1642. It was at first intended to raise the royal standard at Warrington, and Derby, whose influence in that district was unbounded, had mustered sixty thousand men in the royal cause, when he was informed that the king had resolved to set up his standard at Nottingham, and was ordered to repair to head-quarters. He obeyed this injunction, and was immediately sent back with orders to attempt to surprise Manchester. When all requisite preparations were made, and even the hour of assault was fixed, he received a summons to join the king without delay. He promptly obeyed this injunction, and on his arrival was deprived of the command of the troops he had raised, and was once more sent back into Lancashire. These repeated insults became known to the parliamentary party, who, in the belief that they must have alienated the earl from the royal cause, endeavoured to gain him over to their side. But "Derby's loyalty was of that exalted, pure, and simple character, which was ready to suffer all things not only for the king, but from the king;" and the offers of the parliamentarians were at once indignantly rejected. Nothing, however, was now left for him to do but to fortify his mansion at Lathom, and to hold it out till better times. At this juncture he learned that his enemies were planning an invasion of the Isle of Man; and leaving his countess to complete the fortification of Lathom, he sailed there in person, and secured the safety of the island. During his absence Fairfax, at the head of a strong force, laid siege to Lathom house, and offered the most liberal terms to the countess if she would surrender that stronghold. But she firmly replied that she was there under a double trust, of faith to her lord and of allegiance to her king, and that she was determined to preserve her honour and obedience, though it should be to her ruin. The courageous heroine animated the garrison both by her words and her example, harrassed the enemy by constant sallies, repeatedly captured their guns, and slew a great number of their men; and at length the besiegers, after the lapse of three months, having lost not less than two thousand men, raised the siege on the approach of Prince Rupert. The mansion sustained a second siege under

K

Colonel Rawstone after the fatal battle of Marston Moor, and was ultimately abandoned at the express command of the king, having cost the enemy not less than six thousand men. Meanwhile the earl and countess had retired to the Isle of Man, and remained there during the years that followed the final overthrow of the royal cause, holding out their little kingdom in spite both of the threats and the persuasions of the parliament. In 1651, however, when Charles II. entered England at the head of the Scottish army, he summoned Derby to meet him in Lancashire. The earl instantly obeyed the command, and fixed his head-quarters at Wigan, while his emissaries attempted to raise the military array of the county. But while waiting the arrival of his friends, he was suddenly attacked by Colonel Lilburn at the head of an overwhelming force, and after a desperate resistance, his little band were nearly cut to pieces. The earl himself, having had two horses killed under him, escaped almost alone and covered with wounds, and joined Charles at Worcester. On the final overthrow of the royal army, he quitted that city in company with the king, whom he directed to the celebrated retreat of Whiteladies and of Boscobel, and then made for his own country. He was taken prisoner, however, on the borders of Cheshire, and conveyed to Chester, where he was tried by a commission for treason and rebellion, and condemned to die. By a cruel aggravation of his sentence, the execution was appointed to take place in his own town of Bolton. He was beheaded 15th October, 1651. When his body was laid in the coffin, the following lines, referring to his ancestry, were thrown into it by an unknown hand:—

"Wit, bounty, courage: all three here in one lie dead—
A Stanley's hand, Vere's heart, and Cecil's head."

After her husband's death, the countess still held out her domain of Man with unbroken spirit, till at length it fell by treachery into the power of the government. This intrepid woman died in 1652.—J. T.

* **DERBY, EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY**, fourteenth earl of, chief of the conservative party, was born at Knowsley Park, Lancashire—son of the thirteenth earl—in the year 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford, gaining at the latter, in 1819, the Latin verse prize; the subject of it being "Syracuse." In 1822 Mr. Stanley entered the house of commons as member for Stockbridge in Hampshire, one of the boroughs afterwards disfranchised by the reform bill. He seems to have been in no hurry to take a part in the discussions of the house. His maiden speech was not delivered until the 30th of March, 1824, but it is described by the usually uncritical and uncriticising reporter of Hansard as one "of much clearness and ability," though the subject, a Manchester gas bill, was not particularly suggestive. Sir James Mackintosh, who followed the young member for Stockbridge, complimented him on his success, and hailed him as a promising supporter of liberal principles. Mr. Stanley's second parliamentary speech, delivered on the ensuing 6th of May, showed, however, that on one subject his views were not those of ordinary liberalism. It was the very question on which he afterwards succeeded from his whig colleagues, the question of the Irish church establishment, which he defended with conservative energy from an assault formally made upon it by the late Joseph Hume. During succeeding years, Mr. Stanley was recognized as a skilful debater, and his combination of talent with social position led to his receiving the appointment of under-secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Goderich's ministry of transition. He had become member for Preston in 1826, and his liberalism received, perhaps, a slight check when, at the general election of 1830, he found his former constituents rejecting him in favour of Henry Hunt, the mob orator. Room was made for him at Windsor, and in Lord Grey's ministry he was appointed, with a seat in the cabinet, to the then very important and trying post of chief secretary for Ireland, one which brought him into contact and collision with O'Connell and his followers. He remained Irish secretary until March, 1833, lending his aid to his colleagues in the discussion on the reform bill, founding the system of mixed education in Ireland, and already beginning to make oratorical war upon O'Connell and repeal. In March, 1833, he became secretary of state for the colonies, and had in that capacity to propose and conduct through the house the celebrated act for the emancipation of the slaves. He had brought to a successful issue, about the same time, the church temporalities act; but in the summer of the following year he took umbrage at the further

concessions of his colleagues in the direction of reducing the Irish church establishment, and, with Sir James Graham, resigned office—an example speedily followed by the duke of Richmond and the late earl of Ripon. The Melbourne ministry, which succeeded the resignation of Earl Grey, was followed by Sir Robert Peel's short premiership, and one of the first acts of Sir Robert, when called on to form an administration, was to offer high office to Mr. Stanley. The letter in which the offer was made, and that in which it was declined, are published in the second volume of Sir Robert Peel's lately published memoirs, and it will be enough to state that Mr. Stanley, while delicately hinting at the possibility of a future coalition, shrank from it at the moment, on the ground that the new premier had steadily opposed the whole policy of Lord Grey's administration, while he, Mr. Stanley, was at issue with his former colleagues on only a single question, the Irish church. From that period onward, however, Mr. Stanley found himself in steady opposition to the whigs, and on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1841, he became once more secretary of state for the colonies. He held this post until December, 1845, when he resigned from an inability to assent to the policy of corn-law repeal. Meanwhile, having represented North Lancashire since 1832, in September, 1844, he had been raised to the upper house, during his father's lifetime, as Lord Stanley, nominally to augment the debating strength of the conservative party in the lords by the addition of his polished, vivid, and trenchant oratory. On the break-up of the conservative party and deposition of Sir Robert Peel, which followed the repeal of the corn laws, Lord Stanley became its acknowledged leader; and, succeeding his father as earl of Derby in 1851, he was called on by the queen to form his first conservative administration in February, 1852, on the resignation of Lord John Russell. It fell in the following December, and for upwards of six years Lord Derby resumed the leadership of the conservative opposition. Once during the interval, on the resignation of Lord Aberdeen's coalition-ministry in February, 1855, he received her majesty's commands to attempt to form a ministry, but resigned the task on finding Lord Palmerston decline his overtures for a coalition. When Lord Palmerston was defeated in February, 1858, on the second reading of the conspiracy bill, Lord Derby, in compliance with the emphatically-expressed wishes of the sovereign, formed his second administration, which was overthrown by a vote of want of confidence passed by the house of commons in June, 1858, in answer to the speech from the throne. The earl of Derby married in 1825 the second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, and his son and heir is the well-known politician the present Lord Stanley. Lord Derby has been lord rector of the Glasgow university, and, since 1852, chancellor of that of Oxford. His lordship has been credited with the authorship of a little work of a religious nature, "Conversations on the Parables," which first appeared many years ago, and is now to be found among the current publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge.—F. E.

DERCYLUS or **DERCYLLUS**, an Athenian of the fourth century before Christ. Along with *Æschines* and *Demosthenes*, he was included in the embassy of ten which was sent, in 347 B.C., to treat with Philip on the subject of peace. Dercylus was engaged in other embassies, and is perhaps the same whom Plutarch mentions as "general of the country."—R. M., A.

DERHAM, SAMUEL, an English physician, born in Gloucestershire in 1655, and died on August 26, 1689. He studied at Oxford, and graduated in 1687. He wrote "Hydrologia Philosophica; or, An account of Ilmington Waters in Warwickshire," Oxford, 1685.—R. M., A.

DERHAM, REV. WILLIAM, D.D., a celebrated English divine and natural philosopher. He was born at Stenton, near Worcester, in 1657. He received his early education at Blockley, Worcestershire, and was sent to Oxford, where he was admitted a pupil of Trinity college in 1675. Here he pursued the usual course of study necessary for assuming the clerical profession, and in 1685 he was ordained and instituted to the vicarage of Wargrave in the county of Berks. Although his studies at Oxford were almost entirely classical, he acquired a taste for the observation of facts and the pursuit of natural science, which was much increased by his coming to live in the neighbourhood of London; he having been presented to the valuable living of Upminster in Essex in 1789. He became a fellow of the Royal Society, and a very constant attendant of its meetings, and a

contributor to the Philosophical Transactions. The following list of his papers in the Transactions shows the extent and direction of his scientific inquiries—Experiments on pendulums in vacuo; of an instrument for finding the meridian; experiments and observations on the motion of sound; on the migration of birds; on the spots of the sun from 1703 to 1711; observations on the northern lights; tables of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; difference of time in the meridian of different places; on the meteor called ignis fatuus; the history of the death-watch; and meteorological tables for several years. One of his earliest publications was "The Artificial Clockmaker," a work that has gone through several editions. In 1711, 1712, and 1714 he was appointed Boyle's lecturer, and preached those sermons which he afterwards collected together, and published under the name of "Physico-Theology and Astro-Theology." The work was devoted to an argument on the being and attributes of God as demonstrated in the works of creation. Although devoted to science the doctor was a zealous church of England-man, and wrote in defence of episcopacy. One of his last published works was a "Defence of the Church's right in leasehold Estates," which was written in answer to a work entitled *An Enquiry into the customary Estates and Tenant Rights of those who hold Lands of the Church and other Foundations*. Having been removed to the county in which the great Ray was born and lived, and sympathizing in his pursuits, he became the possessor of some of Ray's manuscripts, which he published with a sketch of his life. He also edited several of Ray's works. He is represented as a man of small stature, ungainly appearance, and distorted form. Nevertheless he found his way to the affections of the people among whom he lived. He was their comforter in trouble, their physician in sickness, and their helper in pecuniary difficulties. He died in 1735.—E. L.

DERING, EDWARD, a noted Elizabethan puritan, was a native of Kent, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1568. Entering the church, he received various pieces of preferment, and was patronized by the duke of Norfolk, and at one time by Queen Elizabeth. The position, however, which gave him greatest prominence was his lectureship at St. Paul's, where, being, says Strype, "a preacher of a ready utterance and of great confidence," he gained many and admiring auditors. Adhering to the puritan doctrines and practices of Cartwright (see THOMAS CARTWRIGHT), Dering drew on himself the displeasure of the authorities, was suspended from his lectureship at St. Paul's in 1573, and died on the 26th of June, 1576. Dering frequently preached before Queen Elizabeth, and at least once rebuked her to her face, for what he considered to be her discouragement of puritanism in the church. Several sermons, tracts, &c., of his composition were printed during his lifetime, and were afterwards published collectively in 1590 as "*Maister Dering's Workes*," a second and enlarged edition appearing in 1614. There are copious notices of his sayings and doings in Strype's *Memorials and Life of Archbishop Parker*. Not the least interesting of them is a slight indication of Dering's views on social reform, conveyed in a protest made by him against the current legislation for the poor, and which is important as showing the tendency of the puritan party in the church to ally itself, at that early epoch, with the people.—F. E.

DERING, SIR EDWARD, an English statesman, a native of Kent, who took a prominent part in public affairs during the troublous times of Charles I. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament, and was at first a zealous adherent of the liberal party. It was he who introduced a bill for the abolition of the English hierarchy, and he brought forward various measures of reform both in church and state. Ultimately, however, he became convinced that the parliamentary party were subverting the constitution of the country. He therefore espoused the cause of the king; and when an appeal was at last made to arms, he repaired to the royal standard with a troop of horse, which he had raised and equipped at his own expense. He underwent severe persecution at the hands of the dominant party, and died before the Restoration. A collection of his speeches in parliament was published in one volume 4to.—J. T.

DERMOD, MACMURRAGH, King of Leinster, is of political importance in connection with the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Ireland, of which he was the principal instrument. Dermot ascended the throne in 1150. He was cruel, violent, ambitious, and treacherous, and yet not without the influence that attaches

to personal bravery, strength, stature, and comeliness. From an early period hostility existed between him and O'Rourke, prince of Brehne, which was intensified by Dermot's seduction of O'Rourke's beautiful wife, Devorgoil, in 1153. It is said that the mutual attachment of the lovers was of earlier date than the lady's marriage, and that the violence of Dermot, and the resistance of Devorgoil, were but feigned to palliate the guilt of the erring wife. The incident has been the theme of the poet and romancer, and has obtained a greater fame by being put forward as the origin of Dermot's treachery to his country, and the English conquest of Ireland. Truth compels us to reject this assertion. The insult, however, was avenged. O'Rourke induced Turlough O'Connor, king of Ireland, to espouse his cause, who entering the territories of Dermot with a powerful army, restored Devorgoil to her husband's house, where she is said to have thenceforth lived blamelessly. Dermot meanwhile allied himself to O'Loughlin, who, on the death of O'Connor in 1156, seized on the throne, which he occupied till he was slain in battle. With the accession of Roderic, the son of Turlough, in 1167, the fortunes of Dermot waned again. In his despair he set fire to his palace and town at Ferns upon the approach of the king; and being deserted by his own chieftains, he fled to Bristol, and thence to France, where, throwing himself at the feet of Henry, he proffered his allegiance, on condition of obtaining redress and aid in regaining his kingdom. Henry accepted his offer, and Dermot returned to England with the king's letter; and the offer of his daughter in marriage to Strongbow engaged that noble to promise a descent on Ireland with a large force the following spring: he made alliance also with Maurice Fitzgerald and Robert Fitzstephen. Dermot now returned secretly to Ireland, and concealed himself in the monastery at Ferns; but he was soon discovered, and then acting on the offensive, he retook part of his territories. But he again fled before Roderic and his old enemy O'Rourke, and finally offered abject terms of submission, which were accepted by the monarch. No sooner did Fitzgerald and Fitzstephen effect a landing on the coast of Wexford in May, 1170, than Dermot, in violation of his treaty with Roderic, joined the invaders in their assault on Wexford, which town, after a vigorous resistance, ultimately capitulated, and returned to its allegiance to Dermot. After feasting at Ferns, Dermot marched with his allies into Ossory, which he subdued after a terrible struggle and fearful carnage. Meantime Roderic assembled a large army to expel the invaders; but before the hostile forces came to a deadly encounter, the clergy interfered, and a treaty was mediated, by which Dermot's right to the sovereignty of Leinster was acknowledged, on condition of his giving his allegiance to Roderic as supreme lord. Dermot now attacked Dublin, which submitted upon terms; but his success so inflamed him, that he sought to gratify at once his ambition and vengeance by deposing Roderic, and usurping the sovereignty of Ireland. In furtherance of this object he renewed his overtures to Strongbow, who at length landed on St. Bartholomew's day, 1170, on the coast of Waterford, and was received with great honour by Dermot, who immediately gave him his daughter Eva in marriage. But Dublin began to show symptoms of revolt, and thither Dermot and Strongbow marched. They were intercepted by Roderic with a force of thirty thousand men. The Anglo-Irish army, however, evaded Roderic's troops by crossing the mountains, and ultimately succeeded in taking the city. Dermot thence led his allies into Meath, devastating his native land with fire and sword. To the reproaches of Roderic, Dermot haughtily answered that he would not desist till he became monarch of Ireland. The progress of the Anglo-Irish troops it is not our business to follow, when unconnected with Dermot. Immoderately elated with his successes, he entered the territory of his old foe O'Rourke, and was twice defeated; and he died in May, 1171, at Ferns. The Irish annalists attribute his death to divine retribution for his crimes to his country, and the memory of Dermot is ever associated in the mind of the Irish people with political treachery, baseness, and dishonour.—J. F. W.

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet of great and precocious genius, was the son of Nicholas Dermody, a schoolmaster at Ennis in the county of Clare in Ireland, where the former was born on the 17th of January, 1775. Nicholas was himself a man of considerable ability and learning, but he was unfortunately addicted to drinking; and thus, while he stored the young mind of the boy with classical learning, he afforded him the baleful

example of a vice which was destined to mar the brightest prospects, alienate the steadiest friends, and finally accomplish his untimely ruin. Such was the extraordinary capacity of the boy's intellect, and the avidity with which he acquired knowledge, that at the age of nine years he was an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar, and assisted in his father's school. He had also read much English literature, and had written some pieces of remarkable vigour and beauty. In his tenth year he secretly left his father's house with only two shillings in his pocket, which, however, he shortly after bestowed on a poor widow; and then, penniless, accomplished, not without strange adventures, his journey to Dublin. Here he fell in with the keeper of a book-stall, who supplied his immediate necessities, and through him he got a situation with a small bookseller of the name of Lynch, where he attracted the notice of a literary gentleman, Dr. Houlton, who, amazed at his knowledge and facility of elegant composition, introduced him to others. After residing some weeks with that gentleman, the latter, upon leaving Dublin, gave him a sum of money, which Dermody contrived to waste in a few days, and then, in utter indigence, roved through the streets by day and begged the meanest shelter at night. His next asylum was with a poor scene-painter who worked at the theatre; and here Dermody's marvellous powers excited the wonder of the actors, and obtained him the patronage of Owenson, the father of Lady Morgan, who introduced him to Dr. Young, fellow of Trinity college, afterwards bishop of Down, who made arrangements for his entering college. But Dermody frustrated all this benevolence; he would not submit his mind to the drudgery of pupillage, but gave himself up, even thus young, to dissipation. Still Mr. Owenson did not desert him; he introduced the boy to the Rev. Gilbert Austin, a distinguished scholar, who took him into his own house, associated him with his other pupils, prepared for publication a volume of his poems, and opened a subscription for his advancement. He was now in the high road to success and distinction. His progress in learning was rapid and extensive; he was looked on as a prodigy, and obtained the patronage of the most distinguished and influential persons. But his evil genius once more marred all these bright prospects, he was guilty of conduct which irrevocably alienated him from Mr. Austin, who dismissed him for ever, destroyed the poems, and returned the subscriptions. Thus was this boy of ten years old once more thrown penniless on the world, but friends ever sprang up to aid him. Mr. Hamilton the secretary-at-war, and others, assisted him; and he contrived, by writing poems and political articles for the journals, to eke out a scanty subsistence. At this time he was brought under the notice of the dowager-countess of Moira, who conceived a strong regard for one so young, so destitute, and so clever. She undertook his support and placed him under Mr. Boyd, the distinguished translator of Dante. Here he continued two years, exhibiting genius that might have exalted him to the highest position, and, alas! vices that degraded him to the lowest. It is profoundly sad to read some of the compositions which at this time he threw off, full of noble thoughts and the happiest erudition, while he was associating with the meanest and most abandoned in the orgies of a country alehouse—to contrast ribald bacchanalian songs with the scholarly and tasteful essay, "On the genius of Shakspeare and Milton contrasted." During all this time he taxed severely not only the purse but the patience of his noble patroness; the pardon for each fault of vice and extravagance was sure to be followed by a new offence and a new petition for money; till at length, wearied out and offended, she withdrew all further aid and countenance upon Dermody's leaving Mr. Boyd. Once again in Dublin he is soon as destitute as ever, selling his clothes to sustain life. Mr. Owenson again befriends him. Bishop Percy, Grattan, Flood, and Mr. Tighe, succour this marvellous youth, not yet sixteen years old. He writes in journals and periodicals, belles-lettres, criticisms, and politics; but, still depraved in his appetites and profligate in his disposal of means that might have kept him at all events above want, he is constantly a prey to sharpers and starving in a garret. In this state the attorney-general Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden, found him, and attracted, like all who conversed with him, by his learning and genius, engaged apartments for him in college, and promised him £30 a year to support him during his course; but he rejected the offer, and preferred the freedom which permitted him to be famished and naked, to pass his days in the fields and his

nights in the dram-shops. At length Dermody enlisted as a private soldier in the 108th regiment. For a time his conduct was excellent, and by the aid of old friends he was raised to the rank of sergeant, and soon after obtained a second lieutenancy. In foreign service he behaved with bravery, and received several severe wounds, and on the return of his regiment to England he was placed on half-pay. Dermody was now in London, full of good resolutions, and only nineteen years old. He had patrons, opportunities, everything that could insure success; but he soon fell before the temptations of the capital, and in a short time was in the Fleet prison. To trace the life of Dermody henceforth, would be but a recapitulation of opportunities wasted and friends alienated—of bursts of genius amid the darkness of misery and vice. For a considerable time the Literary Fund gave him occasional relief; but he was unable to extricate himself from the wretches who seized every shilling that he did not spend in drunkenness. Let us come to the last scene. It is the night of the 15th July, 1802. In a wretched hovel, more like a den of robbers than the abode of a dying man, he is found crouching over a few embers, seeking to warm his emaciated body. A friend who seldom deserted him seeks to procure him some temporary comforts; but ere his return Dermody is a corpse upon a curtainless truckle, with the wind and the rain beating upon him as it had done during the death-struggle. The great preacher, death, never preached a more impressive homily—Man in his greatness and littleness—the golden head of heavenly genius, the mired feet of grovelling humanity—"half dirt, half deity." The biographer may not pass lightly over the life of such a man, for, like that of Chatterton and Savage, it teems with instruction, warning, exhortation. It teaches that the noblest gifts, unsanctified by virtue, bring but the deeper ruin; as the most precious medicines, wrongly used, are the deadliest poisons.

Dermody must be ranked amongst the greatest geniuses. His early poems are superior in fancy, sentiment, and nature, to those written by Pope or Cowley at a more advanced age; and it is impossible to read his prose essays without being impressed with the purity and elegance of his style, the sobriety and sound judgment of his criticisms, the correctness of his taste, and the extent of his erudition. He has left a considerable mass of writing, and many of his juvenile poems were destroyed. "No one," says Mr. Raymond, "wrote with greater facility; his mind was stored with such a fund of knowledge, gathered from science and from nature, that his thoughts, when wanted, rushed upon him like a torrent, and he could compose with the rapidity with which another could transcribe." His poetical powers were intuitive; his perceptive faculties clear and penetrating; his learning extensive. At fourteen years of age his compositions, which are in every style, display the vigour, polish, and nerve of manhood, with the sparkle and fancy of youth; a marvellous knowledge of shades of character, manners, and passions; and the classical elegance of one who even then had acquired a knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. Gifts all bestowed in vain—they could not save him from a life of intemperance, and a death of horror.—J. F. W.

DERODON, DAVID, a French protestant theologian and philosopher, was born in 1600, and died in 1664. He taught philosophy at Orange, at Nismes, and at Geneva. Derodon inclined to the doctrines of Gassendi rather than to those of Descartes, with the followers of the latter of whom he had frequent discussions. He had the reputation of being a most accomplished dialectician. Amongst his numerous works may be mentioned, "Dispute de la Messe," "La Lumière de la raison opposée aux ténèbres de l'impieeté," "De Existencia Dei," "Logica Restituta," "Le Tombeau de la Messe." This last work procured his banishment from France, upon which he withdrew to Geneva, where he died.—R. M., A.

DERRICK, SAMUEL, a minor poet of the last century, was born in Dublin in the year 1724. His father, intending to bring him up to trade, placed him with a linen-draper; but he aspired after a more brilliant career, and leaving Ireland in 1751, came up to London and commenced as an author. He once tried his fortune on the stage in the character of Gloucester in Jane Shore, but did not repeat the experiment. He wrote many poems; but we do not intend to disturb the cloud of oblivion which envelops them; *requiescant in pace*. On his own merits, Derrick would scarcely deserve commemoration, but, like a fly preserved in amber, he may be noticed for the

sake of a faint reflex lustre which the intercourse of years with a great man has shed around his memory. He was well known to Dr. Johnson, and was one of the minor orbs—one, indeed, of the least possible magnitude—which revolved round that great sun of the literary system. He was governor or tutor to Boswell during what the laird of Auchinleck calls his "days of effervescence" in London, about the year 1760. Johnson used to say that he had a kindness for Derrick; but he had sometimes an odd way of showing it. For instance, when asked which in his opinion was the better poet, Derrick or Smart, he replied—"Sir, it is not easy to settle the point of precedence between a louse and a flea." Derrick's flighty careless way of living involved him in continual embarrassments, to which Johnson probably referred when he remarked to Boswell—"Derrick may do very well as long as he can outrun his character; but the moment his character gets up with him, it is all over." When Beau Nash died, Derrick had the good luck to be chosen to succeed him as master of the ceremonies at Bath. In this post he seems to have given satisfaction. He died about the year 1770.—T. A.

DE RUYTER, MICHEL ADRIAANZSOON, a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born at Flushing in 1607, the son of a humble burgher, whose wife, however, had pretensions to knightly descent, and conferred her maiden name, De Ruyter, on the future hero. Going to sea, at the age of eleven, as a cabin-boy, he had risen in 1645 to be a rear-admiral in the Dutch navy. His earlier achievements were in the West Indian waters, in aid of the Portuguese at war with the Spaniards, and afterwards in the Mediterranean against the Barbary corsairs. In the Dutch war with England, 1652-54, he served as second in command, under Van Tromp and De Witt, and distinguished himself by very skillful seamanship and personal prowess. During the ensuing ten years he served in the Mediterranean, and when a rupture was at hand between Charles II. and the States of Holland, De Ruyter was sent to the coast of Africa to recapture the Dutch forts which had been seized by the English. Having effected this operation he returned to Europe and mainly commanded the Dutch fleets in the war with England, 1665-67. In the great engagement which lasted several days of the first week of June, 1665, the duke of Albemarle (Monk) and Prince Rupert were pitted against De Ruyter and another Tromp, the son of his former chief. The victory was claimed by both sides; De Ruyter sailed away, but Albemarle and Rupert were in no condition to pursue him. The battle fought a few weeks later was more decisive, and De Ruyter was fairly overmatched. But while the peace of Breda was being negotiated, the Dutch government turned to some account the shameful neglect of the English navy by Charles II., who, in the meantime, had been wasting on his pleasures the sums voted by parliament for the support of the fleet. Within a twelvemonth after his defeat, De Ruyter was in the Thames, not only unopposed, but triumphant. Breaking the chain which had been thrown across the Medway, he got to Chatham on the one side, destroying fortifications and burning first-rates; while another division of the Dutch fleet proceeded up the Thames nearly to Gravesend, and threw London into consternation. This was in the June of 1667, and after a few weeks peace was concluded at Breda. On the breaking out of the Anglo-French war with Holland in 1671, De Ruyter was again in command, and on the 28th of May, 1672, he attacked the combined fleets of France and England in Southwold Bay, when a terrible conflict ensued, the result being if anything slightly in favour of the Dutch. In two great naval engagements, De Ruyter's success was sufficient to weary England of the war, and a separate peace was concluded with Holland in the February of 1674. The war between France and Holland still continuing, De Ruyter was despatched on an expedition against Martinique, and on his return to Europe was sent in 1675 to Messina, which had revolted against Holland's new ally, Spain, and was occupied by French troops. In a naval engagement in the Gulf of Catania, he found pitted against him the celebrated French admiral, Duquesne, and after a severe conflict, in which De Ruyter had one foot and one leg shot away, he gave the order for retreat, and reaching Syracuse, died there of his wounds on the 29th of April, 1676. The admiral's life has been written by his countryman Sebastian Brandt.—F. E.

DERWENTWATER, JAMES RADCLIFFE, third and last earl of, was born in 1688. He was the representative of an

ancient and powerful Northumbrian family which professed the Roman catholic religion, and throughout the troubles of the 17th century uniformly espoused the cause of royalty. Francis, the first earl, married a natural daughter of Charles II., and was raised to the peerage by King James in 1668. His grandson, James, was brought up at St. Germain in France with the son of the exiled king, who was of the same age, and to whom he formed a strong attachment. On the death of his father in 1705 the young nobleman succeeded, in his seventeenth year, to the titles and estates of his family, and by his amiable disposition, judicious management of his extensive property, and kindness to the poor, gained the esteem and affection of men of every rank. On the breaking out of the jacobite rebellion in 1715, the earl of Derwentwater was induced, it is said, by the foolish taunts of his wife, to take up arms in behalf of the exiled Stuarts. On the 6th of October, 1715, a few weeks after the earl of Mar had raised the standard of rebellion in Scotland, about sixty of the Northumbrian jacobites, headed by the earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Foster, M.P. for the county, followed the example of the northern insurgents. The earl possessed no special talents for such an enterprise, and Mr. Foster, who was chosen commander-in-chief, was an exceedingly weak and incompetent person. They marched from place to place, apparently without any definite plan or object, proclaiming James III. in Alnwick, Hexham, and other market towns in Northumberland. They were ultimately joined by a body of jacobites belonging to the south-west of Scotland under Lord Kenmore, and by a detachment of highlanders from Mar's army under Brigadier Mackintosh, and after many keen disputes as to the course they should follow, they entered England on the 1st of November, and marched as far as Preston without meeting any resistance. But there they were attacked by Generals Carpenter and Willis, and after a brief though vigorous resistance, in which the earl of Derwentwater and his brother displayed great bravery, the insurgents, finding their situation desperate, surrendered on the 13th of November, the day after the battle of Sheriffmuir. The prisoners were treated with great severity. Those of most note were conveyed to London, which they entered on the 9th of December in a kind of triumphal procession, amid the shouts and insults of the mob, and were divided among the five principal prisons. The earl of Derwentwater was soon after impeached of high treason, and on the 19th of February, 1716, he was taken to Westminster hall for trial. He pleaded guilty, and threw himself upon the king's mercy. He was, however, condemned to suffer death as a traitor; and was beheaded on Towerhill on the 24th of February, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. The magnificent estates of the Derwentwater family were confiscated, and ultimately conferred upon Greenwich hospital. Their annual value now amounts to £60,000.—The gallant CHARLES RADCLIFFE, the brother of the earl, made his escape from Newgate, and found an asylum in France; but he was captured in 1745 on board a French ship of war, and executed upon the old sentence, December 8th, 1746, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.—J. T.

DERZAWINE or DERJARINA, GABRIEL ROMANOWICZ, born at Kazan in 1743. It is not generally known that Derzawine, as he is one of the most lyrical, is also one of the most entertaining of the Russian poets, owing to the soldier-like frankness of his manner, the reality of his narrations, and the traits of character, sketched with the force and freshness of life, which abound in his celebrated "Ode to God." His treatise on lyrical poetry is written in the most engaging form that a treatise can assume; nor, excepting the peculiarities which belong to the Russian character, does the reader perceive throughout its pages inferiority to those of the most classical treatises of Germany, England, Italy, and France. Longinus, Pope, Boileau, need not have been ashamed to be the authors of such a production. The "Waterfall," and the "Autumn," two very interesting poems, are worthy of a place in every well furnished library. Derzawine served as an officer in the Russian army in his younger days, and was appointed general treasurer in 1802. At that time he was an ardent poet, and to be so was almost to despair of success and advancement in his profession. He died in 1816.—CH. T.

DE SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE, the celebrated orientalist, was the son of Jacques Abraham Silvestre, notary of Paris, where he was born on the 21st of September, 1758. Having lost his father at the age of seven years, he was brought

up by his mother, a woman of deep piety and many accomplishments. In the time of Louis XVI. he held several offices in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He retired into the country during the storm of the Revolution, and occupied himself with studies, the result of which he gave to the world in 1793 in his memoirs on several bas-reliefs, inscriptions, and medals belonging to the dynasty of the Sassanides, kings of Persia. When the French Institute was formed, he was nominated a member, but resigned before that body was inaugurated, because he would not take the oath of hatred to kings. Appointed professor of Arabic in the new school of oriental languages in 1795, he again refused to take the oath; but, as he could not easily be replaced, he was left to continue his lectures. Under the empire he was sent to Genoa in 1806 to search the archives of that city, and shortly after a professorship of Persian was established in his favour in the college of France. In 1814 he adhered to the party that overthrew Napoleon, and took an active share in the political discussions which followed. Created a baron in 1813, in February, 1815, he was appointed rector of the university of Paris; from that time he was at the head of every movement to promote the study of Sanscrit, Chinese, and Hindustani. Our limits do not allow us to give even the titles of his numerous writings. He died in a good old age, full of years and of honours.—T. J.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, was born in France in 1683, but was educated and continued to reside in England till his death in 1749. He contributed some valuable papers in optics, mechanics, &c., to various scientific societies. He published a "Course of Experimental Philosophy," which was much esteemed in its day. The Transactions of the Royal Society contain interesting papers communicated by him.—W. L. M.

DESAIX DE VEYGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE, a French general of division, was born at St. Hilaire d'Ayat, near Riom, August 17, 1768, of an old noble family. Having been educated at the Effiat military school, at fifteen years of age he entered the army, and gained the surname of Sage by his regular habits and his love of study. In the revolutionary fury, an attempt was made by the convention to drive him from the service, but his soldiers assembled in tumult and the order was revoked. He had already been present in many combats, wounded at the battle of Lauterburg, and was general of division under Moreau, whom he assisted in his retreat from the Danube. At Platzburg and Toippstadt he manœuvred with great success. On September 2, 1794, he held the heights of Kaiserslautern against the troops of the prince of Hohenlohe. As one example among many of traits of character which endeared him to his comrades, it is said that when the soldiers were in great straits for provisions, the commissary sent him some dainties and bottles of excellent wine, which he immediately distributed among the sick. In consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio, he attended Bonaparte into Egypt, where he dispersed the Arabs and the irregular forces of Murad Bey and Elphi Bey. He was now nominated commander of Upper Egypt, where he gained the title of the Just Sultan. After the departure of Bonaparte he was chosen by Kleber to act as plenipotentiary in the negotiations with Sir Sydney Smith, with whom he concluded the convention of El Arisch, by which the French lost the country without any compensation. On March 3, 1800, he set sail in a merchant vessel for France, but was taken prisoner by Admiral Keith. On his release he wrote to the first consul, saying—"Order me to join you as general or soldier, it little matters, so that I may only fight by your side: a day spent without serving my country, is a day lost of my life." Shortly after, without visiting his family, he set out for the army of Italy. At Marengo the Austrian general, Melas, deemed the result secure, and had left the field, when Desaix arrived after a toilsome march of thirty miles with a fresh squadron, and decided that memorable battle. In the moment of victory a ball struck him on the breast. He expired in the arms of Colonel le Brûn, faltering out—"Go and tell the first consul that I die with regret that I have not done enough to live in the memory of posterity." The same day, and at the same hour, Kleber was assassinated at Cairo, June 14, 1800. The body of Desaix was carried to Milan to be embalmed, and then deposited in the convent of Mont St. Bernard. He had in him something of the spirit of the old Romans. Passionately fond of the fine arts, he employed his leisure in meditating on the great works of antiquity. He was simple in his dress, frugal in his tastes,

modest and disinterested. His love for his mother is not the least bright part in his character. We have not narrated a tithe of his exploits.—T. J.

DESARGUES, GASPARD, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1593, and at first sought a military career. He served at the siege of Rochelle where he formed a friendship with Descartes, at that time a brother-soldier. After the peace Desargues quitted the army, and taking up his residence in Paris, devoted himself to mathematics, and enjoyed the friendship of Descartes, Fermat, Pascal, and other distinguished men. The mathematical achievements of Desargues have to be gathered from the notices and praises of his great associates, since his works themselves have with one exception been lost. Their titles appear to have been as follow—"Méthode universelle de mettre en perspective les objets donnés réellement ou en devis, avec leurs proportions, mesures, éloignement, sans employer aucun point qui soit hors du champ de l'ouvrage," par G. D., Paris, 1636; "Brouillon-projet d'une atteinte aux événements des rencontres du cône avec son plan," 1639; "Brouillon-projet de la coupe des pierres," 1640; "Brouillon-projet des Coniques;" a MS. copy of the latter, made seventeen years after the death of the author, was discovered by M. Chasles in 1845. Descartes frequently alludes to Desargues, and praises him for the philosophical generality of his conceptions, and his profound perception of the metaphysics of geometry. Pascal confessed large obligations to him, and cites from the "Brouillon-projet des Coniques," a proposition which he terms marvellous. Desargues gave great attention to perspective, and elaborated a scale by which every imaginary sketch could be put into a geometrical form and analyzed in all its relationships. He even applied the same method to colouring, and developed a connection between the geometry of form and the geometry of colour, representing mathematically the intensity of different hues. The views of Desargues were accepted by Abraham Bosse, professor of perspective at the Royal Academy of Painting, whose works constitute our chief source of information respecting them. Desargues' method of perspective was taught by Bosse in his academical course; but it provoked great discussion, and was ultimately forbidden at the academy. Desargues quitted Paris in disgust and retired to his native city, where he lived in obscurity, giving gratuitous lessons to the work-people with kindly zeal. He died at Lyons in 1662, and his name was long forgotten until, in the present century, M. de Montabert and M. Poncelet drew attention to his works and fame.—L. L. P.

DESAUGIERS, MARC-ANTOINE MADELEINE, born at Fréjus, 1772; died at Paris, 1827. His education was conducted at first with a view to his becoming an ecclesiastic, but he showed such talent for literature that his father, an eminent musician, encouraged him in adopting it as a profession. His first work was a comedy, produced at the age of seventeen, which had a considerable run. The political distractions of France led the young Desaugiers to leave his country. He for a while resided with a married sister in St. Domingo. The revolt of the blacks now took place; he was made prisoner, but contrived to escape to America, and supported himself by giving lessons on the piano. In 1797 he returned to France, and produced at the Theatre des Variétés numberless comedies, operas, vaudevilles—all successful. But more than all, his songs were admired; they were of all kinds and classes, satirical—but the satire was without gall—bacchanalian, and amorous. In private society his singing of his own songs was felt to be a rich treat. Desaugiers also excelled in parody. It was in the character of president of the "Caveau moderne" that he produced his best and wittiest songs. In 1815 Barré resigned the management of the Vaudeville to Desaugiers, and for five years nothing could be greater than his success; but the caprice of public favour deserted the Vaudeville and patronized other amusements. Desaugiers shrank from any struggle, and gave up the management, which, however, he was in 1825 prevailed upon to resume. His health now broke down, and after undergoing a painful operation for the stone, he sank in his fifty-sixth year. In 1818 he was given the cross of the legion of honour, and a pension on the cassette of the king. His theatrical pieces are very numerous, but his songs form his true claim to distinction. There are several editions; *Lad vocat's* in three volumes, 1827, is probably the best.—J. A., D.

DESAULT, PIERRE-JOSEPH, a French surgeon, born at Magny-Vernais, a village of Franche-Comté, in 1744, and died at Paris on June 1, 1795. Born of a poor family, and designed at

first for the church, he entered a jesuit college and distinguished himself by his progress in mathematical studies. Quitting his first masters he resolved on being a surgeon, and received his first instruction from a practitioner of his native village, who was at once surgeon and barber. He came to Paris in 1764, and two years afterwards commenced a course of lectures on anatomy. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, appointed chief surgeon of the college hospital, and consulting-surgeon to that of St. Sulpice. Six years later he was appointed surgeon-major of the hôpital de la Charité, and, on the death of Terraud, chief surgeon of the Hotel-Dieu. Desault was denounced in the revolutionary societies in 1792, and suffered a short imprisonment in the Luxembourg. His death, suspected to have been the effect of poison, occurred while he was attending the dauphin in the prison of the temple. Desault's works are not numerous—the "Journal de chirurgie," which extends to four volumes; and "Traité des Maladies chirurgicales." But he contributed greatly by his indefatigable labours to the advancement of anatomical studies in France.—R. M., A.

* DESBŒUFS, ANTOINE, the most celebrated French engraver of gems of modern times, is a pupil of Cartellier. Besides many intaglios and cameos of considerable beauty, Desbœufs has produced several works of sculpture, both busts and statues. Born in 1793 in Paris.—R. M.

DESCAMPS, ALEXANDER GABRIEL. See DECAMPS.

DESCARTES, RENÉ, was born at La Haye in Touraine, on the 31st of March, 1596. He sprang from one of the best families of that province, and inherited a moderate competency, which enabled him, in after life, to follow the philosophic bent of his mind without difficulty or distraction. When about eight years of age, he was sent to the Jesuit's college at La Flèche, where he remained, in all, about eight years longer. During this period of his life he appears to have devoted himself mainly to poetry and mathematics, particularly the latter. He was of course conducted by the professors through the regular course of physics and philosophy; but even at that early age he became deeply impressed with the uncertainty of the premises they laid down, and the conclusions they drew from them, and felt even then the first rising desire to see a totally new reconstruction of all the sciences. Influenced by these doubts which pressed upon him, he returned home and gave up all literary pursuits. His father, after a while, sent him to Paris, to see the world, and acquire the general culture which was considered necessary in a youth of noble origin. Here he gave himself up for a time to pleasure and dissipation; but the silent reproaches of his best friend, Father Mersenne, brought him back before it was too late to his original love both of study and virtue. He hid himself therefore away in some corner of the metropolis, concealed from all his associates, and there devoted his whole time, for above two years, to mathematical and other philosophical pursuits. Emerging once more from his solitude, he yielded to the instances of his friends and family, to take up the military profession; perhaps he also thought that the great problems of human life might appear to him in a new and a clearer light, if he withdrew himself for a time from all theorizing, and entered into more practical and active pursuits. What philosophy failed to teach him, he hoped to acquire in the way of personal experience. For this purpose he first betook himself to Holland, where he served under Prince Maurice as a volunteer; but as there were no active operations in hand, he gave up his commission, and entered the Bavarian service. We find him soon after taking part in the Thirty Years' war, where he witnessed the struggle of arms in Bohemia and Hungary, and bore himself right bravely. In 1622, after nearly five years' experience of military life, he returned home to France, and renounced the profession. He appears to have taken no interest whatever in the political quarrels of the age, and to have used his experience in war merely to study human passions; to see the application of mechanical principles to practical uses; and to extend his knowledge of mathematical and physical science generally. Having now been put in possession of a comfortable income inherited from his mother, Descartes lived quietly for a time at home; making excursions occasionally as far as Switzerland and Italy, and acquiring a steadily increasing fame as a mathematician and a philosopher. The fame which he thus acquired was little to his taste; and the perpetual disturbance to which he was subject at Paris, as it increased more and more widely, determined him to return into Holland, where he spent

nearly the whole of the remainder of his life. His motive for taking this step might have been not merely the desire of philosophic repose, but also the consideration that he might, in the course of his future career, find a land of universal toleration, as necessary to his peace as it was agreeable to his temperament. In this retreat, to which he betook himself in his thirty-third year, he composed all his principal works; and only communicated with the great world without, through the intermediate agency of his old and faithful friend Mersenne. A few more lines will finish his biography. In Holland Descartes lived and studied for twenty years, devoting himself to optics, meteorology, anatomy, chemistry, and mechanics, as well as to the reform of philosophy itself. In 1649 he yielded to the pressing invitation of Queen Christina of Sweden, to remove to the court of Stockholm, and become her private tutor. The breaking up of his old habits, combined with the severity of the climate, however, threw him soon upon a bed of sickness; and in 1650 he died in the fifty-third year of his age.

We must now turn from the life of Descartes to his literary labours, and especially those which have exerted a lasting influence upon the progress of human thought. Descartes lived at a period in which a manifest crisis was passing in relation to the entire intellectual condition of Europe. The age of authority was fast drifting to its close. Already the spread of the Reformation had invalidated its claims in regard to religious dogmas; and the genius of Bacon had given a death-blow to the influence of Aristotle, together with that of the whole scholastic edifice, which reared itself upon his philosophy as the foundation. The entire mind of the western world was in a state of fermentation; and every new system which promised to bring harmony into the reigning disorder, while it was feared by a few, was welcomed by the masses as a new and much-needed light to guide them to some sure and certain conclusions. This, then, was the point of view from which Descartes began his whole attempt to renovate the philosophy of the age. To him authority was absolutely worthless; its utterances, in truth, were so discordant that all he could do was to set it wholly on one side, and begin everything anew. Falling back therefore upon himself—upon the light of his own reason, and the evidence presented to his own faculties—he determined to start simply from here; and to see if it were not possible to find some basis of certainty on which to build a superstructure, more or less complete, of lasting and unquestionable truth. The attempts to do this are contained in three small volumes—the "Discours de la Methode," published in the French language in the year 1637; the "Principia Philosophiæ," published at Amsterdam, in 1644; and the "Meditationes de primâ Philosophiâ, in quibus Dei existentia, et animæ immortalitatis demonstrantur," published also at Amsterdam in the year 1647. These three works are merely so many successive statements of his fundamental principles; so that, without giving any separate analysis of each, we may attempt to reproduce the general train of argument which runs through the whole. He begins by professing his conviction, that he had held from his very earliest years many false opinions for true ones; and that, consequently, all the conclusions he had built upon them during his whole life, must be quite uncertain. Amongst these false opinions he reckons the infallibility of the senses, and shows that the frequent deceptions they practise upon us entirely destroy all the confidence we are naturally disposed to place in them. The same uncertainty, he goes on to show, attaches to the representations of the memory, and equally so to the conclusions and dictates of our reasoning faculty. In a very lucid and simple style, Descartes thus reproduces the most apposite and striking arguments of scepticism, and at length arrives at the main position which he is all along aiming at—I mean the necessity of *universal doubt* as the only starting-point of all true philosophy. Descartes' doubt, however, is in spirit a very different thing from scepticism properly so called. Scepticism rejoices in negations and uncertainties, and will not be drawn out of them, even by the most lucid evidence; but doubt in the Cartesian sense, is simply the preparatory rejection of all false or unsupported opinions, in order to open the mind to the reception of true ones. Thus it comes very much to the same thing as Bacon's disquisitions on the various "idola," to which the human mind is so liable to offer unreasonable worship. Bacon calls the mind's preparation for truth a silence; Descartes calls it doubt. They both mean, however, the same thing—namely, a freedom

from all prejudice, and a readiness to listen to the still small voice of truth, when once it shall begin to speak in real earnest. But now, having reduced all the knowledge which comes through the ordinary channels of the senses and the faculties, to the condition of doubt and uncertainty, Descartes proceeds next to inquire, whether there is nothing whatever that can rise above it; that is, nothing to which uncertainty absolutely fails and refuses to attach itself. One thing he finds, of which we cannot possibly doubt, and that is thought itself. If I admit a thing to be true, he reasons, I can only do so by means of thinking; if on the other hand I doubt it, still this very act of doubting implies the same fact—the fact that I think. Everything else may be uncertain; even mathematical relations may prove false, because we may, for ought we know, have been so created as to exist under a perpetual delusion concerning them. But it cannot be untrue that thought itself exists. To doubt it, is still to think; so that doubt here destroys itself, and involves its own complete refutation. But thought, when once established as a fact, must imply a thinking being. In other words, the testimony of consciousness to the fact of thought, and to that of our own existence, is simultaneous and irresistible. This is the real force of the famous Cartesian formula—“*Cogito, ergo sum.*” It never was intended by the author of it to hold good as a logical process, but was simply his mode of expressing the fundamental truth, that the moment there are phenomena of any kind in the consciousness, that moment we become cognizant of our own existence. The question was, where are we to find the first ground of certitude? The reply of Descartes is—I, for my part, find it in the veracity of my own consciousness—“*Cogito, ergo sum.*” Having now found his starting-point, Descartes goes on to build up his system step by step. *I think*, is equivalent to saying, I experience ideas. Many of these ideas, we have good reason to know, are delusive. The question therefore next to be decided is—are they all so? or is there any criterion whatever by which we can distinguish the true ones from the false? Supposing we go back once more to the first point which arrested us, namely, the fact that *I think*, what, after all, is the evidence of this? The only ground on which I can affirm it with the most unwavering confidence is—that I have a perfectly clear and distinct consciousness of it. Perfect clearness, therefore, is in this case at least the test of validity. May it not be so in all others? But an objector will say—Do I not find, then, the most perfect clearness attaching to any ordinary sensation or perception? Have I not a perfectly clear idea of yonder chair or table? No, says Descartes; by no means. Consciousness affirms that you have an idea of it at present in your mind; but it affirms no more. It says nothing whatever as to its objective reality. This is a conclusion you draw from the idea, and possibly draw quite incorrectly, as is the case, indeed, in dreams and other mental illusions. Well but, the objector may go on to say, you must at least admit that I have a perfectly clear idea of a square, a triangle, a numerical equation, and other mathematical facts. Yes, replies Descartes, you have; and this would be quite decisive of their truth, but for one fatal flaw in the evidence. What if God has so created you that these ideas, although clear, should be after all deceptive? It is evident, from this obstacle to our further progress, that the existence of a God of perfect truth and rectitude must be fairly established, or human knowledge must be henceforth renounced as an impossibility.

Now it is incontestable, argues Descartes, that the idea of an all-perfect Being really exists in our minds, and that this idea is an extremely distinct one. But how could such an idea originate? We do not manufacture ideas out of nothing. We may compound them, indeed, of elements already existing within us; but even then the materials must be derived from something which is objective to ourselves, and which answers fully to the internal mental phenomenon. Now, as it is incontestable that we do actually possess within us the distinct idea of a being infinite, eternal, immutable, independent; and as the elements of such an idea could not come either from our finite selves, or from the finite world without us, we conclude, that it must come from the being himself who perfectly answers to the idea. This is what we may term the psychological proof of the existence of God. Put it into a more modern form, and it simply amounts to this—that the idea of the infinite and the absolute is so manifestly and indelibly impressed upon the human consciousness, and that the want of it would leave such a void

in the human mind, that we cannot doubt of its fundamental reality. To this psychological proof, Descartes adds two others, which are not to be regarded as fundamentally different, but as simply presenting the same argument in another form. The second proof is put as follows—I exist, and that not self-caused, but derived from some source out of myself. This source cannot be in any object around me, not even in my parents; for, as I have the idea of all possible perfections within me, I cannot come from any source less perfect than my own ideas; that is, less perfect than God. The third proof attempts to show that the existence of God is as certain as a mathematical axiom or demonstration. Every mathematical property of which I am conscious in connection with any mathematical figure, must really belong to that figure. Thus my reason perceives that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles; and this property I know belongs to the triangle itself, because my reason perceives it in connection with every such figure. Now I have the idea of an all-perfect being; but amongst the properties belonging to this idea, is that which we term existence. Hence existence can be predicated of God with the same rational certainty as the above mathematical property can be predicated of a triangle. The vice in all these demonstrations is, that they all turn upon the mere metaphysical conception of a deity; they do not bring us at all into contact with a divine personality, in which we can trace those moral attributes, which form everything that renders theism a blessing and a joy to the human soul.

The existence of God being proved, and all possible perfection being added to it as a necessary corollary, a tolerably broad platform is laid for erecting the edifice of human knowledge still further. First of all, mathematical truth is secured; for here the ideas are perfectly distinct, and the perfections of the Deity forbid the supposition that we should be the subjects of any systematic deception. Next we can advance by the light now kindled into the region of mind, and gain knowledge of much which it concerns us to know here. The testimony of consciousness being again appealed to, it appears that we can distinguish quite clearly three classes of mental facts—namely, judgments, volitions, and emotions. In this division of mental phenomena, we may remark in passing, there is very clear foreshadowing of the main outlines of our more modern psychology. Looking still further at the first of these divisions, Descartes again separates all our judgments, or what is the same thing, our ideas into three classes; namely, innate ideas, ideas which come from without, and ideas which come from ourselves. The doctrine of innate ideas is one of the main points in the Cartesian philosophy, and has been the arena of the sharpest metaphysical contests. To do our author justice, he does not regard these ideas as ready-made notions constantly present to the mind; he merely affirms that there are certain germs of thought which originally exist; that these germs are unfolded by the force of circumstances; and that, when once unfolded, the mind has the power of reproducing them at any time by an effort of its own will. So far he has clearly apprehended the nature of what we may term the *à priori* element in the human mind. But taken in connection with his views of the divine sovereignty, this whole doctrine of innate ideas becomes stiffened into a dogma as false as it is injurious. As our nature comes from God, so, he affirms, must our ideas. But, as God is supreme, he has the absolute power to change or modify them as he pleases. Hence they do not represent to us any fixed and immutable truth, but only certain points of view with which it may please the will of the Creator to furnish us. Thus the human mind, in all its deeper movements, becomes simply the instrument of the divine will, and the human reason becomes absolutely absorbed in the supremacy of the divine influence. In this thought we have the germ of all the pantheistic speculations of modern philosophy. Starting from the Cartesian doctrine of innate ideas, we may trace its development through Malebranche to Spinoza, and from Spinoza onwards to all the subsequent vagaries of the full-blown idealism of Germany.

Amongst the different classes of ideas to which reference has been made, we turn next to those which come from without. We have the ideas of extension, of substance, of motion, of colour, of smell, &c.—ideas which we are perfectly conscious do not originate from our own will. But why may we not regard them as wrought in us by the direct power of the Deity? and what reason have we to believe in any objective reality answer-

ing to them? True, says Descartes, they might be wrought in us by the will of the Deity—nay, perhaps they are; but, at any rate, we are obliged to believe in the real objects, and to act every moment upon that belief. Such a system of deception we cannot rightly attribute to an all-perfect Creator; and, consequently, on the ground of his veracity, we must have confidence in the reality of the world around us. Here we have another of those fruitful germs of idealism, which afterwards sprang up and bore such a harvest of unwholesome speculation. Consciousness, it is true, appeals primarily to mental facts; but once get beyond the primary fact itself, and if our faculties are worth anything, they do assuredly testify as immediately to the reality of the finite as of the infinite. The whole procedure is, in fact, a vicious circle. The veracity of our faculties is first appealed to, in order to establish the being of a God; and then the authority of God is appealed to, in order to establish the veracity of the faculties. If those faculties, in their direct action, may deceive us at all, they may have deceived us in the first step; and there the whole edifice falls together.

The tendency which we have now pointed out in the Cartesian philosophy to make God the only direct source of action, and to reduce the universe more and more to the idea of a machine whose wheels are kept in motion simply and solely by the divine power, follows our author's speculations throughout all their subsequent details. Thus, in his philosophy of nature he makes everything in creation purely passive. Every single thing in the universe is brought into being by a direct exertion of the divine power and will; but this is not all. It would at any moment fall out of existence if not sustained by the same creative power. Thus the act of creation has to be every moment renewed, or, in other words, the whole universe is but an instrument, through which the Deity operates. As a result of this view, many remarkable conclusions follow. It follows that animals are mere automata. They have no minds—no consciousness; they are simply machines moved by the divine power to perform a given destiny in the world. It follows, again, that the human body is equally automatic. All the sensations, the emotions, the passions—everything which falls below the direct control of the will, Descartes attributes to the flow of the animal spirits, and places them amongst the ordinary phenomena of nature.

But then, how is it that the mind and body are connected and work in harmony, if this be the case? This is explained by the well-known doctrine of occasional causes. The fact that any external object affects our bodily frame and puts the animal spirits in motion, is made the *occasion* on which the corresponding idea is presented, by an established law of the divine operation, to the consciousness. Thus nature, sense, and passion are all reduced to mechanical operations, under the control of Deity: add to this the doctrine of innate ideas as immediate emanations from the will of God, and we have the finite absolutely swallowed up in the infinite, and all the foundations laid on which a complete system of pantheism must inevitably be erected.

Whilst, however, we cannot but regard these conclusions as false and consequently injurious, yet they do not hinder us from bearing testimony to the vast services of Descartes as the great pioneer of all modern psychology. Bacon had grappled with the scholastic philosophy, and opposed it successfully with the method of analysis—that great engine of all modern science. This method, however, he had applied mainly, if not exclusively, to nature, and the present grandeur of physical science tells us with what results. Descartes was the first to enter the human mind with the torch of analysis in his hand, and though he fell into various errors, as perhaps it was inevitable that he should, yet we may regard the labours of Locke and his successors in England, of Leibnitz and his school in Germany, and of Condillac with all that belonged to his movement in France, as being the inheritance of that philosophic spirit and method which Descartes himself first evoked and founded. The followers of Descartes on the one hand exaggerated, and on the other corrected, his main principles. Thus Goulinex and Malebranche, on their side, completed the doctrine of occasional causes, and prepared the ground for Spinozism and all its results. Leibnitz, on the other side, corrected the doctrine of innate ideas, by substituting for it the far sounder theory of innate faculties; introduced into the notion of substance the element of power, thus bringing the theory of the universe from a mechanical into

a dynamical form; and finally, by developing the doctrine of atoms, together with the accompanying admission of secondary causes, reared a barrier against those pantheistic results to which the other half of the Cartesian school was fast drifting. Descartes, as corrected by Leibnitz, may thus be viewed as the real basis on which the more moderate schools of modern psychology—those which stand alike far from the extremes of sensationalism and idealism—really take their stand.

Before we close this notice, it is necessary to allude briefly to the merits of Descartes in the region of mathematics and physics. The principal improvements which he introduced into mathematical science were—1. The use of indices to denote the powers of any given number; 2. The employment of the first letters of the alphabet to designate known, and the last ones to designate unknown, quantities; 3. The method of indeterminate coefficients; 4. The development of the theory of equations, particularly in relation to the possible number of positive and negative roots; and 5. The mode of applying algebra to geometry by means of co-ordinates. The latter point, especially, challenges for him one of the most distinguished places in the history of mathematics. In regard to physics he missed his road, mainly from allowing too great a play to metaphysical ideas, and too subordinate a place to fact and experiment. The famous doctrine, which regarded the heavens as one vast fluid mass revolving like a vortex round the sun, was not, perhaps, an unnatural supposition at that period, and certainly succeeded in explaining many of the most perplexing phenomena. Some of the modern French commentators on Descartes, indeed, claim for his physics a position in the history of science almost as high as the discoveries of Newton. This, of course, they cannot do on the ground of the relative importance of their respective conclusions, but because Descartes is supposed to have assisted Newton to the idea, that the planetary movements might be treated as an ordinary problem in mechanics. This *idea* is, however, after all, a very simple matter in comparison with its development and its proof; and it is hardly likely that any one but a Frenchman would have thought of drawing the comparison at all. Scherk, one of his best German commentators, says, that on these questions of physics his head swam round in one of his own vortices; and that had not his natural genius and powerful understanding hindered it, he would hardly have left behind him, as far as his physical theories went, a single idea that has retained any kind of credit to the present day. His merit here was in bringing all the reigning doctrines of physics into doubt, and demanding a mechanical interpretation of the laws of nature. What he demanded, however, it was Newton alone who found out how to supply.

The first complete edition of Descartes' works was published at Amsterdam, in quarto, between the years 1670 and 1688. An edition was published in 9 volumes in Paris in 1724. In 1825 M. Cousin edited the "*Œuvres complètes de Descartes*," in 11 vols., 8vo.; in addition to which, portions of his works, chiefly those on philosophy, have been published in French more recently, under the editorship of MM. Garnier and Jules Simon. A very good English translation of the "*Meditations*," together with selections from the "*Principles of Philosophy*," was published in 1853; Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox.—J. D. M.

* DESCHAMPS, ANTOINE, brother of Emile, born in 1790, a poet of great feeling, grace, and tenderness. His works are not numerous, owing to cerebral attacks to which he is subject, and the approaches of which he is able to recognize and prepare against with a meek fortitude which is as admirable as it is touching. He has made an admirable translation of Dante.—J. F. C.

* DESCHAMPS, EMILE, poet, was born at Bourges in 1791. The first publication of this author which attracted public attention was the fruit of a remarkable occasion. Prior to the revolution of 1830, Charles X. reviewed the national guards. On the appearance of his majesty the men expressed their dissatisfaction at the state of public affairs in cries for the removal of ministers, to which the ill-advised monarch replied by an ordinance dissolving the body. M. Deschamps, then a captain on the staff, in some vigorous lines prophesied fatal consequences to the throne, and the result justified the truth of the old saying that poet and prophet are the same. His greatest literary claim consists, however, in the distinguished part he took with an illustrious band of rising young poets in their efforts to introduce Shakespeare to their countrymen without departure from the

original—an effort which, notwithstanding the support of poets of genius, succeeded no farther than in laying the foundation for future success. Since Emile Deschamps published his excellent translation of *Macbeth* and of *Romeo and Juliet*, the great English poet has gained considerable ground against the deeply-rooted prejudices created by Voltaire. Emile Deschamps has also made translations from the German.—J. F. C.

DESCHAMPS, EUSTACHE, a French poet, was born about 1820. Having studied at the university of Orleans, he visited Egypt and Syria, where he was cast into prison. After his liberation he served under the kings Charles V. and VI. His writings afford some accounts of the wars for the expulsion of the English, and give curious details regarding that terrible massacre called the *Jacquerie*.—J. F. C.

DESEINE, LOUIS PIERRE, a self-taught sculptor, born in Paris in 1750. He is renowned for several good monuments, statues, and busts he executed for the Bourbons, and for the attachment he bore to that family, which he allowed no occasion to escape without attesting. Amongst his busts the most remarkable are those of Pius VII., of Portalis, Cardinal Maury, Louis XVI., XVII., and XVIII., Prince Condé, duke of Enghien, Montesquieu, and Talleyrand. He died in 1827.—R. M.

DESFONTAINES, RENÉ LOUCHE, a celebrated French botanist, was born at Tremblay in Brittany about the year 1752, and died at Paris on 16th November, 1838. He prosecuted his early studies in his native town, and was afterwards sent to the college of Rennes. Subsequently he went to Paris to study medicine. There he showed a decided taste for botany, and rather neglected the practical department of medicine. He did not graduate as doctor till 1782. He became acquainted with Lemonnier, the professor of botany in the garden of plants, and to him he was indebted for much of his success in life. In 1783 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. The same year he made a botanical excursion to the coasts of Barbary. He remained for two years in the kingdoms of Tunis and Algiers, and examined them thoroughly, even to the summits of the Atlas mountains. He returned to Paris in 1785, after making extensive and valuable collections in all departments of natural history, but specially in botany. In 1786 he was appointed professor of botany in the garden des plantes in the room of Lemonnier, who had resigned. In this situation he prosecuted botany with vigour, and contributed many valuable papers to the *Transactions* of the Academy. In 1796 he presented to the Institute his celebrated memoir on the structure of monocotyledons, which at once placed him in a high rank among naturalists. In 1798 he published the first number of his "*Flora Atlantica*." He prepared a catalogue of the specimens in the garden of plants, and he described many new plants in the *Annales du Museum*. In 1809 he published his history of trees and shrubs which can be cultivated in France in the open air. He married at the age of sixty-three, and had a daughter who survived him, and who contributed much to his comfort in his declining years. His wife became afflicted with mania after childbirth, and this melancholy event threw a gloom over the later years of his life. He now devoted himself to the arrangement of the herbarium of the museum, and to the proper determination of the species. In the memoirs of the museum he gave descriptions and figures of many new genera and species. From 1815 to 1822 he added seventeen marked genera to botanical science. He retained his active powers until he was between seventy and eighty years of age. He became ultimately affected with blindness, and was thus debarred from carrying on his researches. His death was caused by bronchitis.—J. H. B.

DESFORGES, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE CHOUDARD, born in 1746; died in 1806. Desfortes claimed to be the natural son of the celebrated Dr. A. Petit. He was born a poet. At nine years old he wrote two tragedies—"Tantalus and Pelops," and the "Death of Jeremiah." Some love stories gave him a scandalous notoriety a few years after. His reputed father wished him to learn medicine; but the young man was thinking of other things, and said nature intended him for a painter; so he passed his days idly among amateurs, and did nothing. Petit died, and Desfortes found himself without anything—without even a right to his father's name. He had learned to copy music, and earned a trifle in this way. Then he became a kind of clerk, or servant of all work, in one of the public offices. Next we find him on the stage—a strolling player—and soon engaged in himself producing plays of his own. He now married. The empress

of Russia, Catherine II., was at this time doing what she could to import French manners into her capital, and Desfortes and his wife transferred themselves to St. Petersburg. He was given a pension by the empress, and found time to cultivate his talents for literature. In 1782 he returned to France. His works are very numerous. The best is probably a dissolute and discreditable work called "*Le Poëte*," which is understood to have been drawn from the incidents of his own life.—J. A. D.

DESFOURNEAUX, EDMÉ-ETIENNE BORNE, Count, a French general, was born in 1767. He entered the army as a private soldier in 1787, and by his courage and activity gradually rose in the service until he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1792. In that year he was sent to St. Domingo, where he rendered important services to the government, defeating the Spaniards in a sanguinary engagement near St. Michael on the 22nd of August, 1794, and repulsing an attack of an English squadron upon Port-a-Prince. Shortly after he returned to France, but was sent back in command of a new expedition against the English, who in his absence had made rapid progress in the subjugation of St. Domingo. Desfourneaux ultimately compelled them to evacuate the island. In 1791 he was nominated governor of Guadeloupe, and held that office for two years. On his return to France the first consul appointed him to the command of the reinforcements which were about to be sent to Egypt. He embarked in 1801, but the vessel in which he sailed was captured by the British. He was speedily exchanged, and in 1802 was sent to Hayti, and served in the disastrous expedition of General Leclerc. On his return home, Napoleon addressed Desfourneaux in flattering terms, but the general was no courtier, and was left unemployed and in obscurity. In 1815, when the allies besieged Paris, Desfourneaux commanded the troops which occupied the heights of Montmartre. On his retirement in 1818 Louis XVIII. created him a count. He died in 1849.—J. T.

DESGENETTES, NICOLAS-RENÉ DUFRICHE, Baron, a distinguished French physician, was born at Alençon in 1762, and died in 1837. After finishing his medical studies he came into possession of a moderate fortune, and travelled for some time in England and Italy. In 1789 he received his degree from the faculty of Montpellier, and was admitted a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine. He was attached to the army of Italy in 1793, and acquitted himself so well, that Napoleon, before his departure for Egypt, appointed him head-physician of the army of the East. His remarkable abilities and generous devotion were of the highest service in that hazardous expedition. Returning to France towards the end of 1801, Desgenettes was named chief physician to the military hospital of Val-de-Grace. He was present with the French armies in Prussia, Poland, and Spain, and in the disastrous campaign of 1812 was taken prisoner by the Russians. He demanded his liberty from Alexander in return for services rendered to the Russian soldiers, and not only obtained it, but also an escort of honour which conducted him to the advanced guard of the French army. He was with Napoleon at Waterloo, and after the restoration shared the honourable disgrace which overtook Pinel, Dubois, and others. After the accession of Louis Philippe, Baron Desgenettes was appointed mayor of the tenth arrondissement, and médecin en chef des invalides.—R. M., A.

DESHAYES, G. P., a distinguished French naturalist, and member of the Natural History Society of Paris. He is principally known in Europe through his writings on the family of mollusca. To this group of animals he has devoted great attention, and some of the most important monographs on this family during the last quarter of a century have come from his pen. The first work by which he attracted general attention was his "*Description of the Fossil Shells found in the neighbourhood of Paris*." The work was commenced in 1824 and finished in 1837, and consisted of four volumes quarto, with numerous illustrations. His next work was an "*Elementary treatise on Conchology, with especial application to the science of Geognosy*." This was published also in parts, and commenced in 1839, and finished in 1841. His papers upon the structure and characters of individual shells are very numerous. He has also published some valuable memoirs on fossil shells and the geological strata in which they occur and which they characterize. The number of his works and papers given in Agassiz' and Strickland's *Bibliography of Geology and Zoology* is fifty-four. In addition to these papers, M. Deshayes, in conjunction with M. Milne-Edward,

edited the second edition of Lamarck's *Invertebrate Animals*. He described the mollusca of Algeria in the *Scientific Exploration of Algeria*, published by the French government. He also contributed many of the articles to the *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle* of M. Dorbigny.—E. L.

DESHOULIÈRES, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE, born at Paris in 1634; died in 1694; daughter of an old chevalier, who was attached to the household of Marie de Medicis and afterwards to that of Anne of Austria. Antoinette was carefully educated—knew Latin, Italian, Spanish; sang, danced, rode; and was thoroughly accomplished. She had ambition, and she wished to be a poet. So she studied prosody under the poet Hesnaut—a great name then. She married at eighteen; but Guillaume de la Fon de Boisguérin, Seigneur Deshoulières, had scarcely given his name and title to her, when the political distractions of the time drove him from France. Antoinette returned to her parents, and consoled herself with the study of the philosophy of Gassendi and the fabrication of poetical structures, which have still a sort of existence. In some short time after she joined her husband at Rocroi, and afterwards at Brussels, where the prince of Condé, to whose fortunes Deshoulières had attached himself, now put up his tent. In the intervals of war the great Condé sought other conquests, and it is recorded by the biographers of the lady, that she victoriously resisted some dangerous approaches of the gallant general. We find her a prisoner at the chateau of Wilvorden; it is said in danger of her life. Her chief grievance under this calamity was that her sole resource, in the way of books, was confined to *L'Ecriture Sainte* et les peres de l'Eglise. Madame Deshoulières lived in relations of friendly intimacy with the most distinguished persons of her time—the Corneilles, the Rochefoucaults, &c. Her verses were exceedingly admired; but, like all occasional poems, are now known but to few. Voltaire said that, of the French ladies who cultivated poetry, she was the most successful, as more lines of hers were remembered and had passed into the general body of the language, than those of any other poetess. Her idylls are said to be the best in the language. Towards the close of her life she was given by Louis XIV. a pension of two thousand francs. She died of cancer in the breast.—Her daughter, ANTOINETTE THÉRÈSE, who wrote poems, which are published with those of Madame Deshoulières, died of the same disease.—J. A., D.

DESIDERIO DA SETTIGNANO. See **SETTIGNANO**.

DESJARDINS, JULES FRANÇOIS, was born in the island of Mauritius in 1799, and died at Paris in 1840. From his youth he devoted himself to natural history, and from time to time sent to Europe the result of his observations on the animals of the Mauritius. He did not confine himself to one family of animals, but his observations embraced insects, mollusca, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia. Through his love of natural history he succeeded in founding the Natural History Society of the Mauritius. It was during a visit to Europe, in order to carry out some plans he had formed for the benefit of his native country, that he was seized with the fatal illness which carried him off in the midst of his career of usefulness.—E. L.

DESLANDES, ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS BOUREAU, a French littérateur, was born at Pondichery in 1690; and entering the government service, became commissary-general of the navy at Rochefort and Brest. His most elaborate production, "*L'Histoire critique de la Philosophie*," achieved some success, but has no worth as a history of thought, and owes any interest it possesses to its anecdotes of ancient philosophers. Deslandes pursued very miscellaneous studies. He wrote Latin verses and reflections on the great men who have jested on their deathbeds; travels in England, and an essay on the navy of the ancients; a treatise on moral certainty, and "*L'Art de ne point Sennuyer*." He died at Paris in 1757.—L. L. P.

DESMAHIS, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS EDOUARD DE CORSEMBLEU, born at Sully-sur-Loire in 1722. Intended by his father, a magistrate, for the profession of the law, the prudent paternal project was spoiled by a visit from the famous Voltaire. The youth, fascinated by the wit and vivacity, and confounded by the presence of the foremost literary man of the time, expressed his feelings in a copy of verses, which being praised by the susceptible philosopher, completed Desmahis' resolution to leave law for poetry. The sacrifice was not very great, for his health was too delicate to allow of his supporting the duties of an arduous profession. His literary works, comprised in a couple of 12mo

volumes, although polished and sparkling, are wanting in strength and fervour. He died at Paris in 1761 regretted for his kindly disposition.—J. F. C.

DESMARETS, ANSELM-GAETAN, son of Nicolas Desmarests, a distinguished French naturalist and comparative anatomist. He was born at Paris on the 6th of March, 1784, and died on the 4th of June, 1838. He was professor of zoology in the royal veterinary and rural college of Alfort, and a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, and numerous other societies. From the year 1812 up till his death he was one of the most active zoological writers in France. Not only has he published several independent works which are regarded as authorities at the present day, but he was a constant contributor to the natural history journals and societies of Paris. Papers of his are to be found scattered through the pages of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, the *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, the *Bulletins of the Philomathic Society* and of M. de Ferussac, the *Revue Encyclopedique*, and many other like publications. His principal separate works are—"Considerations on the class Crustacea, with a description of the species which inhabit the rivers and the coasts of France," Paris, 1825; "*The Natural History of fossil Crustacea*," Strasbourg and Paris, 1822; "*Ichthyology, or a Description of hitherto unknown species of Fishes from the island of Cuba*," Paris, 1823; "*Mammalogy, or a Description of the species of Mammifers*." This was the article "*Mammalogy*" in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*. His various papers were principally devoted to zoology, but like his father his mind had a practical turn, and he was employed by Napoleon I. to draw up a report on the matters admitting of statistical returns. This was published in 1812. He also edited a part of the *Suites à Buffon*.—His son EUGENE, secretary to the Entomological Society of France, and assistant-naturalist in the museum of the jardin des plantes, has published numerous papers on natural history in the dictionaries and scientific journals of the day.—E. L.

DESMARETS, JEAN, Sieur de Saint Sorlin, born at Paris in 1595; died in 1676. Having considerable interest at court, he was early made a member of the French Academy then just created. He was one of the persons deputed by the academy to examine and express a formal opinion on Corneille's *Cid*. Desmarests' conduct and principles were dissolute in the extreme. Cardinal Richelieu's strange ambition of authorship led him to employ Desmarests, as he had employed others, to throw into verse plots suggested by him. Desmarests, after a youth of dissoluteness, described himself as converted by miracle. He was engaged in the composition of an epic poem, "*Clovis ou la France Chretienne*." He had come nearly to the close of his poem, when he affirmed that he was assisted by a more than angelic visitant with the final cantos. The poem did not sustain at first hearing the bold claim made for it of direct inspiration, and the author past many a long year in writing critical essays to prove how good it was. He continued to publish verses, now for the most part on religious subjects, and was in point of fact a very troublesome and mischievous lunatic. He seems to have been jealous of another poor madman into whose confidence he insinuated himself. This was Simon Morin, who proclaimed himself to be the Son of man, and God's vicar on earth. This unfortunate wretch was several times imprisoned, and at last, with his wife and son, sentenced to be burned alive. The works of Desmarests are very numerous; his style in prose is praised by Chapelain. Several of his books are devotional. He translated into verse Thomas à Kempis, and versified the Psalms.—J. A., D.

DESMARETS, NICOLAS, a distinguished French geologist and physical geographer. He was born at Soullaine, near Barsur-Aube, on the 16th of September, 1725, and died in Paris on the 28th of September, 1815. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and subsequently of the Institute. He was also a member of the Society of Agriculture, and professor of natural history for the central schools of France. Although eminent as a geologist, and distinguished for his writings on this science, the great bent of his mind was towards the application of scientific principles to the arts. His first work was on the "*Art of Papermaking*," which was published in the year 1789. In the *Encyclopedie Methodique* are numerous articles of his writing, more especially on practical subjects. His principal geographical and geological works consist of—"An Encyclopedic Atlas of Ancient, Mediæval Age, and Modern Geography;" "*Physico-*

Mechanical Conjectures upon the Propagation of the Movements of Earthquakes;" "Dissertation upon the Ancient Junction of England with France;" "Upon the Determination of three great epochs by the products of Volcanoes." His life was one of great activity and usefulness, and he died full of years and honour.—E. L.

DESMICHELS, LOUIS ALEXIS, Baron, a French general, was born in 1779. He entered the army in his fifteenth year as a volunteer. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1802, and a daring feat of arms which he performed in 1805, gained him the rank of captain and officer of the legion of honour. He fought with great distinction at Austerlitz and Jena, and at Eylau, where he was dangerously wounded. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1811, and made general of brigade in 1813. He joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, and fought at Waterloo. After the Restoration he was unemployed until 1821, when he was created major-general. Louis Philippe in 1833 appointed him to a command in Algeria, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed him military governor of Corsica. General Desmichels died in 1845.—J. T.

DESMOND. A branch of the Geraldines, a noble Anglo-Irish family which, settling in Ireland in the time of Henry II., became ultimately "more Irish than the Irish themselves:"—

MAURICE FITZ-THOMAS, the first earl, to which dignity he was raised in 1329, became one of the most powerful subjects in that country, and took a leading part in the petty wars that distracted the kingdom. In 1338 the Irish barons took different sides; but Desmond adhered, with others of the greater nobles, to the king, and supported his authority. Edward, however, unfortunately adopted the unjust and shortsighted policy of discouraging the now native English aristocracy, by withdrawing from them his confidence, and delegating the government to English officers. The result was to call into existence two opposing and jealous factions—the old English settlers and the new English. A resistance was at once organized, at the head of which was Desmond; and a convention of the prelates, nobles, and commons was assembled at Kilkenny, in opposition to the parliament summoned by the lord-justice to meet in Dublin. The subject of their remonstrance is given by Leland. The barons urged the injustice of the king's dealing, the misgovernment of those who, without knowledge, experience, or love of Ireland, devoted themselves to repairing their own fortunes by plundering the country. The king sent over Lifford, a man of vigour and talent, who summoned Desmond to attend the parliament in Dublin. Desmond in reply convened a parliament of his own. Lifford interdicted the attendance of the nobles, marched into Munster, and seized the territories of Desmond, whom he compelled to submit. On the death of Lifford in 1346 Desmond went over to England to plead the grievances of his party before the king. He made a favourable impression, was retained in the king's service, whom he attended to France, where he took part in the siege of Calais; and in 1352 his estates, and those of the other barons which had been forfeited, were restored. So highly was he esteemed, that when the rebellion broke out in Ulster, the government of the country was committed to him. Unfortunately he did not live to fulfil the expectations raised by the vigorous commencement of his administration, as he died at Dublin in 1356, leaving the reputation of being "so just a man that he spared not his own relations when they were criminal."

THOMAS, the sixth earl, succeeded to the earldom in 1399, when still a boy, and was exposed to the plots of his uncle James, a crafty, ambitious, and unscrupulous man. A romantic incident soon gave the uncle the means of accomplishing his nephew's downfall. While hunting, Thomas took shelter in the house of a dependant named McCormick, with whose lovely daughter, Katherine, the young lord fell violently in love. The occasion, if not concerted, was at all events improved by James, and the result was the marriage of lord and vassal. The indignation of relatives and followers was insidiously fomented by James, so that at length the earl had to fly. Again and again he returned to his own territories, but his uncle openly opposed him, and he was at last obliged formally to surrender his title and territories, and retiring to Rouen, died there in 1420.

JAMES, the seventh earl, having thus succeeded, obtained a parliamentary confirmation of his title, and became powerful and popular. He gained the favour of the English sovereigns by his activity and success in quelling disturbances, and was specially

favoured by Ormonde. He obtained great wealth and territorial possessions, living in regal splendour and exercising almost kingly power. He died at Youghal in 1462.

THOMAS, the eighth earl, was son of the preceding, whom he resembled much in character. When the Ormonde family levied war against the deputy, Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, Thomas raised twenty thousand men, and ultimately defeated the insurgents, for which service he was appointed deputy. His administration was oppressive, and his insolence raised up many enemies. Having gone to England, he was favourably received by King Edward; but it is said that he gave mortal offence to Lady Elizabeth Grey, by speaking sneeringly of her as "a tailor's wife." When she became queen, she resolved on revenge, and it is said enlisted the earl of Worcester, when sent as deputy to Ireland, to gratify her resentment. Certain it is Worcester's conduct gave Desmond deep offence, and drove him to rash and outrageous acts, which gave some countenance to the rumour that he aimed at independent sovereignty. Desmond was attainted by act of parliament in 1487, whereupon he repaired to the deputy to justify himself, when he was seized and beheaded.

MAURICE, tenth earl, was son of the preceding, and succeeded his brother in 1487. He was a brave man, and a successful warrior, acquiring the cognomen of Bellicosus, though obliged from lameness to be carried in a litter. In 1497 he joined Warbeck and besieged Waterford. Ultimately he submitted to the king, who not only forgave the offence, but granted him privileges and emoluments. He died at Tralee in 1520.

GERALD, sixteenth earl, succeeded in establishing his claim against Thomas, his elder brother, and from his elevation exhibited extravagant ambition, a defiance of England, and a traitorous intercourse with foreign states, that procured him to be noted as "ingens rebellibus exemplar." His first feud was with Ormonde, by whom he was defeated and taken prisoner on 15th February, 1567. Wounded and borne from the field upon a litter, his enemies exclaimed—"Where is now the great earl of Desmond?" "Where," he replied, "but in his proper place—still upon the necks of the Butlers!" Both earls were summoned to London, and forced to enter into recognizances for their future conduct. Commissioners were appointed in Ireland to settle their differences. A part of the award was, that the earls should shake hands. In the chapter-house of St. Patrick's, Dublin, two centuries after, an aperture was shown in an oak door, through which the ceremony was performed, each fearing to be pioniarded by the other. To trace the progress of Desmond's outrages and rebellion, would be to write the history of the time in Ireland. He joined his kinsman, James Fitzmaurice, in the great rebellion, which had for its object the subjugation of England by Spain. Finally, after the end of ten years, his adherents were all cut off, his castles reduced, his territories wasted, and himself and a few followers hunted, "like a sort of deer," through the mountains and bogs. He took shelter at last in the mountains of Kerry, with his countess, the companion of all his vicissitudes. The few who remained faithful to him were forced to subsist by seizing on cattle. On one of those occasions they were pursued by the owners, who tracked them to their fastness. All escaped save one, an old man, who lay stretched before the fire. One of the soldiers struck him, when he cried out—"I am the earl of Desmond; save my life." The soldiers carried him for a while, but his followers drawing nigh, they feared they might lose the reward offered by the government; so one Daniel O'Kelly smote off his head, which was brought to Ormonde, sent by him to the queen, and impaled on London bridge. His estates were divided amongst the English "undertakers." With him may be said to have fallen the great house of Desmond. The son of his brother James—known as the "Sugan" earl—assumed indeed, as was his right, the title; but the queen refused to acknowledge him, or restore the possessions. This drove him into rebellion. After a life full of romantic adventure and suffering, he was captured, and conveyed a prisoner to Cork, whence, on the 14th August, 1601, he was transmitted to the tower of London, where he remained until his death in 1608. Meantime JAMES, the son of Gerald, was recognized by the queen, but being a protestant, the Irish would not acknowledge him; and returning to England, he died, as it is said, by poison.

To one other member of this illustrious family we shall devote a few lines, and thus close the record. **JOHN**, the brother of

the Sugann earl, entered the Spanish service, and was created Count Desmond; thence he passed into the service of the emperor, "where," says Sir Bernard Burke, in an interesting memoir just published, "he ended his career as became the last of his dignity; for, being governor of a fortress, he died in 1632 of the privations and sufferings consequent on his valiant and inflexible refusal to surrender to a besieging force."—J. F. W.

DESMOND, CATHERINE, Countess of, one of the most remarkable instances of well-authenticated longevity in post-diluvian times, was the daughter of Sir John Fitzgerald, lord of Decies, and wife of Thomas, twelfth earl of Desmond. The year of her birth is not known; but Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of her as having been married in the reign of Edward IV., and having been alive in 1589 and "many years afterwards, as all the noblemen and gentlemen in Munster can witness." Assuming she was married at fifteen years of age, in the last year of Edward's reign, 1483, she must have been one hundred and twenty-one years old in 1589. Upon her marriage, the lands of Inchequin in the county of Cork were charged with her jointure. The estates being forfeited, they were granted to Raleigh, who still suffered the old countess to retain her jointure; but when the great earl of Cork became possessed of them, the countess was forced to come to court to establish her identity and maintain her right. Horace Walpole says, that on the occasion of her visit, she stated that she had danced with Richard III. before his accession to the throne, and that he was the handsomest man in the room, except his brother Edward, "and very well made." The date of this visit to London is established on good authority to have been 1604, which was probably also the year of her death. "Shee might have lived much longer," says an old chronicle, "hade she not mette with a kind of violent death, for she must needs climb a nutt tree to gather nutts, soe falling down, she hurt her thighe, which brought a fever, and that brought death." Lord Bacon, in his Natural History, says, "They tell a tale of the old countess of Desmond, who lived until she was seven score years old, that she did dentize twice or thrice, casting her old teeth and others coming in their place." A portrait of her, taken when in London in 1604, is still preserved at Muckross Abbey, near Killarney, in Kerry.—J. F. W.

DESMOULINS, ANTOINE, a French physician and naturalist, born at Rouen in 1796, where he died in 1828. He wrote several works on the anatomy and functions of the nervous system. He also successfully cultivated various branches of natural history. Many of his papers appeared in the scientific journals of his time. His works on the nervous system have been published separately; also a work "On the Natural History of the Races of Men which inhabit the north-east of Europe," which was published in 1826.—E. L.

* DESMOULINS, CH., a French naturalist resident at Bourdeaux. He is a member of the Linnæan Society of Bourdeaux, and has contributed numerous papers on various branches of natural history to the Transactions of that society. Amongst others he has written an essay "On the means of preventing corruption in the vessels in which living animals are kept." In this paper he anticipated the modern invention of the aquarium. He has also published a separate paper on the vegetation of the Peak of Bijone.—E. L.

DESMOULINS, LUCIE-SIMPLICE-CAMILLE-BENOÎT (his one familiar surname being CAMILLE), sprightliest of French revolutionists, was born at Guise in Picardy on the 2nd March, 1760. His father held an official post in Camille's native town; and the family not being very rich, a near relation procured for the promising boy a *bourse* at the college of Louis-le-Grand in Paris, where he had for friend and schoolfellow, Maximilian Robespierre. Brilliant success attended his academic career, but his study of the classics was not merely theoretical. His young head was heated by the glories of ancient republicanism; Vertot's *Révolutions Romaines* was his constant companion, and the Revolution of 1789 found him an ardent democrat. Ere this he had gone through a course of legal study, and been admitted an advocate in connection with the parliament of Paris, not without being suspected of addiction to dissipation. On the eve of the memorable convulsion he published his first pamphlet, "La Philosophie au peuple Français," and on the morrow, June 1789, his "France Libre," a violent attack on the aristocracy and clergy. Yet now, as always, Camille's violence was irradiated by the brightest wit, and diversified by expert classical allusiveness. Camille stuttered, and could never be a public

speaker; but one of his public speeches produced an era in the early history of the Revolution. On the 11th of July, 1789, the day of Necker's dismissal, he harangued the multitude from a table in the Palais Royal, summoned them to arms, gave them "the Bastille" for a watchword, and for badges the green riband, afterwards displaced by the tricolor. He was now a patriot of note. He entered, for a short time into familiar relations with Mirabeau, but he naturally gravitated towards his future fellow-victim, the "Mirabeau of the sansculottes," Danton. Dubbing himself "attorney-general of the Lanterne," and founding his successful journal, the *Révolutions de France et de Brabant*, most vehement and most witty of patriots, Camille found time and inclination for the indulgence of the softer affections. After much opposition from her father, a wealthy employé of the department of finance, he succeeded in marrying, on the 29th September, 1790, Lucile Duplessis, beautiful, amiable, and gifted. Opulence and a happy home did not at first modify Camille's revolutionary enthusiasm. No journalist so loud as he against the Girondists. He worked hard to prepare the way for the 10th of August; and, at the time of the September massacres, he became secretaire-general of the new minister of justice, his friend Danton. Elected one of the deputies for Paris in the convention, he wielded his pen and gave his vote for the strongest measures—the death of the king, and the destruction of the Girondists. Yet, after the inauguration of the Reign of Terror, he, along with Danton, began to relent, and at Danton's suggestion he founded his *Vieux Cordelier*, in which the ultras were lashed classically and wittily, and the cause of mercy genially pleaded. This was too much, even for a man of Camille's antecedents. He became one of the "suspects," and was accused, with Danton, of reactionism. Both, under the terrorist régime of Robespierre and Saint Just, were executed in the same batch, on the 5th of April, 1794. His wife, the mother of their one child, followed him a few days later to the guillotine. An admirable monograph of Camille Desmoulins has been published by M. Edmund Fleury, in his series of exact and pleasing *Études Révolutionnaires*.—F. E.

DESNOYER, LOUIS-FRANÇOIS-CHARLES, a French dramatic writer, was born at Amiens in 1806, and died in 1858. He made his *début* in the double character of actor and author in 1827. Some years after he quitted the stage, and devoted himself to dramatic literature. He wrote under several pseudonyms, in conjunction with several other young authors. Under the management of M. Védel, he was employed at the Théâtre Française in the capacity of régisseur général. He undertook the administration of the Ambigu-comique in 1852. Desnoyer has produced a vast number of pieces for the stage. He has attempted, and is indeed a prolific writer in, every department of the drama. We may mention—"Le Séducteur et son Élève;" "Le Petit Chapeau;" "Le Naufrage de la Méduse;" and "Les Trois Éloges, ou Peuple, Noblesse, Bourgeoisie."—R. M., A.

DESNOYERS, AUGUSTE-GASPARD-LOUIS BOUCHER, Baron, a most distinguished French engraver, was born at Paris in 1779. Destined to a military career, some reverses in the fortunes of his family caused him to turn his studies in drawing to practical account, and he ultimately became an engraver. Early success in this art procured Desnoyers some excellent opportunities of distinguishing himself, which were not lost; and his skill and fame increasing every day, he was enabled to produce a very considerable number of engravings both after the early masters and modern works. He also used the brush, having executed several good copies of subjects by Raphael for the school of fine arts in Paris. He died in 1857.—R. M.

* DESNOYERS, JULES PIERRE FRANÇOIS STANISLAS, geologist and historian, was born at Nogent le Rotron, October, 1800. Although his early years were devoted to geological studies, yet the great impetus given to historical research under the auspices of M. Guizot, when the latter became minister of public instruction, induced Desnoyers to accept the place of secretary to the commission nominated by the minister for collecting, arranging, and printing the unpublished documents connected with the history of France—a noble undertaking, well executed, and which has rendered invaluable service to the cause of historical science. A course of lectures on the archaeology of the middle ages, delivered in 1830, had previously fixed the minister's attention on Desnoyers, and justified so important an appointment. He was allowed to retain, at the same time, the librarianship of the museum of natural history.—J. F. C.

* **DESNOYERS, LOUIS CLAUDE JOSEPH FLORENCE**, a French newspaper writer, was born in 1805. He is one of that bright, racy, pungent school of satirical banterers against which the austere hypocrisy of pretended parental authority, such as despotism feels obliged to assume, could not stand for any length of time. The ruler in France against whom the laugh is turned, must enforce silence, and Desnoyers must console himself with the recollection of those pleasant papers with which his pen once enlivened the *Corsaire* and other periodicals. Under appearances of reckless writing about serious subjects, Desnoyers can exhibit clear, strong sense; on which account the grave republican *Sicéle* engaged him in bad times to handle difficult questions with an air of innocence calculated to disarm the jealousies of power.—J. F. C.

DESPERRIERS, BONAVENTURE, born at Arnay-le-Duc towards the end of the fifteenth century; died in 1544; was valet-de-chambre of Margaret of Navarre, sister of Francis I. Desperriers was a Calvinist, or rather he went beyond the reformers in his opposition to Romanism. He published a work entitled "The Cymbalum Mundi," which first was printed in 1537, was censured by the Sorbonne, and ordered to be burned by the parliament. These incidents could not but secure for it notoriety in its own day; and, at a later period, secured it for a while the distinction of being a rare book, and therefore sought for. Of the original edition it is said that but one copy has been found; it was reprinted in 1538, and frequently afterwards. It purports to be an allegory. Rabelais and Lucian are imitated—Lucian in the cast of the work; Rabelais in the worst features of Rabelais' daring coarsenesses. The book of Destiny is falling to pieces; it requires to be rebound; and Mercury is despatched to Athens, for the purpose of getting this done. By some trick or accident the Pandects are substituted for the book with which Mercury has been intrusted. The letter of the "Cymbalum" is plain enough, but the hidden secrets of the author are the subject of much disputation. A key to the work has been found in the discovery, that some of the words are anagrams of Luther, Bucer, &c. The book was regarded as an attack on revealed religion. The author's purpose, as far as it can be detected, seems rather to have been to assist the Reformation than to preach infidelity. Desperriers was a friend and companion of Clement Marot and others of the reformers. Desperriers translated the Adrian of Terence into French rhyme, and published "Nouvelles Recréations," tales of the same class as the Heptameron of the queen of Navarre. He is stated on doubtful evidence to have committed suicide in an access of fever. A selection of his works, including the "Cymbalum," was published at Paris in 1841.—J. A., D.

DESPORTES, PHILIPPE, born in 1545; died in 1606; became an ecclesiastic in early life; went to Rome in the train of a French bishop, and made himself acquainted with Italian literature. On the accession of Henry III., Desportes was named lecteur au roi, and was given a large pension, and the revenues of one or two abbayes. The nobles of the court were not less generous than the king; and a piece of ecclesiastical preferment is recorded as being the payment for a sonnet. Desportes celebrated several ladies in what he called his "Amours;" and towards the close of his life retired, like the heroines of his verse, into religion. He translated the Psalms into French verse. Desportes, in the flattering language of his day, was called the Tibullus of France.—J. A., D.

DESPREAUX. See BOILEAU.

DESPREZ, JOSQUIN. See DEPRÉS.

DESSAIX, JOSEPH MARIE, Count, a French general, was born in 1784. He was originally bred to the medical profession, but when the Revolution broke out he obtained notoriety by organizing a society for propagating French principles beyond the Alps, and raising a legion composed of Swiss, Savoyards, and Piedmontese, to assist the French arms. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1793, and distinguished himself at the capture of St. Laurent, Mougla, and Campredon. He then joined the army of Italy, and rendered important services in the campaign of 1794. He was taken prisoner at Rivoli, but was soon exchanged, and on his return to France was elected a deputy to the council of Five Hundred. In spite of his republican sentiments Dessaix was employed and promoted by Bonaparte, who highly appreciated his military talents. He was nominated general of brigade in 1803, was appointed general of division in 1809, served in the grand army throughout the Russian cam-

paign, and held the office of commandant of Berlin in 1813. During the Hundred Days, he was intrusted with the command of the city of Lyons and of one of the divisions of the army of the Alps. After the Restoration, Dessaix was imprisoned for five months, and on his release retired to Ferney, where he remained until the revolution of 1830. He died in 1834.—J. T.

DESSALINES, JEAN-JACQUES, first negro emperor of Hayti, was born about 1760, and brought up in slavery. Attaching himself to Toussaint L'Ouverture, he subsequently joined and then deserted the French, forcing their general, Rochambeau, to evacuate the island. After ordering and executing a massacre of the whites, he proclaimed himself emperor of Hayti, in the October of 1804. His cruelty to his subjects provoked a rebellion, to which he fell a victim two years after his coronation, in the October of 1806.—F. E.

* **DESSAUER, JOSEPH**, a musician, was born at Prague on 28th May, 1798, or according to another authority in 1794. The son of an opulent family, he received a liberal education preparatory to his establishment in his native city as a merchant; but he borrowed time from his commercial pursuits to spend upon his favourite study of music, and was taught the pianoforte by Thomaschek, and composition by Dionys Weber. During a mercantile visit to Naples in 1821, his musical talents first became known, and were so warmly acknowledged, as to induce him sedulously to cultivate them. In 1831 he again visited Italy, and passed some time at Milan; and he spent the two following years in England and France. He then returned to Prague, and has since removed to Vienna, having always devoted to his favourite art whatever time he could spare from his counting-house. He has written overtures, quartets, trios, and other instrumental pieces of merit; but he is chiefly known by his numerous vocal compositions, which are in the style, if not an imitation, of the Lieder of Schubert. Many of these are extremely popular.—G. A. M.

DE STAEL. See STAEL.

DESTOUCHES, PHILIPPE HERICAULT, born at Tours in 1680; died in 1754. Little is known of Destouches' early life. He is said to have been for a while at the college des quatre nations at Paris; to have fallen into irregular habits; to have listed in the army, and made a campaign or two; then to have rambled through France as a strolling player. The first certain view we have of him is as clerk in the bureau of M. de Physieux, the French ambassador at Lausanne. He wrote verse; sent it to Boileau. The great satirist was in good humour; was flattered by the attention; gave some praise to the fluency with which the young aspirant succeeded in expressing religious sentiments. For the next forty years Destouches was an indefatigable writer of tragedy, comedy, farce, historical, pastoral, and everything else that the theatres required or tolerated. Somehow or other, though he persevered to write, the only works of his that had anything like success, were the "Philosophe Marié," the "Glorieux," and the "Irrésolu." Of these the "Glorieux" is the best. The contrasts of society which existed in France under the old régime are very amusingly brought out.—J. A., D.

DESTUTT DE TRACY, ANTOINE LOUIS CLAUDE, the last great representative of the sensational philosophy in France, was born in the middle of the eighteenth century, and educated for the army. As a member of the constituent assembly he was an eager reformer, and at one time served as major-general under Lafayette. At the fall of the monarchy he retired to Auteuil, where he devoted himself to natural science. Arrested during the Reign of Terror, and thrown into prison at Carnes, he there turned his attention to philosophy; and under the influence of Locke and Condillac studied the great problems of mental science, and displayed a precision of thought and a skill both of generalization and analysis, which have rendered him the metaphysician from whose works the nature of French Idéologie may be most clearly understood. Under the Empire he became a senator, and under the Restoration a peer of France. In 1832 he was called to take part in the reorganization of the philosophical section of the Academy of Sciences. His principal works were—the "Eléments d'Idéologie," comprising the "Traité de la volonté," "la Grammaire générale," "la Logique," and "l'Idéologie," Paris, 1804-24; and a commentary upon the *Esprit des Lois*, Paris, 1819. In the system of Destutt all thoughts, volitions, feelings, and determinations of the moral sentiment itself, have their origin in sensation. "Penser, c'est sentir," is an aphorism of his school. In the conduct of his analysis he distinguishes, in the first place,

a sensation ordinarily so called, caused by the action of external objects upon the extremities of the nerves. In the second place, there is the impression left by a sensation already experienced, and this explains memory. Thirdly, there is the perception of a relationship between different sensations, and this is the origin of judgment. Lastly, there is the sensation of desire, and hence results volition. To will, is to experience a desire. These four elementary phenomena of sensation, memory, judgment, and desire—all ultimately derived from sensation itself, according to Destutt—explain the mysteries of intellectual and moral life. The resolution of will into desire is strangely at variance with the fact that man possesses a power to control his wishes, and involves the denial of any absolute morality. From this conclusion Destutt did not shrink. Destutt de Tracy died in 1836, and the narrow bigotry that judges a character by an abstract theory may learn a lesson from his tomb. The man who denied the existence of abstract justice, and reduced the rule of conscience into little more than the activity of a sensation, was justly mourned as the faithful advocate of the rights of citizens in trying times of revolution, and an honourable example of public virtue. His eulogy was pronounced by Guizot.—L. L. P.

DEVEREUX. See ESSEX.

DEVONSHIRE, Dukes of. See CAVENTISH.

DEWES, SIR SYMONDS, an industrious antiquary and collector, was born on the 18th of December, 1602, at Coxden in Dorsetshire, the son of a wealthy lawyer, one of the six clerks of chancery. Educated privately and at Bury, he was sent to King's college, Cambridge, in 1618, where he studied hard, and joined the school of what may be called moderate puritanism, in politics, religion, and social life. Removed to the middle temple, he was called in 1623 to the bar; but his position did not force him to the practice of his profession, and he had ample means for the prosecution of his favourite studies, antiquarian and historical. At eighteen he had formed a design for the composition of a history of Britain from ancient records and MSS.; and most of his extensive collections had more or less bearing on this scheme of his life. While a law student, he spent much of his time poring over the records in the Tower; and after he was called to the bar, he would often, as he has himself recorded, steal away from the courts at Westminster to the near residence of the great antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, where he was introduced to Selden, and enjoyed access to collections of old MSS. unparalleled in their day, freely communicated and commented on by their learned possessor. Married to a wealthy heiress and knighted in 1626, Sir Symonds completed in 1629, from the original documents, his laborious compilation "The Journal of Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments," first printed in 1682 (more than thirty years after his death) by his nephew, Paul Bowes. Appointed in 1639 high sheriff of Suffolk, he was returned as member for Sudbury to the famous parliament which began its sittings on the 3d of November, 1640. Although made a baronet by Charles I. in 1641, yet the following year he sided with the parliament against the king, and was one of the adherents to the solemn league and covenant on the 3d of February, 1643. His moderate presbyterianism, however, revolted against extreme courses, and he had to submit to "Pride's Purge" on the 6th of December, 1648. During his membership he spoke occasionally, generally on points of order, matters which his studies had fitted him to elucidate. But the chief result of his parliamentary life was his "Diary of the Long Parliament," which, though it still remains in MS., has been pronounced, by competent judges, one of our most important historical documents, with its Boswellian jottings of the sayings and doings of that most celebrated assembly, down to the epoch of his ejection from it. After this event he retired into private life, and occupied himself with collecting MSS., coins, and so forth; dying on the 18th of April, 1650. His MSS. were subsequently purchased by Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, and form part of the Harleian collection now in the British Museum. His "Autobiography," which comes down no farther than 1636, was published by Mr. J. O. Halliwell in 1845, and gives the notion of a well-meaning and laborious, but rather pragmatical, pedantic, and weak-minded person. Some account of his manuscript notes of the Long Parliament, and samples of the valuable contributions furnished by them to the political history and biography of the time, will be found in the paper on "The Grand Remonstrance," which opens vol. i. of the Historical and Biographical Essays (London, 1858) of Mr. John Forster, the biographer of Goldsmith.—F. E.

* DEWEY, ORVILLE, a celebrated American preacher and man of letters, born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 28, 1794, graduated with the highest honours at Williams college in 1814. He completed his studies for the ministry at the Andover theological seminary in 1819; was ordained, and preached for a time in the orthodox or Calvinistic denomination; but afterwards adopted the unitarian faith. Since the death of Dr. Channing he has been generally regarded as the most thoughtful and brilliant pulpit orator of his persuasion. He was the colleague of that celebrated man in Boston for two years, and occupied the pulpit alone during most of that time—Dr. Channing being then absent in Europe. Then he took charge of a unitarian parish in New Bedford, Massachusetts, which the failure of his health compelled him to leave at the end of ten years. He sought rest and relief by a year's visit to Europe. On his return, after publishing in 1834 some results of his observation in a volume entitled "The Old World and the New," he was settled over the church of the Messiah in the city of New York, where he continued, though with another interval of two years spent in foreign travel, till 1848. Ill health then again compelled him to quit stated work; and he has since officiated in the pulpit only at intervals. Several volumes of his pulpit discourses have been published—all of which were united and issued at London in 1844, 1 vol. octavo. Few preachers have the power of engaging more fully the attention of their hearers, or repaying it by more profitable instruction.—F. B.

DEWEZ, LOUIS DIEUDONNÉ JOSEPH, one of the best-known of modern Belgian historians, was born January 4th, 1760, at Namur, and going through the ordinary course of professional education, became teacher about 1781, at the college of Nivelles. He resigned this post at the beginning of the French revolution; and when the troops of the republic had invaded Belgium, he was named commissioner of the directoire at the criminal court of Nivelles, and soon after, transferred in like capacity to the newly-created department of Sambre et Meuse. Finally, he was elevated to the post of sub-prefect of St. Hubert, which he held till 1814. When Belgium was united to the Netherlands, he likewise remained in favour with the new government, which made him inspector of schools and colleges, a charge which he held up to his death. In 1816 Dewez was elected member of the Academy of Brussels, and in 1825 became its perpetual secretary. He died October 28th, 1834. His principal works are—"Histoire Générale de la Belgique," 7 vols., 1705-7; second edit., 1826-28; "Géographie Ancienne du Département du Sambre et Meuse," Namur, 1812; "Histoire particulière des Provinces Beligiques," 3 vols., Brussels, 1816; "Rhetorique extraite de Cicéron," ib., 1818; "Géographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas," ib., 1819; "Histoire du Pays de Liège," ib., 1822; "Abrégé de l'histoire Belgique," 2 vols., ib., 1834. Besides these works, he was the author of numerous memoirs, published by the Academy of Brussels. Considered as a writer, Dewez has no particular merits of his own, his style being heavy and unpicturesque, and his arguments tame. But he is regarded on the whole as a truthful and conscientious historian.—F. M.

DE WITT, JOHN and CORNELIUS, two men who were not only the noblest of Dutch statesmen, but who take high rank among the great patriots who have adorned human history, were sons of Jacob De Witt, citizen of Dort, and deputy to the states of Holland. Their father attained sufficient eminence to be one of the deputies committed by the stadtholder, William II., to the castle of Löwenstein, and the two brothers were thus by education, as well as natural character, devoted to a free commonwealth, and therefore hostile to the claims of the house of Orange. United in their lives, their histories cannot be divided. John stood forth before the world a born ruler of men, while Cornelius quietly strengthened the pillars of his power in their deep social foundations. Cornelius was as great in the moral attributes of a servant as John De Witt was in those of a master, so that brother was sustained by brother, and the two diverse natures made well-nigh one perfect whole. The history of the younger brother will indicate that of the elder, who ostensibly only held subordinate offices, although really a chief support of his brother's influence in every direction. John De Witt was born at Dodrecht, 25th September, 1625, and was two years younger than Cornelius. He was educated at Leyden, and studied with indefatigable industry, while at the same time cultivating the graceful accomplishments of a gentleman. After receiving a degree he travelled for some time, and when the death

of William II. (2nd October, 1650) gave supremacy to the republican party, became pensionary of Dort; and in 1652, when only twenty-seven years of age, was chosen, at first provisionally, afterwards absolutely, grand-pensionary of Holland. Some friends wished him to decline the office, calling to mind the fate of a predecessor of blinded political sentiments, who had lost his head. "I know not how we can pass through this world," replied De Witt, "without exposing ourselves to much trouble and danger, and since the thing is so, what cause so honourable as that of our country?" For twenty years—1652–1672—John De Witt was virtual chief magistrate of Holland, and his name remains as one of the few who have served no solitary personal end in the discharge of high public office. When De Witt became pensionary the republic was at war with England, and his first efforts were directed towards the establishment of peace. The difficulties were great; but De Witt concluded a peace with Cromwell, and managed the matter so skilfully that a secret article excluding any prince of Orange from the offices of stadtholder and admiral was demanded by the English protector himself. De Witt's perfect singleness of mind and evident freedom from any personal ambitions, enabled him now to render good service in healing internal dissensions. He was chosen arbitrator of the differences between the nobility in various provinces, and happily terminated many disputes. No man believed anything dearer to De Witt's heart than his country, and he seemed to rise above envy itself when, at the conclusion of his second five years of office, he was unanimously re-elected, September 15, 1663. He entered now upon financial reforms, and readjusted a disordered treasury. He lived as an ordinary citizen while wielding a power almost supreme, and often walked without any attendant. He contented himself with a most moderate salary; for the first ten years his office brought him little more than £300, and afterwards £700 per annum. A present of 100,000 gilders was intended for him by the states, but he engaged the deputies of his town of Dort to oppose it, in order to avoid the envy that would have attended such a present, and the vanity that might have been attributed to a formal and public refusal. A skilful diplomatist, he bore witness to the fact that falsehood is unnecessary for diplomatic success. His only artifice was silence. When he did speak he was frank and sincere, but used a quiet silence where meaner natures would have had recourse to falsehood. Another war with England having broken out, De Witt gave a striking proof of that daring capacity which rises to the rank of genius, in himself navigating the fleet from the Texel by a passage professional seamen declared impracticable. During this war the Dutch fleet under Cornelius De Witt entered the Thames and burnt the ships at Chatham. Peace with England having been re-established, De Witt succeeded in obtaining the assent of the states to the *perpetual edict*, abolishing for ever the office of stadtholder. Without this he did not believe the liberty of the states secure from the ambition of the house of Orange. That his opposition to the claims of this family had no personal origin, is nobly evident from the care he took of the young prince (afterwards William III. of England), whose education, as a posthumous child, had devolved upon the states, and was chiefly intrusted to De Witt. The king told Bishop Burnet that De Witt gave him very just notions of everything relating to the states; for he did not know but that some time or other he would be set over them, and therefore he intended to render him fit to govern well. De Witt's foreign policy was next directed towards checking the career of Louis XIV., who had invaded the Spanish Netherlands, and he brought about the triple alliance and the famous treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Misfortunes now, however, came thick and fast upon the great republican statesman. The triple alliance was severed, and England and France united against Holland. De Witt found it impossible to get the prompt assent of the different states to furnish proper supplies; the Orange party were fast growing in strength; the Calvinistic clergy became formidable antagonists of the Arminian chief; until at last the perpetual edict was repealed, and William of Orange became stadtholder and admiral. No accusation was too foul for the enemies of De Witt to spread among the people; and ill tongues never paused until they had driven around him an angry mob in the streets of the Hague. His brother Cornelius had been previously cast into prison, and tortured on a false charge of attempting to poison the prince of Orange; and when John visited him, the mob broke into the cell, where they

found the pensionary sitting on the bed reading his bible, while his brother was resting his tortured limbs. The two noble brothers were forced into the streets and barbarously murdered, the one in the forty-seventh, the other in the forty-ninth year of his age. John De Witt covered his face with his cloak as he fell, and his last words were—"Well, men! well, citizens!—even thus from age to age have perished the greatest and the best."—L. L. P.

DEWLET, GHERAI II., khan of the Crimea, succeeded in 1699 his father Selim Gherai who had rendered himself famous in the wars of the Porte against the Russians. The son acquired a name in the same service, and Charles XII. of Sweden found him a zealous auxiliary in urging the sultan to hostilities with Peter the Great. It was by him that the Swedish monarch was afterwards taken prisoner. He died in 1724, the latter part of his reign being shadowed by misfortunes.—W. B.

DEXTER, SAMUEL, an eminent American lawyer and statesman, was born at Boston in 1761, and graduated with the highest honours at Harvard college in 1781. His father, a merchant of Boston, and a leading patriot in the revolutionary period, founded a lectureship of biblical criticism at Harvard. The son studied law at Worcester, and began the practice of it at Boston, where he soon attained the highest professional eminence. From a series of triumphs at the state bar his reputation soon carried him to the supreme court at Washington, where he usually spent the winters of each year, being engaged in most of the important causes, and finding few rivals and no superior among all the leaders of the bar from the various states, who were there collected. Earnest in his convictions, and remarkably independent of party influences in his conduct, he was soon deeply engaged in politics. He was a representative in congress in 1793–95, and a senator of the United States in 1799 and 1800. President Adams appointed him secretary of war in 1800; secretary of the treasury in 1801; and for a time he was acting secretary of state. He was also offered, but declined, a foreign embassy. An earnest federalist in the earlier part of his career, he acted strenuously with that party in opposing the commercial and foreign policy of Jefferson's administration; but he refused on conscientious grounds to act with the federalists in many of their movements, and was therefore twice selected by the democrats as their candidate for the governorship of the state. In 1815 President Madison requested him to accept an extraordinary mission to the court of Spain, but he declined the offer. In truth he had always preferred the practice of the law to public office. On his return from Washington in the spring of 1816, he was taken ill at Athens, New York, and died there, May 4, aged fifty-five, leaving a high reputation as a great lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and an independent christian gentleman.—His son DEXTER born in 1793; died in 1857—was also a distinguished lawyer, and cultivated both literary and artistic pursuits with remarkable success.—F. B.

DEYLING, SALOMON, was born at Weida-in-Voigtland in Saxony, September 14th, 1677. His parents, poor peasants, had not the means of sending him to school; but so eager was the boy to acquire knowledge, that when scarcely eight years old he began walking every day to the grammar school of a town seven miles distant, the master of which kindly gave him lessons in Latin and Greek. In 1699 he went to the university of Wittenberg, where he managed to live by cleaning shoes and running errands for his wealthier fellow-students; and having obtained his degrees with great distinction, he accepted a post as tutor in a family in Silesia. After a few years thus passed he returned to Wittenberg to give public lectures; became next, in 1704, archdeacon of Plauen, then rector of Pegau, and finally, incumbent of the church of St. Nicholas, or "Nicholai-kirche," at Leipzig, where he died August 5th, 1755. His chief works are—"Institutiones jurisprudentiæ pastoralis," Leipzig, 1734, three editions; "Observationes sacre, in quibus multa scripturæ dubia solvuntur," 4 vols. ib., 1708–36, second ed. 1740–48; "Observationes miscellanæ," ib., 1736; "Observationes exegeticae," ib., 1732, second ed. 1735.—F. M.

DEYSTER, LOUIS VAN, a Flemish artist, born at Bruges in 1656; died in 1711; studied under J. Maes. He travelled a long time in Italy in company with his friend Van der Eckhout, whose sister he ultimately married. On his return to Bruges he experienced the coldest neglect, but at length succeeded in

obtaining notice, and ultimately reached fame and affluence. In his colour, design, and finish he approaches, and often rivals the great Vandyck. He latterly squandered all his hard-earned fortune, and on several occasions was indebted to a friend for rescue from the brink of starvation.—R. M.

DEZA, DIEGO, a Spanish prelate, born at Toro in Leon in 1444; died in 1522. He early took the habit of the order of St. Dominic; was tutor to Prince John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, and afterwards became archbishop of Seville. He wrote two works in defence of St. Thomas Aquinas, and also a work on the statutes of the inquisition.—F. M. W.

*DEZOBRY, CHARLES LOUIS, was born at St. Denis in 1798. His reputation rests on his "Rome at the time of Augustus," an attempt to reproduce the state of society as it might be supposed to have existed when luxury and loss of liberty were veiled by the presence of great writers. His object was to supply a *pendant* to the Abbé Barthélemy's picture of Greece, in the fanciful tone of the young Anacharsis; but imitations, however ingeniously executed, seldom succeed in reviving the pleasure excited by originality. The work is, nevertheless, deserving of attention.—J. F. C.

DEHAHER, Sheik of Palestine in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was of Arab origin, and inherited, at the death of his father, the rule of a small village near the lake of Tiberias. Not content within the narrow bounds of his patrimony, he sought to enlarge his power by dispossessing some of his neighbours. This brought against him the pacha of Damascus, in 1742; but the death of that officer speedily relieved him of a danger which he could not expect to overcome, and he resumed the series of ambitious schemes which has made his name famous in the modern history of Syria. His first important acquisition was Acre, which he raised into new strength; his repression of outrage and encouragement of industry, along with the politic alliances which he formed, made it the centre of a flourishing principality; and he procured from the Porte confirmation of his authority, with the titles of sheik of Acre and Galilee. The Ottoman government, however, looked upon him with suspicion; disputes arose among his sons; and his confederation with Ali Bey, the rebel mameluke of Egypt, brought a Turkish army against him. Deserted by his Egyptian allies, he shut himself up in Acre, and was assassinated by some of his own partisans in 1775.—W. B.

D'HERBELOT. See HERBELOT.

D'HILLIERS. See BARAGUAY.

*DIABELLI, ANTON, a musician and music-publisher, was born at Mattsee in the district of Salzburg on 6th September, 1781. His father taught him singing, the pianoforte, and the violin; and at seven years old he was admitted as a singer in the church choir of his native place. In 1796 he went to Munich, to pursue his musical studies; but, in 1800, he applied himself more particularly to theological researches, intending to devote himself to the ecclesiastical profession. The temporary suppression of monastic institutions in Bavaria, obliged him to relinquish this design, and he went, therefore, to Vienna, to establish himself as a teacher of music. Michael Hadyn had long been his friend, his instructor, and adviser; and he now gave him an introduction to his brother Joseph, who greatly assisted Diabelli, to make his merits known in the Austrian capital. In 1818 he entered into partnership with Peter Cappi as a music-seller, and since 1824 has carried on the same business by himself; his warehouse is now one of the most important in Vienna. He has produced a prodigious quantity of music in every class of composition; his works for the church, the theatre, and the concert-room are little known; but his multitudinous arrangements and pieces for learners are meritorious, and have served a very considerable purpose.—G. A. M.

DIADUMENIANUS or DIADUMENUS, M. OPELIUS, was born in 208. On the elevation of his father, Macrinus, to the purple, he received the titles of Cæsar, Princeps juventutis, &c. He was betrayed and put to death after the victory of Elagabalus. Diadumenianus was celebrated for his beauty, as we learn from Lampridius, who says that he was beloved by all that looked on him.—R. M., A.

DIAGO, FRANCISCO, a Spanish author, born at Valencia; died in 1615. He was historiographer to Philip III., and author of various works—among others, "Historia de los padres predicadores de la provincia de Arragon;" "Anales del reino de Valencia," &c.—F. M. W.

VOL. II.

DIAGORAS of MELOS, commonly styled the ATHEIST, flourished probably in the latter half of the fifth century before Christ. Diagoras is chiefly known for his opinions concerning the gods; the existence of whom, it is said, he openly denied. For this reason it was that he had to flee from Athens; although Suidas and others attribute the indignation of the Athenians against him to his having divulged the nature of some of their mysteries. This latter circumstance may have given rise to the charge of atheism, as nothing that is known of his writings would lead us to suspect that he had made open avowal of his disbelief in the existence of the gods. Democritus is said to have bought him as a slave.—R. M., A.

DIAMANTE, JUAN BATTISTA, a Spanish dramatic writer, who flourished at the close of the seventeenth century. Two volumes of his works were published in 1670 and 1674. Some of the plays are religious, some historical, many others are founded on the old national traditions. One of his plays, "Honrador de su Padre" (the Son honouring his Father), is based on the quarrel of the Cid with Count Lozano. This is by most writers supposed to have been an imitation of Corneille's Cid; but Schack, the most modern authority, considers that there must have been an earlier edition of Diamante's work, now lost, from which Corneille borrowed. Twelve other plays of Diamante are found in the Comedias Escogidas. He finished his life in seclusion, probably about the end of the century.—F. M. W.

DIANA of POITIERS, mistress of Henry II. of France, was born on the 3rd of September, 1499, and died on the 22nd of April, 1566. She was the daughter of Jean de Poitiers, seigneur De Saint-Vallier, who was condemned to death while she was still young, for having been accessory to the flight of the constable De Bourbon; and it is recorded that during his imprisonment a violent paroxysm of fear made his hair grow suddenly white. He was saved by the powerful pleading of his daughter. Diana was married at the age of thirteen to Louis de Brézé, count of Maulevrier, who was a grandson of Charles VII. and of Agnes Sorel. He died in 1531, and his widow, it is said, never afterwards put off her mourning attire. This must, however, have been nothing but a whim. She soon won the affections of the dauphin, afterwards Henry II., although she was his elder by at least twenty years. So absolute a conquest had she gained that not even the exquisite beauty of his wife, Catherine de Medici, interfered with his affection for her. The disparity of their ages has indeed been alleged in confirmation of the conjecture, that no other relation than that of a strict friendship subsisted between them; but the evidence on the other side is all but perfectly conclusive. She was in 1548 created duchess of Valentinois. Her power was unbounded, and, like that of most favourites, exercised with great cruelty and caprice. She banished from the court the duchess d'Etampes, who had been mistress of Francis I.; and the measures which were at that time taken against the protestants, are, according to De Thou, traceable to her evil influence. After the death of Henry II. she retired to the château d'Anet, where she died. She was forsaken of all her friends save the constable De Montmorency; but she seems to have foreseen this turn of fortune, and to have borne it with much more courage than might have been expected from the manner of her former life.—R. M., A.

DIANA of FRANCE, daughter of Henry II., was born in 1538. Her mother was a Piedmontese, although some historians assert that she was the daughter of Diana of Poitiers. She was carefully educated, and having been legitimized, was married first to Orazio Farnèse and afterwards to François, maréchal de Montmorency. She was left a widow a second time in 1579, and did not again marry. Her firmness and prudence gained her great respect, and exercised considerable influence during the civil wars. It was she that effected the reconciliation between Henry III. and Henry of Navarre in 1588. She died in 1619, and had seen seven kings on the throne of France.—R. M., A.

* DIAS, A. GONÇALVES, a Brazilian poet, born in 1823 at the small town of Caxias in the province of Maranhão. He came to Portugal, and received his education at Lisbon and Coimbra, returning to his native country in 1845. In the following year he published at Rio Janeiro his first volume of poems, "Primeros Cantos," which were favourably received. A second series, "Segundos Cantos," published in 1848, established his reputation. In this work the most naïve ballads are put into the mouth of a Dominican monk. Shortly after the publi-

M

cation of these poems he was named professor of history in the college of Pedro II. The third series of poems, "Últimos Cantos," appeared in 1850, and shortly afterwards the author received a scientific mission to visit the countries on the banks of the Amazon. He had previously shown his fitness for such a work by an interesting disquisition on the migration of Indian tribes, prefixed to his edition of Berredo. From the year 1851 he has been attached to the Brazilian ministry of foreign affairs, and in 1855 was despatched to Europe on a scientific mission. Besides the works above named, he is the author of a dramatic poem, "Leonor de Mendonça," and of various memoirs in the Transactions of the Geographical and Historical Institute of Brazil, among others that entitled "Brasil e Oceania." His works have been recently published at Dresden.—F. M. W.

DIAS, BALTASAR, a Portuguese poet, born in the island of Madeira in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was blind from his birth, came to Portugal, and probably died at Lisbon in the reign of Don Sebastian. He is chiefly known by his "Autos Sacramentales," corresponding somewhat to our old mystery plays. Among them are—"El rey Salomon;" "La Pasion;" "San Alejo;" "Santa Catalina." Others are of a very different character—such as "Auto da Malicia das Mulheres" (Women's Wickedness); "Conselho para bem cazar" (Advice how to marry well); and a tragedy taken from the old Romancero General, the subject being the marquis of Mantua and the Emperor Charlemagne.—F. M. W.

DIAS, BARTOLOMAO, a distinguished Portuguese navigator, is said by some biographers to have belonged to a noble family of Algarves, and, early distinguished by his geographical knowledge, to have been a correspondent of Martin Behaim. We find him in 1486 a knight of the household of that enterprising monarch, John II. of Portugal, and despatched in the August of the same year on a voyage of discovery to the African coast. Prester John was the avowed object of his search; and about the same time an expedition was sent to discover, by a land exploration, the locale of the mysterious monarch. Dias set sail with two caravels of fifty tons each, and a store-ship. Proceeding southwards along the western coast of Africa, he reached at Cape Negro the farthest point attained by any previous voyager, and then dashed boldly forward with his slight craft into the unknown ocean. It was six years before the date of Columbus' first voyage, and ten before Vasco de Gama's voyage round the Cape to India. Steering due south, he found no land, and was equally unsuccessful when his course led him towards the east. At last trying northward, he passed the Cape without knowing it, and despite the murmurs of his crews, proceeded as far as the mouth of the Great Fish River. Compelled most unwillingly to return, he now first discovered the southern headland of the African continent, and reaching it in stormy weather, he bestowed on it the designation of "Cabo Tormentoso," according to some—"Cabo de todos los Tormentos," according to others—a name or names which John II. genially exchanged for that still borne by the famous promontory. Dias arrived at Lisbon in the December of 1487, after a voyage of a little more than sixteen months. The discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, though not of Prester John, seems to have been neglected at home, and when he reappears, in connection with Vasco de Gama's first voyage, it is in command of a simple caravel, and with a semi-commercial object; nor did he proceed much farther than the Cape de Verde islands. Four years later, he was appointed to the command of one of the twelve or thirteen ships, which, under Cabral, made the Portuguese discovery of Brazil on their way to the Cape. The voyage from the coast of Brazil to the Cape was a stormy one, and as Cabral neared the Cape, four of his vessels foundered, 20th May, 1500; one of them was that commanded by Dias, who was never seen or heard of more. Camoens, in his great epic, has put into the mouth of the Genius of the Cape a striking allusion to the fate of Dias, punished, as it were, for his first and daring passage of it.—F. E.

DIAS, FRANCISCO, a Dominican friar, was born at Toro in Castile, and went to the Philippines as a missionary in 1632. Thence he went to China, where, for some years, he preached christianity with great success; but his zeal exciting the anger of the population, he was killed by a stone thrown at him in a tumult on the 4th November, 1646. He wrote a catechism of christian doctrine in Chinese, and various other books connected with his missionary work.—F. M. W.

DIAS, DIEZ, or DIES, GASPARO, surnamed the Portuguese

Raphael, a most expressive, careful, and attractive painter of the sixteenth century, is said to have studied under Raphael and Michelangelo in Rome. On his return to Lisbon he was employed by the then King Juan III. to paint for the chapel of St. Roch, and other churches. His countrymen were very proud, and justly so, of his performances, and thought him equal, if not superior, to all the most celebrated artists.—R. M.

DIAS, GOMES, a Portuguese historian, born at Evora in 1586; studied, and for many years taught theology there, and was afterwards prior of the church of Alcochete. He wrote an important work on the history of military orders.—F. M. W.

DIAS, JUAN MARTIN, a native of Spain, who lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. Whilst pursuing his studies at Paris he chanced to light on some of the writings of Luther, the perusal of which brought him over to the reformed faith. After completing his education he visited Calvin at Geneva, and having gone to Neuberg, was followed thither by his brother Alphonsus, who, being a violent catholic, was desirous of recalling him to his first religion. Finding his efforts unavailing, he caused Juan to be assassinated, and soon after died by his own hand.—R. M., A.

DIAS, MANOEL, a Portuguese jesuit missionary, who went out to India in 1585, but in the straits of Madagascar the vessel was shipwrecked, and Dias with the bishop of Japan escaped to the coast of Sofala, only to fall into slavery. After the lapse of a year or more they contrived to leave their captivity, and reached the Portuguese settlement of Goa. Here he entered on his missionary work, and subsequently went to China, in furtherance of the same objects, with Father Valignan, and was placed at the head of the college at Macao. He went to Nankin, remained there some time engaged in missionary labours, and died at Macao, 10th July, 1639. We have from his pen a series of letters, 1618–1629, and a letter from Pekin, published at Rome in 1602.—F. M. W.

DIAS, MIGUEL, a companion and faithful adherent of Columbus, found himself alcade of the citadel of San Domingo when Bobadilla arrived to depose the great admiral. Miguel and another composed the whole garrison, Bobadilla's strenuous assault upon which covered the victorious assailant with ridicule. He was appointed, by Diego Columbus, governor of Porto Rico, was disgraced, and subsequently restored to his functions in 1512, but did not long live to re-enjoy them.—F. E.

DIAS CAMARGO, ANTONIO, thought to be a Portuguese half-breed, survives as the first explorer of the Brazilian province of Minas.—F. E.

DIAS DE NOVAES, PAULO, grandson of Bartolomao, had in 1560 been employed by the Portuguese government on political and commercial missions to the western coast of Africa, where it was desirous of extending its relations and possessions. In 1574 he was appointed governor of the Portuguese settlements in Angola, and there he founded St. Paul de Loanda, distinguishing himself by his successful cultivation of the arts both of war and peace. He died in 1589.—F. E.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, one of the most popular and prolific of English song-writers, was born at Southampton on the 15th of March, 1745. His parentage was respectable, and he was sent to Winchester to be educated with a view to the church, but the early development of a strong passion for music gave his career a very different direction. He sang anthems at Winchester cathedral, figured among the vocalists at Winchester concerts, and at fifteen gladly accepted an invitation from a sailor-brother (the "Tom Bowling" of his famous song) to repair to London. Very soon after his arrival in the great metropolis, his brother sailed for India, and the young vocalist was thrown upon the world. From tuning harpsichords he proceeded, under the pressure of necessity, to the composition of a few songs, which were successful, and the course of his life was henceforth determined. At sixteen, he had the satisfaction of seeing and hearing performed at Covent Garden, an operatic interlude of which both the words and music were his own—"The Shepherd's Pastoral." Presently he became actor and vocalist as well as composer, appearing in 1768 as the original Mungo of his own "Padlock." Two of his most popular operettas, "The Waterman," and "The Quaker," belong to the decade between 1770 and 1780. Dibdin seems to have been unfortunate in his relations with managers, and not to have realized money in proportion to the great success of many of the compositions which flowed with persistency from his fertile pen. Accordingly, in 1782, the

Circus (now the Surrey) was built for him, and he was appointed manager for life, with a fourth of the profits; but, after three years of bickering, he dissolved the connection. For the next few years his position was precarious. He tried novel-writing and started a periodical. At last resolving to yield to the pressing solicitations of his nautical brother, then in India, and to try his fortune in the east, in 1788 he had actually sailed; but the vessel was driven back by adverse winds to Torbay, and Dibdin abandoned his Indian scheme. It was at Torbay that he gave the first of those musical entertainments, which—continued under various titles and in various places when he returned to London—educated from him some of his most popular songs. The national importance of these, and their effect on the public mind in general and the nautical mind in particular, was recognized by the government, and he received in 1803 a pension of £200 a year, which was revoked, however, by Lord Grenville, during his short-lived premiership. In 1808 Dibdin returned to professional life, and at the same time started a music-shop, but the result of his new efforts was bankruptcy. In 1810, by public subscription, a small annuity was purchased for him, and on this he vegetated until his death on the 25th of July, 1814. The best edition of his songs is that (containing more than a thousand of them) published in 1843 by Mr. George Hogarth, the well-known musical critic. In the memoir which accompanied it Mr. Hogarth gives an interesting personal reminiscence of Dibdin, at one of whose entertainments he had been present when a boy, and he describes Dibdin as “a handsome man of middle size, with an open pleasing countenance, and a very gentlemanlike manner and address.” Ample details of Dibdin's biography are furnished in his memoir of himself, published in 1803, with the title of “Professional Life.”—F. E.

DIBDIN, THOMAS, eldest son of Charles, and, like his father, a prolific composer of plays and songs, was born on the 21st of March, 1771. Garrick was his godfather; and, at four years old, he made his appearance in public as Cupid in the pageant of Shakspeare's jubilee. He received a liberal education, but, strangely enough, was apprenticed to an upholsterer, and at the age of eighteen quitted the uncongenial occupation for the life of an actor and play-wright. Of his innumerable pieces, few keep possession of the stage; among the few are the opera of the “Cabinet,” and the farce of “Past Ten o'clock.” Thomas Dibdin's dramatic industry was of a very miscellaneous kind. It is recorded in theatrical chronicles, that his pantomime of “Mother Goose” brought £20,000 to the treasury of Covent Garden, and his equestrian piece, the “High-Mettled Racer,” £13,000 to that of Astley's. In spite of this, his last years were spent in comparative indigence. He died on the 16th of September, 1841, and was preparing at the time of his decease, by order of the admiralty, a complete edition of his father's sea-songs, which was published in the following year.—F. E.

DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL, D.D., the most enthusiastic of British bibliographers, was born at Calcutta in 1776. He was the nephew of Dibdin the celebrated writer of naval songs, and his father was the “poor Tom Bowling” of Charles' well-known and pathetic ditty. The elder Dibdin, a joyous, restless, fiddle-playing son of the sea, had been an officer in the merchant service, and tried to improve his fortunes in the east. His son describes him as “a rover on the Indian ocean;” but, towards the close of his life, he quitted the mercantile marine for the position, on terra firma, of “master-attendant at Nagore,” in the Company's service. Returning to Europe with their little son, the future bibliographer, then a child of four, both parents died before they reached England, and the orphan was taken charge of by a brother of his mother's, a lawyer. Educated at various schools in the neighbourhood of London, he was sent to St. John's college, Oxford, where his reading was more discursive than profound. Two of his favourite books were Boswell's Life of Johnson, and D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature. He left college without a degree, was entered at Lincoln's inn with a view to the bar, and placed for a time in the chambers of Basil Montague, the editor of Bacon. Instead of practising at the metropolitan bar, he started as a provincial counsel at Worcester, but after a short time exchanged law for the church, and was ordained in the December of 1804. He removed to Kensington, and thenceforth divided his time between the duties of his profession and literature. So early as 1796 he had published a little volume of poems, and had afterwards contributed to periodicals and produced a few compilations, but his

first work of any note was in his own department of bibliography —“An Introduction to the knowledge of the rare and valuable editions of the Latin and Greek classics,” which appeared in 1803. Compared with some continental manuals of the same kind, this is a very superficial performance; but it supplied, in some degree, a want existing at the time of its publication, and, indeed, it held its ground for many years, a fourth edition appearing in 1827. It was the means too of introducing the author to the notice of the book-collecting Earl Spencer, a connection which proved in more than one way of great importance. Dr. Dibdin's first clerical preferment was the preacher'ship of Archbishop Tenison's chapel, but his mainstay for many years was a preacher'ship at a chapel at Brompton. In 1823 Lord Spencer gave him the living of Exning in Sussex, and through his influence with Lord Liverpool, then premier, procured for him the rector'ship of St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, which he continued to hold till his death. The valuable library at Althorp was also thrown open to him, and to Lord Spencer's patronage Dibdin owed many of his bibliographical opportunities. The “Introduction to the Classics” was a sober, serious, business-like production. The first work in which he treated of bibliography with the semi-earnestness, semi-sportiveness which afterwards made him famous, was a thin octavo, the “Bibliomania,” addressed to Mr. Reginald Heber, the well-known book-collector, and published in 1809. Meanwhile he had been lecturing on English literature at the Royal Institution (1806, 1808), editing a work of Quarles in 1807, and a reprint of the first English version of Sir Thomas More's Utopia in 1808. In 1810 appeared the first volume of what ought to have been his *magnum opus*—his edition of Ames' Typographical Antiquities, projected on a vast scale. Herbert's edition had begun to appear in 1785, and from the materials left by Herbert, and afforded by the progress of bibliography, there was ample room for a new and greatly improved edition of Ames' work. By the first volume Dibdin cleared £600. The second volume appeared in 1812, the third in 1816, the fourth not till 1819, by which time the original subscribers were either dead or wearied of the delay. The fourth volume, according to the editor's own confession, fell still-born from the press, and six more would have been required to complete the work on its original scale. The prospect was not encouraging, and the enterprise was dropped. Dibdin's Herbert's Ames remains a fragment, but one which, with all its needless discursiveness and frequent irrelevancy of added matter, constitutes a very important contribution to British bibliography. The year after the publication of the first volume of his edition of Ames, appeared (1811) his expanded and reconstructed edition of the “Bibliomania.” The thin volume was now much enlarged in its dimensions, and instead of a letter to Mr. Heber, it announced itself as “A Bibliographical Romance.” Its form was that of dialogue. Heber, Douce, George Chalmers, Malone, were introduced under fictitious names, as interlocutors. Bibliography became not merely a science, but a passion, which a certain Shandean humour in the treatment prevented from seeming to be ridiculous. The idea was afterwards carried out more completely in the “Bibliographical Decameron;” but the “Bibliomania” long retained its early popularity, and went through several editions, the latest of them appearing so recently as 1842. The year of the hit made by the publication of the reconstructed “Bibliomania,” was also that of Dibdin's first visit to Althorp; 1812 forms another great era in the history of British bibliography and the biography of Dibdin. It was the year of the famous Roxburgh sale, when the marquis of Blandford (afterwards duke of Marlborough) contested the purchase of a Boccaccio with Earl Spencer, the latter only triumphing by bidding the enormous sum of £2260—a scene chronicled in his best manner by Dibdin, in a passage which will be quoted so long as bibliography survives. It was this famous sale that inspired him with the idea of the Roxburgh club, founded in the summer of 1812, the progenitor of numerous similar societies, and the standing toast of which was—“The cause of bibliomania all over the world.” Lord Spencer was its first president, and Dibdin its first vice-president. His commune with the treasures of Lord Spencer's library, if it probably interrupted and delayed the publication of his edition of Ames, was not otherwise unfruitful to bibliography. In 1814 appeared his “Bibliotheca Spenceriana,” a description of the book rarities in Lord Spencer's collection, and of which his “Ædes Althorpiæ,” published in 1822, may be considered a continuation. In 1817

appeared the "Bibliographical Decameron," splendid in its paper, typography, and illustrations, perhaps the most generally appreciated of its author's works. The following year he made a tour on the continent, partly to purchase book-rarities for his patron, Lord Spencer; and the result was his "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour," published in 1821, and got up "regardless of expense," the engravers alone receiving £5000 for their labour on it. He now projected a history of Oxford, but pecuniary cares were beginning to embarrass him; and in spite of Exning and the metropolitan rectory, they tormented him more or less severely until the close of his life. To make money, he published sermons, he contributed to periodicals, he founded and conducted libraries of religious reading, and in an evil hour he hastily put together a "Library Companion"—a work on the selection of books in all departments of reading. It was a subject which he was scarcely fitted to handle, and the treatment which the book received from the reviewers damaged his reputation. As time wore on, the members of his old circle of bibliographical friends dropped off; bibliography was neglected among more exciting interests, and at the era of the reform agitation, the veteran, unable to keep silence, emitted (anonymously) his protest, in the shape of a disquisition, entitled "Bibliophobia, or Remarks on the present depression in the state of literature and the book trade," 1831. Yet even in those evil days he contrived to publish at least two new works (not to dwell on his new edition of the "Bibliomania," already referred to), worthy, in their appearance, of the old times of bibliography triumphant. One was a discursive autobiography—"Reminiscences of a Literary Life," London, 1836—of which we have availed ourselves in the preparation of this sketch; the other a "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the northern counties of England and Scotland," London, 1838,—the result of a series of visits in 1836 among the hospitable book-collectors of the north, but inferior in raciness and spirit to his similar record of continental travel. During his later years, paralysis of the brain aggravated the pressure of pecuniary distress, but almost to the last he plied his pen; and when he died, on the 18th of November, 1847, he left behind him the first proof-sheet of a new history of Dover which he had commenced. Dr. Dibdin married early in life, and was appointed by William IV. one of his chaplains-in-ordinary.—F. E.

DIBUTADES OF SYCROX, living in the tenth century B.C., by degrees raised the humble, but wide-spread industry of a potter to the importance of high-plastic. This craft, which was already flourishing in Corinth, Egina, Samos, and Athens, was greatly benefited by the introduction, attributed to Dibutades, of ruddle in different parts of the clay, with the view of producing varied colours in the ornaments; or, if mixed together, giving to clay when baked a more lively appearance. Architecture is said to owe to Dibutades the invention of decorated cave-tiles; and sculpture, the first attempt made in Greece to produce a bas-relief. The circumstances of this last invention are thus detailed by Pliny. Dibutades' daughter, on the eve of her lover's departure for distant countries, wishing to retain a record of his features, succeeded in doing so by tracing lines round his shadow thrown on a wall by means of a lamp held up behind the young man. This naïve contrivance, to which other writers attribute the origin of drawing and painting, Pliny goes on to say, suggested to Dibutades the idea of filling in with clay the space thus circumscribed, and led to his making a portrait in bas-relief of the departing youth, which, dried and baked as other objects of pottery commonly are, was afterwards placed in the Nymphæum of Corinth, where it remained until the destruction of that city by Mummius. Now, that an early work of the kind, either by Dibutades or some other modeller, may have been thus preserved as a wonder is quite probable; but the mode of producing it must have been insufficiently described by Pliny, the production of such a bas-relief as he mentions being impossible except upon a back-ground of clay. To Dibutades is generally attributed the first introduction of reliefs in clay for the decoration of the tympanum of temples (for which groups of statues were afterwards substituted), as well as the ornamental form of their cassoons or lacunaria.—R. M.

DICÆARCHUS, a Greek philosopher, flourished in the beginning of the third century before the christian era. His father's name was Pheidias of Mersance in Sicily. He is said to have enjoyed the personal instructions of Aristotle; at all events, he was an earnest follower of the famous Stagyrte, and

added to the lustre of the peripatetic school by his numerous writings in geographical, historical, and political science, as well as in the province of metaphysical philosophy. Suidas speaks of him as also an eloquent orator, and accomplished geometrician. He has won the praise of brilliant talents and marvellous learning from so high an authority as Cicero; and his treatise on the republic of Sparta was held in such esteem there, that the ephori ordered it to be read yearly in a public assembly to the young men of the city. His principal metaphysical works were the "Lesbiaca" and the "Corinthiaca," in which he maintained a kind of materialism, ascribing the phenomena of thought to the more refined condition of the bodily organism. Yet he speaks of the mind as acting altogether independently of the body in dreams and prophetic visions. His "Tripoliticus" seems to have been a comparative estimate of the three forms of government—democracy, oligarchy, and monarchy; but his greatest work probably was that which he entitled "The Life of Greece." It was divided into three books, commencing with a geographical description of the country, and a sketch of its previous history, which was followed by a detailed view of its social condition, comprising its philosophy, its religions, its advancement in the arts, its manners, and customs. He composed also a separate treatise on the heights of the Peloponnesian mountains; but it is difficult at this day to enumerate the minor productions of his active and versatile mind, as only a few fragments of his writings remain.—W. B.

DICK, SIR ALEXANDER, a Scottish physician, born in 1703, was third son of Sir W. Cunningham of Caprington, and subsequently took the name of his mother on succeeding to the baronetcy, which she brought into the family as heiress of Sir James Dick of Prestonfield. His studies were commenced at Edinburgh, and completed at Leyden, where he received his medical degree. When he returned home in 1723, the university of St. Andrews conferred upon him a similar honour, and he was admitted to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. After residing for a time in Italy, he practised his profession in Pembrokeshire, and thence, on succeeding to the baronetcy, he removed to Prestonfield, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Scottish capital, where he won the high esteem of his fellow-citizens by his public spirit as well as by his personal character. He was for seven years president of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1774 he received a gold medal for his services in connection with the first culture of the rhubarb plant in this country. He died in 1785, at the age of eighty-three.—W. B.

DICK, REV. JOHN, D.D., was born at Aberdeen in 1764, and educated there at the grammar school and afterwards at King's college, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1781. Having determined to continue in connection with the Secession Church, of which his father was a minister, he studied theology under the well-known John Brown of Haddington, and was licensed as a preacher in 1785. In the following year he was ordained minister of a congregation in Slateford, near Edinburgh, where he continued till 1801, when he became minister of Greyfriars congregation, Glasgow. In 1815 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the college of Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1820 he was appointed professor of theology in the ecclesiastical denomination to which he belonged. He died at Glasgow, after a short illness, on the 25th of January, 1833. Dr. Dick was much esteemed during his lifetime as an able and judicious divine; and his "Lectures on Theology," which have been published since his death, have extended his reputation, and taken a high place as a systematic exposition of scripture doctrine. These, as well as his other writings, namely, an "Essay on Inspiration," a volume of "Sermons," and "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles," have had a deservedly wide circulation. The work on inspiration is clear and vigorous; and though not fitted to cast much light on the problems connected with the subject which have been enunciated in recent years, it contains an able refutation of that phase of infidelity which prevailed at the period of its publication (1800); and the "Lectures on the Acts" present an excellent specimen of lucid, effective, and popular exposition of the scriptures.—J. B. J.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., a writer on popular astronomy, was born in 1772. He started in life as a preacher in the Scotch secession church, but circumstances led him to abandon the clerical profession. He afterwards betook himself to teaching and lecturing; but he ultimately devoted his attention

exclusively to popular works, in which prominence is given to the religious aspects of science. He enjoyed no special scientific training, and his works have no pretensions to depth of science. Like Ferguson the astronomer, he was incapable of understanding a geometrical demonstration; still his treatises contain a faithful statement of the results of science, and their wide popularity proves their adaptation to the public taste. Much of the success of his writings is due to the fact that he was one of the earliest writers to give a religious bent to the growing taste for science among the masses. As a recognition of his services in the cause of popular science, he received a small pension from the queen. The works by which he is chiefly known are—"Celestial Scenery;" "The Christian Philosopher;" "Philosophy of Religion;" "Practical Astronomy;" "Sideral Heavens."—W. L. M.

* DICKENS, CHARLES, one of the most popular and remarkable English authors of the present time, was born at Landport, near Portsmouth, 7th February, 1812. His father, Mr. John Dickens, held a post in the navy pay office. At the close of the war Mr. John Dickens retired from public service on a pension, and, whilst still young, his son went to London. Acute, observant, genial, brimful of talent of the most versatile and available kind, enjoying life, and loving his fellow-creatures, young Dickens was peculiarly fitted for the life of cities, as well as for achieving success in whatever path of life he might choose to select. Left very much also to his own guidance, no counter-acting influences diverted his impulses and genius, and though his father wished him to study law, no parental compulsion enforced the wish, and he plunged free and fearless into the life of a reporter for the public press. He next took an engagement on the *True Sun*, an ultra-liberal paper, from the staff of which he soon after retired, and became a reporter to the *Morning Chronicle*. Here he first appeared publicly as an author; for it was in the evening edition of this paper his "Sketches of English Life and Character" were given. The rich humour and photographic vitality of these sketches attracted immediate attention, and in 1836 they were collected and published with others which appeared in the *Old Monthly Magazine*, in two volumes, under the title of "Sketches by Boz;" this pseudonym being derived from his boyish years, when a younger brother, called by him Moses, from his resemblance to that character in the Vicar of Wakefield, was again misnamed Boz, by a still younger sister, whose inarticulate utterance could not farther master the name. The freshness and originality of the "Sketches by Boz," insuring their general acceptance with the public, Dickens, at the suggestion of another publisher, commenced the adventures of a party of cockney sportsmen, to be illustrated by the comic pencil of Seymour, and the inimitable "Pickwick Papers" made their appearance. The young author was now fairly afloat on the sea of literature, under the happy star of his own genius. Better and nobler things than the "Pickwick Papers" have unquestionably been written by Dickens, but nothing has delighted the public more. The range of character was of the commonest kind, but it was analyzed and drawn by the hand of a master, and with the geniality and joyousness of a large and good heart. These papers furnished an unceasing delight to the public for many months, and Dickens, no longer concealed under the childish name of Boz, stood forth as the most popular and promising author of the day. But if all were sunshine with Dickens, it was not so with his kindred illustrator Seymour, who, whilst the work was in progress, unfortunately committed suicide, and the illustrations were continued by Mr. Hablot K. Browne, under the name of Phiz. Whilst "Pickwick" was in course of publication, Mr. Dickens married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, the well-known musical writer.

The great success of "Pickwick" turned the eager regards of publishers upon the young author, and Dickens produced "Nicholas Nickleby," in twenty monthly numbers, which no less deserved and obtained public favour. The aim of this new work was much higher than that of its predecessor; the object being no longer mere amusement. In it Dickens commenced that onslaught on public and private abuses and oppressions which is one element of his later works. His attack in this romance on the cheap-school system was felt from one end of society to the other; and if it did not produce general reformation, it turned the eyes of the public upon the cruelties and sufferings of those seminaries of disease and death, at which it was directed. "Nicholas Nickleby" was succeeded by "Oliver Twist,"

published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which Dickens edited for some time with great success. The field of sympathy with human suffering which Dickens had made his own in "Nicholas Nickleby," was still further opened up in this story of a parish boy; and living in the capital, in the midst of the immense misery and crime which he depicted, he drew every scene to the life. In many respects his present works have a resemblance to the fictions of the modern French authors, and in some degree partake also of their strong if not exaggerated colouring; but they excel them far by their earnest purpose, by their deep pathos and tenderness, and by their human love and pity, which are the essentials of true religion. From the date of this work Dickens was regarded as one of the reformers of the age, and became active in turning the public mind, by his speeches at public meetings and otherwise, upon many social abuses and errors which needed reform; for instance, capital punishment, of which he has ever been a strong opponent. "Oliver Twist" was succeeded by "Master Humphrey's Clock," a general title for a collection of stories. In "The Old Curiosity Shop," the first of these stories, Dickens exhibited a new power of tenderness and beauty in the character of little Nell, one of the most lovely and touching pieces of poetical portraiture ever drawn. Indeed he is singularly happy in his sketches of children. Nothing more beautiful in their way than little Nell and the boy, Paul Dombey, were ever conceived. In "Barnaby Rudge," the second story of the same work, Dickens entered a new field, that of the historical romance, and with such success as his great descriptive powers could not fail to give. Despite, however, the vigorous description of the Lord George Gordon riots, and other portions in which the power of the author was exhibited undiminished, "Barnaby Rudge" strikes the reader rather as an experiment than a thorough labour of love. Dickens, now probably feeling conscious that he needed rest, and perhaps a wider and newer sphere of operation, set sail for America with his wife, and on his return in 1842, published his "American Notes for General Circulation," and the following year "Martin Chuzzlewit" was commenced in monthly numbers, in which work he naturally introduced some of his American knowledge, not more to the pleasure of the Americans than had been some of the truths in his "American Notes." In 1844 he and his family went to Italy, where they remained twelve months. On his return he undertook the arduous task of establishing a new liberal morning paper; and, accordingly, in January, 1846, assisted by a staff of distinguished literary men, he issued the first number of the *Daily News*, containing the first part of his "Pictures of Italy." But this was a labour unsuited to any purely literary man. He soon withdrew from the editorship, and resuming his more legitimate character, published in rapid succession, also in monthly numbers, his "Dealings with Dombey and Son," 1847-48, and in 1850 the "Personal History of David Copperfield the Younger," in which many of his own youthful experiences and early struggles are introduced. These two romances are among the best of his works, and in a purely literary point of view perhaps rank higher than those which, with equal rapidity, next succeeded, viz., "Bleak House," "Hard Times," and "Little Dorrit." The latter, however, is immortalized by its caustic and most just attack on the abuses of government—its procrastination, formal routine, aristocratic nepotism. The circumlocution office, red-tapism, and the numerous family of the Tite Barnacles, will live as long as government abuses themselves. Amidst all this literary creation, Dickens, with a capacity of work which characterizes the present age, commenced in 1850 the management of a literary journal, "Household Words," which shortly became one of the most popular and successful periodicals of the day. In it appeared from his pen "A Child's History of England," since published in a collected form; also "Hard Times." Besides this long list of original works, Mr. Dickens commenced in 1843 the first of a series of Christmas stories, in which the hard realities of life and fantastic spiritual agencies are made to blend in the best style of winter evening tales. The titles of these tales are—"The Christmas Carol," 1843; "The Chimes," 1844; "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1845; "The Battle of Life," 1846; and "The Haunted Man," 1847. Some of these works have furnished their accomplished author with a very novel mode of entertaining and delighting the public. He has read them aloud, not only in the capital, but in many provincial towns; and his graphic style of reading and great dramatic power,

have always attracted immense audiences. By this means he has been able to benefit many public institutions and private individuals, to whose benefit the proceeds have been applied. Dickens is equally gifted as an author, an actor, and a public lecturer: he was born with these talents, and exhibited them from childhood. As an amateur actor he is well known all over England. His first appearance in public in this character was in 1846, at St. James' theatre, in association with a number of other gentlemen, when the Elder Brother was acted for the benefit of Miss Kelly. During the years 1851 and 1852 he also, with others, acted a play, written for the purpose by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, not alone in London, but in many principal towns in the provinces, to obtain a fund for the foundation of a guild of literature and art, of which, however, the results are little known to the public.

A separation having taken place between Dickens and his publishers, Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, the "Household Words," their joint property, was discontinued, and recommenced by Dickens in March, 1857, with his original publishing firm, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, under the title of "All the Year Round." In this new publication he commenced a new story, called "A Tale of Two Cities," in which he has returned with great power and success to the field of historical romance which he entered in "Barnaby Rudge."—M. H.

DICKENSON or DICKINSON, EDMUND, an English physician, was born in 1624, and died in 1707. He studied at Oxford, and at a very early age conceived the plan of a book which he afterwards published in 1655, under the title of "Delphi Phaenicianzantes." It was reprinted at Frankfort in 1699. The theory contained in this book is sufficiently absurd; it is that the origin of the Grecian mythology is to be found in Old Testament history. The Python slain by Apollo, is, according to Dickenson, Og, king of Bashan, who was overthrown by Joshua. Our author, however, notwithstanding this craze which continued with him till his death, was eminently successful as a medical practitioner. Coming up to London he had the good fortune to cure the earl of Arlington of a dangerous malady, and was in consequence appointed physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. After the Revolution he retired from the court, and gave himself up in his retreat to the prosecution of his favourite theories. At the age of seventy-eight he published a work, in which he attempted to prove that the writings of Moses contained the true principles of cosmogony. It was reprinted in Holland in 1703, and produced a great sensation among the alchemists. Dickenson was the author of several other books now forgotten, particularly one on the Grecian games.—R. M., A.

DICKINSON, JOHN, an American statesman and eminent political writer, born in Maryland in December, 1732. He studied law first at Philadelphia, and afterwards at the Temple inn, London. He began practice in Philadelphia, where he was very successful, and soon became a member of the legislature. In the discussion between the colonies and the mother country which preceded the revolution, he took an active share, being perhaps the ablest and most prominent writer on the American side of the question. He possessed a large fortune, and his position on the eve of the revolution was an influential and conservative one. Though firm in his attitude of resistance, he did not go along with such active patriots as John Adams and Franklin in their advocacy of extreme measures, but always advised a cautious and conciliatory policy. His first elaborate publication, "The late Regulations respecting the British Colonies on the continent of America considered," was printed in Philadelphia in 1765. In the same year, as a delegate from Pennsylvania, he attended the American congress held at New York, usually known as "the stamp act congress," and wrote the firm but moderate "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonies," which was adopted by that body. His "Address to the Committee of Correspondence in Barbadoes," printed in 1766, is a temperate but manly defence of the American cause. But by far his most important work appeared the next year—the celebrated "Farmer's Letters to the inhabitants of the British Colonies," which Dr. Franklin reprinted in London, with a preface, in 1768, and which were soon translated into French, and published at Paris. The appearance of these letters formed an epoch in the controversy; they did more than any other single work to unite and confirm the Americans in their opposition to the policy of the ministry, and to make friends to their cause in Europe. In 1774 Mr. Dickinson published an "Essay on the constitutional

power of Great Britain over the Colonies in America," originally prepared as a body of instructions from their constituents to the members of the Pennsylvania assembly. Being a delegate to the American congress of that year, he wrote the petition to the king, address to the inhabitants of Canada, and several others of the papers emanating from that body, which were much admired for their grave and dignified character. In the congress of 1776 he wrote the declaration of the united colonies, but afterwards opposed the declaration of independence, thinking that the time had not arrived for a total rupture, though he had accepted the command of a regiment raised in Philadelphia immediately after the battle of Lexington. This lost him his popularity for a time, and he did not return to congress for two years. But during this interval he marched with his regiment to meet the British in the field; and, after resigning his commission, served once again as a volunteer in the ranks. Thus attesting his patriotism, he was restored to congress in 1779, and wrote the address to the states, adopted by that body in May of that year. In 1781 he was chosen president of Delaware by a unanimous vote; and the following year he was elected to the corresponding office in Pennsylvania, which he filled till the return of Dr. Franklin in 1785. He was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution in 1787, and took a prominent share in its debates; and he also published an excellent series of letters, the next year, under the signature of Fabius, to promote the adoption of the constitution. The same signature he used again in 1797, when he published some letters to advocate friendly feelings towards France, thinking the Revolution in that country was at an end. He was then living at Wilmington in Delaware, where he superintended the collective edition of his political writings, which was published in two vols. 8vo in 1801. During his retirement he lived in elegant style, dividing his time between his books, his guests, and the offices of benevolence. Thin and delicate in appearance, with handsome features, his conversation and manners were peculiarly attractive. He died at Wilmington, Delaware, February 14, 1803, aged seventy-five.—F. B.

DICKINSON, JONATHAN, an eminent American theologian, first president of Princeton college, was born in Hatfield, Mass., April 22, 1688, graduated at Yale college in 1706, and was soon settled as a presbyterian clergyman in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he continued till his death, October 7, 1747. The theological publications of Dr. Dickinson were numerous and important, and his activity was great. In the discussion about revivals, which deeply interested the church just before the middle of the last century, he took sides with Edwards the metaphysician and Whitefield, asserting the genuineness of the work, and publishing a pamphlet in defence of it. "It may be doubted whether, with the single exception of the elder Edwards, Calvinism has ever found an abler or more efficient champion in this country than Jonathan Dickinson;" and it is reported that Dr. John Erskine of Edinburgh said of him, that "the British isles had produced no such writers on divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards." His principal works have been published since his death in a collected edition. An octavo volume of them was published at Edinburgh in 1793.—F. B.

DICKSON, DAVID, an eminent Scotch divine, was born in 1583, and was educated at the university of Glasgow, his native city, where he took the degree of A.M., and became one of the regents or professors of philosophy. He was ordained minister of Irvine in 1608, and soon became a most zealous supporter of presbyterian principles, and opponent of episcopalian innovations. His opposition to the articles of Perth exposed him to the censure of the archbishop of Glasgow, who deprived him of his benefice, and banished him to Turrieff, but ultimately permitted him to return to his parish. In 1639 Mr. Dickson became chaplain of the earl of Loudon's regiment, raised to resist the arbitrary measures of Charles I. and of Laud. In the following year he was appointed professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, and in 1650 he was removed to Edinburgh, where he occupied a similar office, which he continued to hold until the Restoration, when he was ejected for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. The overthrow of the ecclesiastical establishment to which he was attached, preyed upon his mind and destroyed his health; and he died in 1663. Mr. Dickson was the author of several commentaries and theological treatises. He was an eloquent preacher, and a learned divine, as well as a man of fearless courage and inflexible integrity.—J. T.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, the reputed author of a history of the Trojan war, is said to have composed it at the request of Idomeneus, king of Crete, whom he had accompanied to the ten years' siege of the ancient Ilian city. The story respecting this book is as follows:—It was buried with him in his tomb, and lay there till a great storm in the time of Nero burst open the repository, and cast out the literary treasure, which was found by some shepherds and ultimately came into the hands of the Roman emperor. As it was written in the obsolete Phœnician character, he directed a Greek version of it to be prepared, which was done by one Praxis; and from his work a Latin translation was subsequently executed by a writer called Septimus. Such is the traditional account. Only the Latin work remains, the date of which has been fixed by some as low as the fifteenth century. It cannot claim any historical value, and is interesting only as a curious literary forgery.—W. B.

DICUIL, an Irish monk, was born probably about the year 775. He appears to have been a man of much learning, and applied himself especially to the subject of cosmography. He wrote a work, "*De Mensura Orbis Terræ*," in 825, which has been frequently quoted by geographers, and was for the first time published by M. Walckenæer, Paris, 1807, from MSS. in the imperial library there. An edition also appeared in 1814, with geographical and critical comments by M. Letronne. Dicuil's work is one rather of antiquarian interest than of utility, as his geographical ideas were necessarily incorrect.—J. F. W.

DIDEROT, DENYS, was born at Langres in the province of Champagne, October, 1713. His father was a cutler, of worthy repute for justice and humanity; and Diderot in all his wanderings did not fail in honourable affection for his rural home. He was placed at the jesuit college at Langres, and although impulsively unruly, took prizes of all sorts for composition, for memory, for poetry. From Langres he proceeded to the college d'Harcourt at Paris, where his studies were remarkable for their miscellaneous diversity. He sought familiarity with Latin, Greek, Italian, English; while metaphysics and physics, moral philosophy and geometry, belles-lettres and the mechanical arts, severally occupied his attention. Finding him disinclined for the church, for which he had been originally intended, his father very wisely did not urge it upon him, but placed him with a procurer at Paris, that he might study jurisprudence. Diderot's wide-wandering curiosity, however, could not be chained down to the desk, and he stole every hour possible for literary pursuits, until, upon the complaint of his master, his father interfered and insisted upon the definite choice of a profession. He was called upon to decide whether to be a doctor, procurer, or advocate. Diderot replied that he could not think of killing any body, and therefore would not be a doctor; that the business of a procurer was too difficult for him; and that his repugnance to meddle with other people's business was too great to permit him to be an advocate. "But what *will* you be, then?" asked the procurer. "Nothing; nothing," replied Diderot; "I love study; I am very happy, very content, and want nothing else." Neither would he accept his father's offer to return home. Upon this his allowance was stopped, and Diderot numbered himself among those who lived by their wits in the attics of Paris. No one in that city could have been more wilful in his cleverness, or more sanguinely have defied starvation. He taught mathematics; but if he found a pupil a dunce, did not return to him twice. He held a well-paid tutorship, but deserted it in spite of the offer of salary, food, lodging, according to his pleasure. "Monsieur," said Diderot to his patron, "look at me; a citron is not so yellow as my face. I am making men of your children, but every day I am becoming a child with them. I feel a hundred times too rich and too well off in your house, yet I must leave it; the object of my wishes is not to live better, but to keep from dying." Strange shifts, however, had this philosopher recourse to, to effect his purpose, and keep from dying. That sternest disease of all, hunger, was not far from him; and while sometimes Diderot sold a MS. to a bookseller, sometimes he duped a credulous abbé, and rather dangerously held companionship with those who lived no one exactly knew how. Meanwhile his pen was active, and no object was strange to his unresting mind. He wrote anything and everything; indexes, catalogues, advertisements, sermons for missionaries duly ordered and paid for, and translations from English. At the age of twenty-nine he fell in love with a sempstress, and found in a pretty girl the heart of a noble woman—a higher prize than his subsequent

faithlessness deserved. At first she refused to marry him, on account of his father's opposition to the match; but when she learnt that he had fallen sick, that his room was a perfect dog-kennel, that he lay without nourishment, without attendance, wasted and sad, she promised to be his wife. In Diderot's drama, "*Le Père de Famille*," he has painted from life some incidents of his courtship and marriage. His wife proved affectionately faithful, as capable of self-sacrifice as her lot was oftentimes full of sorrow. But Diderot worshipped the divinity of impulse, and could make a virtue not simply of following the highest, but of yielding to the coarsest. The same man who wrote "*L'Essai sur le Merite et la Vertu*," could neglect a wife, and write an obscene novel for the sake of paying a mistress with its proceeds. Diderot's first original work was the "*Pensées Philosophiques*" (1746), and he thereby took rank in that band of philosophers whose existence was a natural reaction against the overstraining of spiritual tyrannies, and whose thoughts soon became burning deeds, devouring the ancient social edifice of France. The publication of the "*Lettres sur les Aveugles*" for the use of those who see, brought Diderot some months' imprisonment at Vincennes. This, however, increased his personal importance, and he was visited by many eminent friends, including J.-J. Rousseau. Diderot's vast amount of miscellaneous knowledge was equalled by the marvellous readiness of a pen that could write a volume in a few days. In conjunction with D'Alembert he projected a universal encyclopædia, designed to give an intelligent summary of the whole range of human knowledge—to explain the observed results of every science, and the mechanical processes of every trade—as well as to be a means of inculcating those heresies which subsequently bore the fruit of revolution. It was entitled "*Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et Métiers*." Its publication commenced in 1751, and concluded in 1765 with the seventeenth folio volume, in addition to eleven volumes of plates, Diderot being throughout a large part of the time, in consequence of the withdrawal of D'Alembert, sole editor. The labour was enormous, but Diderot had a fresh vivacity of mental constitution which not even the burden of an encyclopædia could oppress. The work was several times stopped by royal authority, but its editor still kept printing on, until the decision was unenforced. His activity was wonderful. He visited workshops and tried his own hand at the loom, that his descriptions might be accurate, and made his own head a living encyclopædia. Meanwhile his study was full of people wanting the help of his pen or purse, or mediation or advice, and it is recorded to his honour that he spared no trouble in assisting others. On one occasion he wrote the dedication of a lampoon against himself, in order to assist a starving author; he arbitrated in law-suits; reconciled enemies; and was not inconsiderably plundered by sharpers who played upon his good nature. The attention of France was given to Diderot, for his encyclopædia was the great literary embodiment of the philosophy of the age—a philosophy dreary and sad, but in itself an inevitable historical result of jesuitism at the altar and irresponsible tyranny upon the throne. Before mind could have been resolved into physical organization, and before morality could have been regarded as an enlightened self-interest by the predominant intellect of a nation, that nation must have had its free life cramped in its natural development. The atheism of Diderot and his compeers will always reappear under similar social conditions. In addition to the encyclopædia, he produced many miscellaneous works. He was intimate with d'Holbach, and is said by Grimm to have written many passages in the *Système de la Nature*. Grimm affirms, also, that a large part of Abbé Raynal's *Histoire Philosophique* belongs to Diderot, who was often startled at the boldness with which he made his friend speak. "Who," asked he, "will venture to subscribe this?" "I," replied the Abbé, "I will subscribe it; proceed, I tell you." Diderot's "*Essay on Painting*" was thought worthy of translation and comment by Goethe, and bears witness that he was gifted with something of the poet's insight into the higher graces of art. His professed faith in nature had its light as well as its shade. On the one hand he sacrificed the spiritual to the material; but on the other he demanded from poet, dramatist, and painter closer attention to the simple laws of natural beauty. Through this artistic sense, that strange skeleton of a materialistic creed which was to Diderot as the universe itself, was sometimes clothed with a passing grace, although it could be redeemed by no art from

ultimate corruption and decay. Among Diderot's imaginative productions the first place must be given to "Le Neveu de Rameau." Carlyle pronounces this tale by far the finest of all his compositions, and says that "it resembles Don Quixote rather; of somewhat similar stature, yet of complexion altogether different; through the one looks a sunny Elysium, through the other a sulphurous Erebus; both hold of the infinite." Within certain limits, when he felt no obligation upon him to write gradually and scientifically, Diderot's style was that of good extemporaneous talking. It is significant of his taste that he was a great admirer of Richardson, upon whom he wrote a glowing eulogy; and although in his ambitious efforts he was declamatory and obscure, his best passages in their clearness of expression possess an artistic charm. "He has written fine passages," says Marmontel in his memoirs, "but he never knew how to make a book." In personal disposition he was not without kindly generosity, although irritable and suspicious; and is described by one of his biographers as possessing "more of softness than of true affection, sometimes with the malice and rage of a child, but on the whole an inexhaustible fund of good-natured simplicity." After such fashion, then—with ready pen in a world no ready pen can well describe; more enthusiastic about a sentiment than reverent before a virtue; impulsive, irritable, and wilful, but not without a certain simpleheartedness; coarse and self-indulgent, but not without artistic grace, and capable of being victimized by the needy; of large endowments and clear vision, but confined within a circle of social and materialistic habits of thought and action, which rendered the great world only like a narrow room with closed windows, shutting out any glimpses into immensity, and a few poor candles for stars and wild wits for saints—Diderot studied and wrote, not without lively gaiety, but representing powers and impulses which, dwelling within less mercurial natures, proved torches of destruction.

Diderot did not grow rich by his labours, and in his old age proposed to sell his library. Catherine of Russia hearing of his need purchased the library, but appointed Diderot himself its librarian, and paid down fifty years' salary in advance. Charmed with the liberality of the empress, Diderot went to St. Petersburg to pay his respects in person, and on his return to Paris found himself provided with splendid apartments. He enjoyed his new lodgings, which were his first escape from a garret, only twelve days. He was quite conscious that his end was approaching. The evening before his death he conversed with his friends upon philosophy, and the various means of obtaining it. "The first step towards philosophy," said Diderot, "is incredulity." The next day, 30th July, 1784, Diderot died without a struggle. His last literary production was a life of Seneca. A collection of his chief works was published by Naigeon, 15 vols. 8vo, 1798, reprinted, 22 vols., 1821. The "Mémoires, Correspondence, et Œuvres inédites de Diderot" were published in 1831, 4 vols. 8vo. In English literature he has formed the subject of one of Carlyle's noblest and profoundest essays.—L. L. P.

DIDIUS, JULIANUS, Emperor of Rome for little more than two months, A.D. 193, belonged to a noble family, and had performed his part with some credit in high offices of state at home and in the provinces. He was living at Rome in the fifty-seventh year of his age, when Pertinax was assassinated by the prætorian guards; and, being incited by his friends to become a candidate for the supreme power, he repaired to the prætorian camp, where Sulpicianus, the father-in-law of the murdered emperor, was bargaining with the soldiers for the succession, and secured by a larger offer the vacant dignity. The armed band which then conducted him into the city, obtained his recognition from the senate; but neither force nor suasion could repress the discontent of the people, who insulted the new sovereign wherever he appeared in public, and clamoured for Pescennius Niger, the consul, then commanding in Syria. Septimius Severus, however, who was at the head of the army in Pannonia, within a fortnight's rapid march of Rome, proved a more formidable rival. Hailed by his troops as emperor, he hastened homewards, and had crossed the Apennines before Julianus could adopt measures to oppose his progress. The whole hope of the latter rested upon the prætorians, to whom he owed his elevation, and whose attachment he now sought to confirm by additional bribes. But they had no relish for a conflict with the hardy troops from Pannonia. The easy terms of submission proffered to them by Severus, with the view of pre-

venting bloodshed, were accepted; and he quietly assumed the sovereignty, his unhappy predecessor having been put to death by order of the senate.—W. B.

DIDOT, FIRMIN, the late head of the great printing and publishing concern of Firmin Didot Brothers, was born in 1764. The first of the family, François Didot, kept a bookshop in Paris in the early part of the last century, which, according to the custom of the times—not yet altogether exploded—bore the good sign of the *Bible d'or*. He left eleven children, of whom FRANÇOIS AMBROSE DIDOT, born 1730, was destined to found the reputation of the house. He it was who published that celebrated collection of the classics called the Dauphin edition. Firmin Didot, with his brother Pierre, following the example of old François Ambrose who lived to 1804, so raised the reputation of the concern that the great Franklin, once a printer himself, sent his grandson to take lessons from them. To Firmin is due the credit of having invented the stereotype. Leaving the care of business to his sons AMBROSE FIRMIN and HYACINTH—the one born in 1790, the other in 1794—he in 1829 entered public political life as member for Nogent le Rotrou, enlisting in the ranks of the doctrinaires, under their renowned chief Royer Collard. He was also a man of distinguished literary ability. His son Ambrose, like himself, brought to the execution of his business the mind of an accomplished thinker, for he visited the East, and could boast of discoveries made on the plains of Troy. It is not to be wondered at that men so justly proud of their calling, should have succeeded in raising it to the rank of a liberal profession. Before publishing the "Thesaurus Græco-Linguae," M. Didot corresponded with the learned men of all countries, in order as regarded correctness of text, as well as beauty of type, to arrive at perfection; and the same principle has been pursued with respect to works in different other languages. Firmin died in 1836. The business is now carried on by PAUL and ALFRED DIDOT.—J. F. C.

* DIDRON, ADOLPHE NAPOLEON, antiquarian, born at Hautvilliers, Marne, 1806, has devoted his life to mediæval christian art, visiting Gothic churches and monuments, and collecting materials for the proper treatment of this delightful subject. To him was due, not only the establishment of an archaeological library in Paris, but a factory for the erection of those "storied panes" which form so beautiful a part of ancient church decoration. His published voluminous lectures and historical writings are worthy the attention of archaeologists.—J. F. C.

DIDYMUS, said to have been the son of a dealer in salt fish, was a celebrated Alexandrian grammarian of the time of Cicero and Augustus. He is distinguished from other grammarians of the same name by the surname *Καλκιδίτης*, which he is said to have received on account of his assiduous application to study. He was also nicknamed *Βιβλιολάβης*, because, from the multitude of his writings, he frequently forgot what he had formerly stated, and contradicted himself. Contradictions of this kind are likely to be most numerous in the works of a compiler, which Didymus in a great measure was. He was a follower of the school of Aristarchus, and taught Apion, Heracleides, Ponticus, and other eminent men of the time. The whole number of the works of Didymus is stated by Athenæus to have been three thousand five hundred, and by Seneca four thousand. But in this calculation single books or rolls must have been reckoned as separate works, or we are driven necessarily to the conclusion that many of them were exceedingly trifling. The fruit of his prodigious literary activity has all perished; all, at least, save what the old scholiasts have taken by way of quotation from his commentaries on the Greek poets and tragedians. What now passes under the name of the minor scholia on Homer, was at one time considered one of his separate works; but it is now believed to have been taken from the several works which he wrote upon the great Greek poet. These were probably the most interesting and valuable of all his productions, as the criticism and interpretation of the Homeric poems occupied him above any other of his literary labours. In one of them he entered into the detail of the criticisms of Aristarchus, and revised and corrected the text which the latter had established. His pursuits, however, were not bounded by his Homeric criticism. He produced commentaries on many of the classical poets and prose writers of Greece. The best part of our scholia on Pindar is derived from the commentary of Didymus, and it is the same with regard to that on Sophocles. He commented also on Aristophanes, Euripides, Ion, Phrynichus, Cratinus, Menander, and on the best of the

Greek orators. He wrote, besides, a work on the phraseology of the tragic poets, another on that of the comic poets, a third on words of ambiguous or uncertain meaning, and a fourth on false or corrupt expressions. He likewise published a collection of Greek proverbs in thirteen books, whence was borrowed the greater number of those contained in the collection of Zenobius. Didymus, it has been said, stands at the close of the period in which a comprehensive and independent study of Greek literature prevailed, and he himself must be regarded as the father of the scholiasts, who were satisfied with compiling or abridging the works of their predecessors.—R. M., A.

DIDYMUS, THE BLIND, was born at Alexandria in 308. According to Palladius, he was blind as early as his fourth year. He became one of the most learned men of his day. Such was his reputation for acquaintance with sacred literature, that he became head of the school of theology at Alexandria. After teaching fifty years he died in 395. Though an opponent of the Arians, he did not escape the charge of heresy, particularly that which was called the Origenistic heresy. He was, in truth, a faithful follower of his illustrious predecessor. Accordingly, the second Nicene synod condemned his sentiments. His writings were very numerous, relating for the most part to the interpretation of the scriptures.—S. D.

DIEBITSCH SABALKANSKI, HANS KARL FRIEDRICH ANTON, Count de, a celebrated Russian general, was born in 1785. His father was aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, and entered his son in the corps of cadets in Berlin in 1797. On the death of Frederick, the elder Diebitsch entered the Russian service, in which he obtained an important command, and procured for his son a commission in the imperial guards. The youth rose rapidly in the army, and distinguished himself by his skill and courage in the campaigns of 1805, 1812, 1813, and 1814. After the battles of Eylau and Friedland, he was nominated captain in 1812; he attained the rank of major-general at Dresden, where he had two horses killed under him; and after the battle of Leipzig he was nominated lieutenant-general by the Emperor Alexander himself. It was in no small degree owing to his recommendation, that the allies continued their march on Paris. In 1820 Diebitsch was appointed head of the staff; and in 1829, when the war took place between Turkey and Russia, the Emperor Nicholas made him commander-in-chief of the Russian army. He gained great renown by the capture of Varna and the passage of the Balkan, and at the close of the campaign was rewarded for his services with the rank of field-marshal, and the title of Count Sabalkanski. In the following year when the Polish revolution broke out, Diebitsch took the field as commander of the Russian forces; but his career was prematurely cut short by the cholera which carried him off, June 10, 1831.—J. T.

DIEDERICH, JOHANN CHRISTIAN WILHELM, a distinguished oriental scholar, was born at Pyrmont, Germany, in 1650. He studied at Jena and Göttingen, became Dr. Phil. and "privatdozent," or assistant professor, at the latter university, and, finally, went as professor of Oriental languages to Königsberg in Prussia, where he died on the 28th March, 1781. He wrote—"Spicilegium observationum quarundam Arabicorum Syrarum ad loca nonnulla V. T.;" "Hebrew Grammar for Beginners;" "Essays on subjects of the Old Testament;" and "The corporeal Beauty of Christ."—F. M.

* **DIEFFENBACH, LORENZ**, a German philologist, was born at Ostheim, grand duchy of Hessa, in 1806, and completed his education at the university of Giessen. After many wanderings and various employments, he retired to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he exclusively devotes himself to literary labours. Besides his learned works—"Über die romanischen Schriftsprachen;" "Celtica," 1839-42, 3 vols.; "Lexicon comparativum linguarum Indo-germanicarum," 1846-51, 2 vols., &c.—he has written a number of novels, tales, pamphlets in favour of religious reform, and even poetry.—K. E.

DIEGO DE YEPES, a Spanish prelate and historian, born at Yepes, near Toledo, in 1531; died in 1614. He was confessor to Philip II., and wrote a history of the persecutions in England from the year 1570; also a life of St. Theresa.—F. M. W.

DIEL DU PARQUET, JACQUES, governor of the French colonies in America, died at Saint-Pierre in 1658. He was nephew to D'Enambuc, and succeeded him in the government of Martinique. In spite of much unworthy treatment which he received, Diel du Parquet faithfully served the cause of France

in the West Indian islands, and may be called the founder of her power in those regions. Engaged in frequent wars with the Caribs, he was one of the first who treated the Indians with moderation, and is in this respect entitled to the admiration of his countrymen.—R. M., A.

DIEMEN, ANTHONIE VAN, ninth governor-general of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, was born at Kuylenburg in 1595, and educated to commercial pursuits. Starting in business for himself, he failed; and to escape from his creditors, embarked under a false name for the East Indies as a naval cadet, a position in those days little above that of a common sailor. His skill in penmanship and accounts gradually promoted him, and he rose by successive stages to be, in 1631, governor of Batavia. His sagacity and energy restored the drooping trade of Java, and made the name of Holland command new respect in the East. His governorship was marked by the social, as well as political and commercial progress made under it in the Dutch East Indian possessions, and by the promotion of the voyages of discovery which have incidentally immortalized his name. Two regions of Australia—one on the north-eastern coast to the west of the Gulf of Carpentaria; the other the island at its south-western extremity—were named after him by their successive discoverers, Genit Thomas Pool, or rather his lieutenant Pietersen (1636) and Abel Tasman (1642), the name of the latter being sometimes given to the insular Van Diemen's Land, which is also known as Tasmania. Both Pool and Tasman were sent forth on their voyages of discovery by the governor, who wrested Ceylon and Malacca from the Portuguese. Appointed in 1636 governor-general of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, he undermined his constitution by over-work in that perilous climate, and not long before his death requested leave to resign. The Dutch East India Company entreated him to remain, and, when he declined, paid him the compliment of requesting that he would name his successor. The letter was still on its way when his death took place, but he had prudently anticipated its purport by naming a competent interim-governor. He died on the 19th of April, 1645, and his last words were, "Remember my wife." Holland cherishes his memory as that of one of her most famous worthies.—F. E.

DIEPENBECK, ABRAHAM VAN, a painter of the Flemish school, was born at Bois-le-Duc in 1607; died in 1675 at Antwerp. After working some time as a painter on glass he became a pupil of Rubens, and subsequently studied in Italy. He passed some time in England, where he worked during the reign of Charles I. His style has many of the characteristics of that of Rubens; his grouping is clever, and his colouring is agreeable; but his drawing is often deficient. Many of his works have been engraved.—R. M.

DIES, ALBRECHT, a German landscape painter and engraver, born at Hanover in 1755. His father destined him to a scientific career, but nothing could withstand his inclination for painting and music. After a short apprenticeship under a master of little or no importance, he went to Düsseldorf, and then to Rome, where his delight in the works of Salvator Rosa changed his purpose of becoming a historical painter, and turned his attention to landscape. In this branch of art Dies won in a few years the esteem of all the artistic and cosmopolitan society of Rome. An untoward accident cut short his professional career when he was in his thirty-second year. He swallowed by mistake, while in Italy, a quantity of sugar of lead, from the effects of which, although at first apparently trifling, his constitution never rallied. He died in 1822.—R. M.

DIEST, ADRIAN VAN, a painter of the Dutch school, born at Haarlem in 1655; died in 1740. At the age of seventeen he had the boldness to come over to England, and try his luck here by himself. And, in fact, his talents as a landscape painter met with considerable success, and he was engaged by the duke of Bath to execute a series of views in the west of England, which he eventually completed with very great credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. But this was Diest's only glimpse of good fortune. Neither here, nor in Holland, where he afterwards returned, did he ever cease for a moment fighting against all odds, and against all difficulties. His works are particularly remarkable for their harmony and transparency of colouring.—R. M.

* **DIESTERWEG, FRIEDRICH ADOLF WILHELM**, a distinguished German educator, was born at Siegen, October 29, 1790, and studied in the universities of Herborn and Tübingen.

He successively became teacher in various schools, till he was appointed director of the training college for schoolmasters at Berlin in 1832. This was the situation best adapted to his wishes and faculties, and here he began zealously to advocate liberal reforms in the method of instruction, as well as in the administration of schools. His views, founded on the doctrines of Rousseau and Pestalozzi, soon became obnoxious to the Prussian ministry, and after a hard struggle he was removed from office in 1847. His numerous writings evince a comprehensive understanding, a liberal mind, and a manly and independent character. They are therefore widely popular. We note, above all, his *Rheinische Blätter für Erziehung und Unterricht*, a periodical which he has edited since 1827; his "Wegweiser zur Bildung für deutsche Lehrer," 2 vols.; *Lehrbuch der mathematischen Geographie und populären Himmelskunde*; and "Practisches Rechenbuch."—K. E.

DIETERICI, KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a distinguished German writer on statistics, was born at Berlin, August 23, 1790, and devoted himself to the study of mathematics and political economy in the universities of Königsberg and Berlin. During the wars of 1813 and 1815, he was attached to the head-quarters of Blücher as engineer and geographer. When peace was restored he entered the civil service, and was gradually raised to the directorship of the statistical bureau, as well as to the chair of political economy at Berlin, in 1834. His able works on statistics have done great service to science, and will secure him a lasting reputation. He died in July 30, 1859.—K. E.

DIETRICH, JOHANN WILHELM ERNST, one of the most distinguished landscape and genre painters of Germany during the last century, was born at Weimar in 1712, and received his primary artistic education from his father, Johann Georg, also a genre painter, but of limited acquirements. He then entered the school of Alexander Thiele, where his taste for landscape developed itself, and attracted the attention of an intelligent and warm-hearted patron, the Count Von Bruhl. After having executed several works for this highly-gifted nobleman, Dietrich was by him introduced and recommended to the king of Poland, who for a while availed himself of his talents. During a journey which he made to Italy he was generously supported by his kind patron, Von Bruhl, and by the Saxon court; and to the results of the studies he made in that period is to be attributed the celebrity which he attained. Imitating Rembrandt, the Carraccis, and the great Italian landscape painters, without losing his own originality, Dietrich produced a large number of pictures, remarkable above all for fecundity of invention and brilliancy of touch. Amongst the most celebrated are—"Give to Cæsar what is due unto Cæsar," the "Adulteress," "Bathing Nymphs," in London; the "Portrait of an Old Man," "Mercury and Argus," "Simeon and the infant Jesus," the "Soap-bubbles," and several others at Dresden; the "Adoration of the Shepherds," at Vienna; the "Marriage of St. Catherine," at Berlin; the "Poor Lazarus in Heaven," and others, at Munich; another "Adulteress," in Paris, &c.—R. M.

DIEU, LOUIS DE, born in 1570; died at Leyden in 1642. His grandfather, though a protestant, was ennobled by the Emperor Charles V. His father, a clergyman of the reformed church, was a good Hebrew, Greek, and Latin scholar, and preached as occasion required, in French, German, Italian, and English. He educated his son Louis, who became one of the professors at Leyden. He was offered a professorship of theology at Utrecht, which he declined. He published grammars of the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, and Persian. They have been reprinted (Frankfort, 1688) in one volume, entitled "*Grammatica Linguarum Orientalium*."—J. A., D.

* DIEZ, FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN, an eminent German philologist, was born at Giessen, 15th March, 1794, and in the university of his native town devoted himself to the study of antiquity and the classical languages. After having done service in a volunteer corps against Napoleon in 1813, he resumed his studies at Giessen and Göttingen, where he turned aside from the ancient to the modern languages. Several years afterwards he was called to a chair at Bonn. By his *opus magnum*—the "Grammar of the Romance Languages"—he may be justly said to have laid the foundation for the philological study of these languages. Amongst his other works we mention—"Die Poesie der Troubadours," 1826; "Leben und Werke der Troubadours," 1829; and his "Etymological Dictionary."—K. E.

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, son of Everard Digby, of Tilton and

Drystoke in Rutlandshire, born in 1581, was celebrated for his connection with the gunpowder plot. He lost his father in his childhood, and was a ward of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was favourably noticed. He obtained a considerable estate by his wife, the heiress of the family of Walshs of Goathurst in Buckinghamshire, whom he married in 1596. He was knighted by James VI. at Belvoir castle, on his journey from Scotland to London; but in spite of the favours he had received from the king, he suffered himself to be drawn by Catesby into the conspiracy against his sovereign and the royal family. He says in one of his examinations, that "upon the first breaking of it to him he showed much dislike;" but it clearly appears that he cordially joined in the plot from religious zeal. He agreed to contribute £1500 towards defraying the expenses of the conspiracy, together with a number of hands and a quantity of arms and ammunition. On the discovery of the plot Sir Everard fled, but was pursued and captured near Dudley. He was brought to trial for treason in January, 1605-6, and pleaded in justification of his conduct that the king had broken the promises which he had made to the Roman catholics, and that he was willing to sacrifice everything dear to him for the sake of restoring the Romish religion in England. When sentence was passed upon him he said—"If I may but hear any of your lordships say you forgive me, I shall go more cheerfully to the gallows." Whereupon the lords said—"God forgive you; we do." On the 30th of January he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's, London. Sir Everard appears to have been amiable, but weak and bigoted.—J. T.

DIGBY, GEORGE, Earl of Bristol, son of the preceding, was born at Madrid in 1612. In 1626 he entered Magdalen college, Oxford, where he acquired a great reputation for ability and learning. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament, became one of the leaders of the popular party, and was nominated a member of the committee appointed to prepare the charges against the earl of Strafford. He strongly disapproved, however, of the resolution to proceed against that nobleman by bill of attainder, and delivered a speech on that subject which was condemned by the commons to be burned, and led to his expulsion from the house in 1641. His letters from Holland to the king and queen subsequently fell into the hands of the parliament, who caused him to be arrested and confined in Hull; but Sir John Hotham, the governor of that town, allowed him to escape, and in 1642 the earl was appointed secretary of state. When the civil war broke out he took an active part on the side of the king, and rendered him important service in Ireland, Jersey, and France. After the execution of Charles the earl was excepted from pardon by the dominant party, and remained in exile until the Restoration. Charles II. restored him to his estates, and made him a knight of the garter. Digby died in 1676. "He was," says Horace Walpole, "a singular man, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against popery and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the court and a sacrifice for it; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of Lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of Lord Clarendon. With great parts he always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the test act though a Roman catholic, and addicted himself to astrology on the birthday of true philosophy."—J. T.

DIGBY, HENRY, a brave English admiral, who was born in 1770. He entered the navy in 1784, and soon distinguished himself by his courage, activity, and skill. On one occasion while in command of a small frigate called the *Aurora*, on the Lisbon station, he captured a Spanish frigate, a French corvette, a privateer, and several other vessels, carrying in all two hundred and fourteen guns and seven hundred and forty-four men, in addition to forty-eight sail of merchantmen taken, sunk, and destroyed. He commanded the *Africa* of sixty-four guns in the battle of Trafalgar, where his behaviour attracted the notice of Lord Nelson. Captain Digby was nominated a companion, and subsequently a knight commander of the bath, and was appointed commander-in-chief at Sheerness in 1840, and attained the rank of admiral in 1841. He died in 1848.—J. T.

DIGBY, JOHN, Earl of Bristol, an English statesman and writer, was born in 1580, and was descended of a respectable family seated at Coleshill in Warwickshire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after completing his travels, was appointed by King James a gentleman of the privy chamber.

In 1611, and again in 1614, he was sent as ambassador to Spain. In 1617 he was made a peer, with the title of Lord Digby of Sherbourne. In 1620 he was sent ambassador to the Archduke Charles, and next year to the Emperor Ferdinand. He was again sent to Spain in 1622, to negotiate the marriage of Charles, prince of Wales, with the infanta. On his return he was created Earl of Bristol. Through the intrigues of the duke of Buckingham, the unprincipled favourite of James and Charles, Digby was for a short time committed to the Tower, but in the end he succeeded in proving the injustice of the charges brought against him. His resentment at the treatment he had received probably helped to throw him into the ranks of the popular party, in the contest between Charles and the Long Parliament; but alienated by the violence of some of their measures, he ultimately espoused the cause of the king, and was in consequence driven into exile and deprived of his estates. He died at Paris, 21st January, 1653. Digby was the author of some poems, and also translated Du Moulin's Defence of the Catholic Faith contained in the books of King James, against the answer of N. Coeffeteau, 1610.—J. T.

DIGBY, SIR KENELME, son of Sir Everard, was born on the 11th June, 1603. There are two methods of judging those speculative physical philosophers of the seventeenth century, of whom Digby may be taken as a type. They may be laughed at as childishly ignorant of the boundary between a chemical experiment and a magical incantation; or they may be respectfully studied as the pioneers of modern science—if credulous as children yet still as simple-hearted, and putting to nature questions as necessary for the development of discovery, as the curiosity of the child for the wiser understanding of the man. Nothing could be more strangely absurd to modern investigators than the "chemical secrets" of Digby. He possessed a "sympathetic powder," a solution of which could effect the cure of a wounded man by having dipped into it a rag stained with his blood; he always kept by him another, of which crabs' claws, and crabs' eyes, and dust of pearls, and jelly of skins of vipers were chief ingredients, and which was potent to drive out "by transpiration" all bad humours. He believed that all imperfect metals might be converted into gold by one and the same method, but notwithstanding these and a hundred other fancies, he was one of those students whose simple credulousness was closely linked to that scientific humility which does not reject a fact because it cannot explain a mystery. Digby was educated a protestant, left Oxford with a considerable reputation in 1621, for foreign travel in France, Spain, and Italy. Returning to England he was knighted, and became under Charles I. a gentleman of the bed-chamber, a commissioner of the navy, and a governor of Trinity house. In 1628 he achieved high credit as a gallant soldier and a wise commander, by conducting successfully at his own expense, a naval expedition against the Algerines and Venetians. Returning to France he felt anxious concerning his religion, and was finally reconciled to the Church of Rome. A correspondence with Laud ensued, and the archbishop wrote with unusual gentleness to one whose character he honoured: "Nor can I tell," wrote Laud, "how to press such a man as you to ring the changes in religion. In your power it was not to change; in mine it is not to make you change again. Therefore to the moderation of your own heart, under the grace of God, I must and do now leave you for matter of religion; but retaining still with me entirely, all the love and friendliness which your worth won from me, well knowing that all differences of opinion shake not the foundations of religion." When the civil war broke out, Digby was committed prisoner to Winchester house by the parliament as a royalist. He was, however, treated with respect, and was ultimately permitted to leave England at the special request of the dowager-queen of France. During his imprisonment he wrote observations on the Religio Medici, and on 22nd stanza, 9th book of canto ii. of the Faery Queen. In France he became acquainted with Descartes, whom he advised to study the human body and the means of prolonging life; speculative matters being too uncertain to take up a man's whole thoughts. Digby now published a treatise on the nature of bodies; a treatise on the immortality of the soul; and "Five Books of Peripatetic Institutions." Upon the complete defeat of the royalist party he returned to England, but parliament did not deem it safe for a royalist of his influence and ability to reside in the country, and ordered him away. When Cromwell obtained supreme power, however, he offered no opposition to Digby's

return home; and, indeed, appears to have welcomed him with friendship. It is probable that political intrigues may have guided the intercourse between Digby and Cromwell; but it is no less probable that the mighty mind of the protector felt the charm of that strange knowledge which the dawn of physical science brought near unto the world. There appears also to have been some fascination in Cromwell, which made Digby less eager a royalist than when in younger days he fought a duel for the honour of Charles I., or he could hardly have written to Mr. Secretary Thurlow in terms such as these—"I make it my business everywhere to have all the world take notice how highly I esteem myself obliged to his highness, and how passionate I am for his service and for his honour and interests, even to the exposing of my life for them." The remainder of Digby's life was spent partly in France and partly in England, in the society of the learned men of his day. On the first establishment of the Royal Society he was appointed one of the council, and worked very eagerly on behalf of its interests. His last literary work was a discourse concerning the vegetation of plants. With respect to science, as in diviner matters, it may truly be said that "wisdom is justified of all her children." Those who groped for truth in the dim light ere the dawn broke, brought nearer the coming day; and the analytical chemist is the natural descendant of such speculative alchemists as Sir Kenelme Digby. He married Venetia, daughter of Sir E. Stanley, a grandson of the earl of Derby, and endeavoured to preserve the remarkable beauty of his wife by many strange experiments and new cosmetics. Digby died 11th June, 1665, and was buried at Christ church, Newgate. His valuable library had been transported to France at the outbreak of the civil commotions; and, since he was no naturalized French subject, it became, by the droit d'aubain, the property of the French king.—L. L. P.

DIGGES, SIR DUDLEY, son of Thomas Digges, was born in 1583, and educated at University college, Oxford. After passing some time on the continent, he returned to England, and took to the legal profession. In 1618 he was sent by James I. on an embassy to the Russian court. He served in the third parliament of King James which sat in 1621, and in the first parliament of King Charles in 1626. He took the popular side in politics, and being appointed one of the managers of the impeachment brought by the house of commons against the duke of Buckingham, gave such offence to the king by an expression which he was said to have used, purporting that Charles had been an accomplice with the duke in administering a medicine which had accelerated the late king's death, that by the royal order he was committed to the Tower. But a strong protest from the commons procured his liberation, and he himself solemnly declared that he had made use of no such expression as that imputed to him. Sir Dudley sat again in the short parliament which met in March, 1628. But his opposition to the proceedings of the court was now less uncompromising than it had been; and the king, finding that the panoply of the patriot was not wholly impenetrable, gained him over by the grant of the reversion of the mastership of the rolls. He came into the enjoyment of the office in 1636, and lived only three years afterwards, dying on the 18th March, 1639. He was buried in Chilham church in Kent.—T. A.

DIGGES, LEONARD, a mathematician and architect of the sixteenth century, was a member of the ancient family of that name residing at Digges Court in Kent. The date of his birth is unknown. He was, according to old Fuller, "the best architect in that age, for all manner of buildings, for convenience, pleasure, state, and strength, being excellent at fortifications." He seems to have prospered in the world, for we find him mentioned as "of Wootton Court, Surrey," afterwards the residence of Evelyn. He wrote several works on practical mathematics, all of which are now obsolete. He died, Fuller thinks, early in the reign of Elizabeth.—Another LEONARD, son of Thomas Digges, the subject of the next article, was born in 1588, educated at University college, Oxford, and died in 1635. He was much esteemed for his acquaintance with general literature, and was the author of several poems and translations.—(Wood's *Ath.*; Fuller's *Worthies*).—T. A.

DIGGES, THOMAS, son of the first Leonard, was born in Kent, and educated at Oxford. He inherited from his father a capacity and taste for mathematical studies. When Queen Elizabeth sent troops under the command of Leicester to the assistance of the revolted provinces of the Netherlands in 1585,

Digges was appointed muster-master-general to the force. Availing himself of the experience thus gained, he wrote, upon his return to England, several treatises much esteemed in that day, upon various points of military science. A treatise which he wrote, called "Alia Mathematicæ," was favourably noticed by Tycho Brahe. "He was a person," says Wood, "of great piety, well skilled in matters relating to soldiers and war, and learned to a miracle in mathematical sciences." He died in London in 1595.—T. A.

* DILKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH, senior, bears a name of note in the history of contemporary British journalism, especially literary journalism. He was born in 1789, and began life as a clerk in a government office. Contributing to reviews and magazines, especially on subjects connected with our early literature, he was led to become proprietor of the *Athenæum* after its second financial failure in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Maurice and his friend the late John Sterling. Under Mr. Dilke, the *Athenæum* became the most successful and authoritative of critical journals published at short intervals. After the successive withdrawals of Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. John Forster from the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. Dilke was offered and in 1846 accepted the post, which, however, he did not long retain. As an author Mr. Dilke has courted the anonymous, but he enjoys the reputation of having contributed persistently and extensively to the literature of the Junius question.—His son, CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, junior, was a prominent member of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has taken an active part in several movements having for their aim the alliance of industrialism and taste.—F. E.

DILLEN or DILENIUS, JOHANN JACOB, a celebrated German naturalist, was born at Darmstadt in 1687, and died at Oxford on 2nd April, 1747. He prosecuted his studies at the university of Giessen, and devoted much attention to botany. He was early elected a member of the Societas Naturæ Curiosorum; and he presented to that society memoirs on the plants of America naturalized in Europe; on coffee; on the mode of obtaining opium from the papaver somniferum; and on the mode of development of ferns and mosses. In 1727 he published a Flora of Giessen, in which he treated specially of the cryptogamic plants. He adopted the system of Ray in preference to those of Tournefort and Rivinus. Sherard, who had been struck with Dillenius' botanical merits, and more particularly with his knowledge of cryptogams, invited him to come to England. Accordingly, in August, 1721, Dillenius reached London, and finally established himself in Oxford, where Sherard and his brother resided. Dillenius soon after this edited an edition of Ray's Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum. His fame as a botanist was spread abroad; but he had no appointment in Oxford—being supported entirely by the liberality of the Sherards. In 1728 Dr. Sherard died, and bequeathed to the university a sum of money for the purpose of endowing a professorship of botany, with the proviso that Dillenius should be the first occupant of the chair; thus Dillenius was placed in a botanical situation of eminence. In 1732 he testified his gratitude to his patron by publishing his "Hortus Elthamensis," or an account of the rare plants cultivated in Sherard's garden at Eltham. A few years afterwards he received the degree of doctor of medicine, and gave to the world his "Historia Muscorum"—a book which deservedly placed him in a high position among botanists. Among the mosses, however, he included many plants which are now placed among lichens, confervæ, hepaticæ, and lycopods. His remarks on the reproductive organs of mosses, and on the functions of antheridia and pistillidia, led the way to the subsequent discoveries made in cryptogamic reproduction. Dillenius appears to have had a peculiar temper. He wished to be considered the first botanist of his day, and did not receive Linneus with proper respect when he visited Oxford. Linneus dedicated to him the genus *Dillenia*, which includes beautiful Indian trees, and forms the type of the natural order Dilleniaceæ.—J. H. B.

DILLON, an ancient and honourable Irish family whose descendants made the name famous throughout Europe—

THEOBALD DILLON, Viscount, of Costello-Gallen, county of Mayo, was the third son of Thomas Dillon, and grandson of James, nicknamed the Prior. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, Ireland was in a state of violent commotion. Munster was distracted by the enmities of the O'Briens, Thomond, Desmond, and Ormond; Connaught was harassed by the feuds of Clancricarde. Among the most zealous supporters of the queen

at this critical juncture, Theobald Dillon of Mayo stood foremost. In 1559 we find him commanding an independent troop in the royal cause, and receiving the honour of knighthood on the field of battle. In 1582 he was appointed general collector of the composition money in Connaught and Thomond. James I., observant of his long-trying fidelity and merit, created him Viscount Dillon in March 16, 1621. He died in March 15, 1624, "at so advanced an age," says the pedigree, "that at one time he had the satisfaction of seeing above one hundred of his descendants in his house of Killenfaghny."—W. J. F.

ARTHUR DILLON, born in 1670, was the third son of Theobald Viscount Dillon, lineal descendant of the first viscount, who, together with his wife, suffered severely from their fidelity to the cause of James II.; Lord Dillon having been outlawed in 1690, and his lady struck dead by the second bomb thrown into Limerick by the Williamite forces, under General Ginkell. Arthur Dillon emigrated to France, and before he was twenty years of age he commanded one of the regiments of the Irish brigade. In 1691 we find him besieging Urgel, and relieving Pratz-de-Molto. In June, 1693, he was at the capture of Rosas. On May 27th, 1694, he fought at the overthrow of the Spaniards, under the duke of Escalona, on the river Ter. He also served at the succeeding captures of Palamos, Girona, Ostalric, Castlefollet, &c. In 1695 he routed with a rear-guard several thousand Miquelets. In 1696 he ably conducted some sieges in Spain, under the duke de Vendôme, and defeated the Spanish cavalry under the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1697 he served at the capture of Barcelona. On the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession, we find him acting in conjunction with the marshal de Villeroy. In 1702 he was removed to the army of Italy, fought at Vittoria and Luzzara, and was created brigadier. From 1693 until his last campaign in 1714, he distinguished himself at an immense number of battles and sieges, which may be found carefully enumerated in the History of the Irish Brigades, vol. i., pp. 97–99, and King James' Army List, p. 590. In 1705 he attained the rank of marshal-de-camp, general, and governor of Toulon. His intrepidity was wonderful. In appearance he has been described as possessing great beauty. His soldiers loved him passionately, and followed him with enthusiasm, while all the leading generals of the time eagerly sought his counsel. Notwithstanding the multifarious dangers to which he was exposed from 1691 to 1714, he never received a wound. He married the niece of General Sheldon, and died at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1733.—W. J. F.

JAMES DILLON, son of Arthur Viscount Dillon, rewarded for honourable and distinguished services to the king of France in 1740, by being created a knight of Malta. He was also colonel of Dillon's regiment in the Irish brigade, and fell in the act of leading his troops to victory against the duke of Marlborough's forces at Fontenoy, May 11th, 1745. After the death of James Dillon, his regiment was given to his brother EDWARD, then aged twenty-five, who was wounded at the victorious battle of Lawfeldt, and died soon after at Maastricht. The king of France, remembering with gratitude the important services rendered to his crown and dignity by the family now under consideration, declared that he would not give the command of that regiment to any person save one who bore the name of Dillon, and had been recommended to his notice by the family. Of the three other sons of Arthur Viscount Dillon, two inherited the family title from their uncle; while ARTHUR, the youngest, was first made bishop of Evreux, promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Toulouse, and finally to that of Narbonne. Archbishop Dillon was also a commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, primate of the Gauls, and president of the states of Languedoc. The learned antiquarian Mervyn Archdale, writing in 1789, observes—"To this prelate the literati of Ireland confess much obligation. He has manifested a liberality of principle almost hitherto unknown, and through his inquiries and exertions the antiquities of Ireland have been lately much elucidated." (Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, &c.) Since this prelate's death the abbés Roger and Arthur Dillon have acquired some celebrity as writers.—W. J. F.

THÉOBALDE DE DILLON, Count, who, as we are reminded by Lord Cloncurry in his Personal Recollections, p. 147, went by the sobriquet of "Le beau Dillon"—was born in Dublin in 1745, appointed colonel-proprietor of the regiment of Dillon, April 13, 1780; brigadier the same year; and marshal-de-camp, June 13, 1783. Having served with distinction under

Dumouriez and Rochambeau in Flanders, the count was brutally and basely butchered by his own men under the following painful circumstances. On the 28th of April, 1792, he received instructions to advance towards the Austrian position at Tournay at the head of his army, but to avoid engaging in battle. Having discovered a large body of the enemy on the hills of Marquain next morning, he commanded a retreat; but the French soldiery, filled with insubordination and distrust of their superior officers, exclaimed—"We are betrayed—aristocrats to the lamp-post!" and ran in great disorder towards Lille. The count endeavoured to rally his men, but insulting jibes and a pistol shot were the only responses. The latter broke his thigh, and he was removed in a cabriolet to Lille. This had no sooner entered the town than a hundred bayonets were driven at the suffering frame of Count Dillon. "He was taken from the carriage," writes an eye-witness, "and thrown into the street, when they trampled upon his body and ran a thousand bayonets through it; a great fire was lighted in the market-place in which his body was thrown. French soldiers danced round the burning body of their general." The national assembly reprobated the act, and punished the perpetrators. Le beau Dillon was the last colonel of the regiment which bore his name. For one hundred and two years it had been commanded by members of this distinguished family. No wonder for Voltaire, in his *Siècle de Louis XIV.*, to eulogize it as "un nom célèbre dans les troupes Irlandaises."—W. J. F.

ARTHUR DILLON, second son of Lord Henry Dillon, was born in Ireland in 1750, and at the age of seventeen entered upon the colonel-proprietorship of the regiment of Dillon. He distinguished himself against the English during the war for the independence of the United States, and powerfully contributed to the conquest of Grenada, St. Eustacia, Tobago, and St. Christopher. Of the latter island he was appointed governor, and proved himself so well qualified for the post, that, upon the restoration of the island to the British in 1783, they confirmed the regulations he had made there. On visiting the court of St. James' subsequently he was officially complimented on his administrative and military ability. In 1780 Dillon was created brigadier, and in 1784 *maréchal-de-camp*. When France was invaded by the forces of Austria and Prussia in 1792 he acted as general of division, successfully opposed the invaders on the plains of Champagne, and among the ambuscades of Argonne forest; and, pursuing the retreating column to Verdun, retook that stronghold, which he triumphantly entered at the head of his troops. Soon after this event he attended a national meeting in Paris, at which Lord Edward Fitzgerald was also present, and declared his willingness, when called on, to perform a similar service to his own country. The French reign of anarchy and terror speedily hurried to a crisis. By an order of the sanguinary *junto* many men to whom France owed an eternal debt of gratitude were dragged to the guillotine; and Arthur Dillon was among the number. Some female victims were likewise sentenced to share his fate, and it is related that one, on mounting the scaffold, shuddered, and turning to Dillon said—"Ah monsieur, will you go first?" to which the general replied, smiling—"Anything to oblige a lady." His last words were "Vive le Roi." Pronounced in as loud a tone as if he were giving the word of command to his regiment, the exclamation resounded from the scaffold through the *Place de la Revolution*. This murderous execution took place on the 14th April, 1794. General Dillon's daughter became the wife of General Bertrand, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena.—W. J. F.

DILLON, PETER, a recent voyager, born about 1785, has connected his name with the fate of the unfortunate La Perouse (q. v.). Captain of a merchantman which was on its way from Valparaiso to New Zealand and Bengal, he touched in the May of 1826 at the Tucoopia (or Barwell) island, one of the Santa Cruz or Queen Charlotte's group. Thirteen years before, when mate in a vessel bound from Bengal to New South Wales, he had aided the landing at Tucoopia of a German and a Lascar, who had been rescued by him from one of the Feejee islands. On his visit of 1826 he found them still at Tucoopia; and from articles in their possession, and other circumstances, he was led to suspect that La Perouse had been wrecked on a neighbouring island, variously called Vanikoro, Mannicolo, Pitt, and Recherche island. Prosecuting his inquiries in the following year on the island itself—under the auspices of the Indian government, which placed a vessel at his disposal—he succeeded in obtaining from the natives

in the summer of 1827, not only traditions of the wreck of two vessels at Vanikoro, but a number of articles which had evidently belonged to a French government ship. When he reached Paris early in 1828, some of them were pronounced by a survivor of the expedition to have been on board the ships composing it, and one of them was identified, by its armorial bearings, as the property of Colignon the naturalist, who had accompanied it. Captain Dillon had an interview with Charles X., who made him a chevalier of the legion of honour, and gave him an annual pension of four thousand francs, on which the recipient seems to have vegetated in private life until his death in the February of 1847. Dillon published in 1829, in two rather diffuse volumes, an account of his "Voyages in the South Seas, &c., to ascertain the actual fate of La Perouse's expedition," and they had, naturally, the honour of being translated into French.—F. E.

DILLON, WENTWORTH. See ROSCOMMON.

DILLWYN, LEWIS WESTON, distinguished for his knowledge of natural history. He was born on the 21st of August, 1778, and was the son of William Dillwyn of Higham Lodge, Walthamston, Essex. He resided at Burrough's Lodge and Sketty Hall in the county of Glamorganshire, and contributed many papers to the natural history of the neighbourhood of Swansea. In the early part of his life he wrote, in conjunction with the late Mr. Dawson Turner, "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales." One of his last publications, which was produced on the occasion of the British Association for the Advancement of Science assembling at Swansea in 1848, was "Materials for a Fauna and Flora of Swansea and the neighbourhood." Mr. Dillwyn was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Glamorganshire. He was returned member of parliament for the same county in 1832. He was a fellow of the Royal Linnean, and many other scientific societies, and took an active interest in the progress of science till his death, which occurred at Sketty Hall, August 31, 1855.—E. L.

DIMITRIEF or DMITRIEV, IVAN IVANOVITCH, a Russian poet, was born in the government of Simbirsk in 1760, where and at Casan he was educated till his twelfth year. When the rebellion of Pougatschef disturbed the district, he went with his father to the capital, where he was placed in the *ecole des gardes* of Semenof. After seeing some service, and attaining to the rank of colonel under Paul, he left the army, and eventually became state councillor under Alexander, who gave him a pension and the order of St. Vladimir. He died at Moscow, 15th October, 1837. Everything that this illustrious Russian poet has written is excellent. His very admirable Slavonic translation of La Fontaine's fables is worthy of a high place in Sarmatian literature. His chansons are in a great variety of Slavonic styles, from the cautious and yet fervent appeals that he made to the emperors, Paul and Alexander, down to the gallant strophes he wrote to court ladies, and the overflowings of his heart to the Slavonic race. Besides, they are written in remarkably idiomatic Russian, and are rendered interesting from the circumstance, that in each fugitive piece in the celebrated "Jermak," for example, there is a strict observance of such conventional forms as were required by the relative social positions of the poet and his admirers. The names of Dimitrief and Karamsine go together, and their united exertions have not failed to be eminently beneficial to the Russian tongue and its history. Every succeeding memoir in the *Moskovitiana*, a Russian periodical, produced an increasing weight of facts and philological illustrations. The most profound philosophy could not unite in vain with the greatest popularity of the time. The best editions of Dimitrief's works are the first, Moscow, 1795; and the sixth, St. Petersburg, 1823.—(Dimitrief's *Memoirs*, published in the *Moskovitiana*.)—CH. T.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, Baron, an eminent physician, was born at Thoydon Garden in Essex in 1712. He belonged to a family of Quakers, his grandfather having been the companion of William Penn in America. Thomas received the rudiments of his medical knowledge from his father, who was a surgeon and apothecary. He afterwards studied at St. Thomas' hospital, and commenced practice at Hertford about 1734. In 1745, shortly after the death of his first wife, he joined the medical staff of the duke of Cumberland's army, then on its way to suppress the Scottish rebellion. In this situation he remained till the surrender of Carlisle, when he returned to Hertford and married a second wife, whose fortune enabled him to retire from practice. His family, however, becoming numerous, he resumed it in 1761.

Dimsdale's celebrity as an inoculator for the small-pox, induced the Empress Catherine to invite him to Russia. Thither he went in 1768, and having successfully inoculated the czarina and her son, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire and of counsellor of state. He was, besides, appointed physician to the empress, and in addition to a pension of £500 per annum, received a present of £12,000. His son, who accompanied him, was presented with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds. On his way home he was admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. of Prussia, at Sans Souci. After his return he again resumed practice at Hertford. Dimsdale had in 1766 published his "Thoughts on General and Partial Inoculation," a work which was immediately circulated on the continent, and translated into almost all languages. His "Observations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Dispensary for General Inoculation," involved him in a pamphlet controversy with Dr. Lettsom. He afterwards opened a banking-house in Cornhill, in partnership with his sons and the Barnards; and having in 1780 been elected representative for the burgh of Hertford, declined all practice except for the relief of the poor. He paid another visit to Russia in 1781, when he inoculated the emperor and his brother Constantine. Resigning his seat in parliament in 1790, he passed some winters at Bath, and at length settled finally at Hertford, where he died on the 30th December, 1800.—R. M., A.

* DINDORF, WILHELM, a German philologist, was born at Leipzig in 1802. In 1828 he was appointed to a professorship in the university of his native town, which he, however, resigned in 1833, in order to devote himself exclusively to his literary labours, especially to the new edition of Stephani Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ. He has edited a great number of Greek classics, amongst which we must particularly mention his edition of Demosthenes, Oxford, 1846-49, 7 vols.; and his "Poetæ Scenici Græci," Oxford, 1851.—His brother, LUDWIG DINDORF, born at Leipzig in 1805, has materially assisted him in the publication of the Thesaurus, and has besides edited several Greek authors.—K. E.

* DINGELSTEDT, FRANZ, a German poet, was born in 1814 at Halsdorf, electorate of Hussia, and studied at Marburg. Soon after he successively became teacher at the gymnasia of Kassel and Fulda, but in 1841 resigned his office, and travelled in France, England, Holland, and Belgium. In 1843 he was appointed librarian to the king of Wurtemberg, and in 1850 intendant of the Munich theatre. Several years after he was called to Weimar in the same capacity. Among his poems, the "Lieder eines politischen Nachtwächters" had the greatest success. The liberal principles and feelings, however, which were expressed in them, he afterwards renounced in a rather flippant manner. He also wrote a tragedy—"Das Haus des Barneveldt"—novels, and sketches of travel.—K. E.

DINOCRATES, the Greek architect who planned the city of Alexandria in Egypt. Warmly patronized by Alexander, he possessed the genius required to execute the plans of such a comprehensive mind as that of the Macedonian conqueror. The plan of the new town was such a wonder of regularity; it presented such a magnificence of public buildings, and such a comfortable disposition of private dwellings, that it was declared by the ancients to deserve to stand as a model for all future cities. Dinocrates was deemed worthy to restore that wonder of antiquity, the temple of Ephesus, and to erect one in honour of the second Arsinoe. Amongst his gigantic suggestions was the project for transforming Mount Athos into a statue of his great patron. The funeral pile of Hephestion was designed by Dinocrates, and consisted of pyramidal terraces enriched by all that art could produce. This work, which was only to serve for a momentary display, was suggested, perhaps, by the far-famed tomb of Mausolus, which was then being built, and by other monuments on the same principle. The name of this great architect is often, but wrongly, recorded as Dinocrates, Cheiocrates, Stasicrates, Timocrates, and even Diocles. He is supposed to have been a native of Rhegium, and to have flourished between 330 and 278 B.C.—R. M.

DINTER, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, a distinguished German educator and catechist, was born at Borna in Saxony on the 29th February, 1760, and died at Königsberg, 29th May, 1831. From 1797 to 1807 he superintended the training college for schoolmasters at Dresden, and in 1816 was called to Königsberg as ecclesiastical councillor and professor of theology. Not only in his official capacity, but still more by his numerous

writings, he exercised a wholesome and widely-spread influence on the German parish schools and their masters. His most popular, though perhaps not his most solid work, was his "Schullehrer Bibel" (the Bible adapted to the use of Schoolmasters). His complete works were published after his death, in forty-two volumes, by — Wilhelm.—K. E.

DIOCLETIANUS, VALERIUS, Emperor of Rome, was born, near Salona, in Dalmatia in 245. His extraction was mean, according to some accounts even servile. He was originally called Diocles, from the small town of Dioclea, the birthplace of his mother; but on his elevation to the throne he assumed the more aristocratic name of Valerius, and added the Latinized form Diocletianus as a surname. He served for many years in the army, and soon attracted the favourable notice of Aurelian and Probus, by whom he was intrusted with several commands of importance. After holding for a time the office of governor of Mœsia, he was appointed captain of the *domestici*, or body-guards, a rank which he retained during the reign of Carus. On the death of that emperor, and of Numerianus his son, Diocletian was invested with the supreme power by the army in the east; and he immediately marched homewards to meet Carinus, the elder son of Carus, who had shared the imperial dignity with Numerianus, and was recognized in Italy as his successor. The rival armies met near Margus in Mœsia, and a battle ensued, in which the troops of Diocletian had already given way, when Carinus was killed by one of his own followers, and both parties united in recognizing the right of the surviving claimant to the throne of the Cæsars, in 285. Diocletian found the empire in a precarious condition. The northern frontier was subject to continual incursions by the barbarian tribes; the Gallic peasantry were in open insurrection in the west; and in the east the Persians were taking vigorous measures for renewing the war. He could not conduct the defence of the empire in person at all the points which were threatened, and he knew well from the fate of many of his predecessors in office, that it was unsafe for him to invest any subject with the command of an army. In these circumstances he adopted a policy which was afterwards carried out to a more advanced stage. With the view of providing at once for the defence of the empire and the safety of the emperor, he assumed as a colleague Marcus Aurelius Maximianus, one of his most experienced generals, who conducted the war in Europe, while Diocletian himself undertook the defence of the East. In 292 it was found necessary still further to subdivide the sovereign authority. Galerius and Constantius Chlorus were accordingly invested with the purple, and the title of Cæsars was conferred on them, to distinguish them from the senior emperors, who were called Augusti. Each of the four colleagues took upon himself the government of one quarter of the empire; and their united efforts soon re-established the Roman power in all parts of the world. Diocletian chose for himself the command in Egypt and Persia. He was relieved from the necessity of active service in the Persian war by the arrival of his more youthful colleague Galerius, who took his place at the head of the army; but during the whole of the Egyptian war he commanded in person, and brought it to a triumphant issue, capturing the cities of Alexandria, Eusiris, and Coptos. Diocletian entered on the twentieth year of his reign in 303. A festival was held at Rome in honour of the occasion; and the two Augusti celebrated the success of their arms by a splendid triumph, memorable from its being the last that Rome ever witnessed. Diocletian did not remain long in the capital. Early in 304 he set out for Nicomedia; but he had not proceeded far when he was seized with a dangerous illness, which clung to him during the succeeding winter. Finding himself unable to sustain the cares of the empire, he resolved to abdicate the throne, and to pass the remainder of his life in retirement. The ceremony of abdication took place near Nicomedia in the year 305, Maximian resigning the sovereignty on the same day at Milan. Diocletian chose the neighbourhood of Salona as his future residence; and the extension and adornment of the magnificent palace which he had built there, together with the cultivation of a garden, formed his principal occupations till his death in 313. The character of Diocletian is in many points of view worthy of our esteem. The uniform success of his arms leaves no doubt of his ability as a soldier, and the united prudence and vigour of his administration entitle him to a very high rank as a politician. But a stain has been left on his memory by the cruel persecution of the Christians carried on during the later years of his reign,

which neither the high reputation that he acquired by the re-establishment of the declining empire of Rome, nor his general moderation of character and love of justice, have been able to wipe out. This persecution, which commenced in the spring of 303, was the most dreadful that the Roman church ever suffered, and in memory of it, the year in which Diocletian was nominated to the empire was for ages known in christian chronology as the era of the martyrs.—W. M.

DIODATI, JEAN, a learned divine, born at Geneva in 1576, of a family originally from Italy, and died in 1649. On the recommendation of Beza he was appointed professor of Hebrew in the university of Geneva, when he was only twenty-one years of age. In 1608 he was made pastor or parish minister, and in 1609 professor of theology. He was a bold and fearless preacher, and suffered no regard to worldly considerations to hamper him in the somewhat difficult duties which were then attached to the Geneva pulpit. Diodati was highly esteemed by the clergy of his native city, who sent him on a mission, first to the reformed churches of France, and afterwards to those of Holland. On the latter occasion he attended the synod of Dort, and was one of the divines appointed to draw up the acts of that assembly. He was besides an industrious writer. He published both an Italian and a French translation of the Bible; "Annotaciones in Biblia;" "De Ecclesia;" "De Antichristo;" and a considerable number of other controversial works.—R. M., A.

DIODORUS CHRONUS, flourished about 300 B.C.; a citizen of Iasus in Caria; a friend of Ptolemy Soter, who is reported to have given him his surname on occasion of his hesitation when called upon to solve some of the riddles of Stilpo. His death is attributed to his vexation at his defeat. According to another account, he himself adopted the name of Chronus from that of his teacher Apollonius. Diodorus was one of those philosophers who combined the Eleatic metaphysics (see **PARMENIDES**) with the dialectics of the Megarean school. He himself dealt more with logical forms than the *à priori* principles on which they were founded, and has handed down the results of his speculation in a set of argumentative dicta, which find their common ground and connection in the abstract conception of Absolute Unity. Regarding the universe not as the manifestation of physical relations, but the visible record of the laws of thought, he was led to attribute to it the same rigid necessity which characterizes them. Hence his identification of the real with the possible expressed in the "argumentum dominans." "Nothing," he held, "is possible which neither is nor will be true," because the necessity of the past implies the necessity of the future. Past and future are parts of one scheme. In the same light we must regard his view of the reciprocal connection of the two members of a hypothetical proposition. He maintained that the antecedent depended upon the consequent as much as the consequent on the antecedent, because, in the universe, every event was dependent on every other. He denied the divisibility of space and the reality of motion; making use of Zeno's argument, that at any given moment a body said to be in motion is at rest, and that a succession of rests no more make up motion than a series of points make up a line. The obvious answer to this has been often missed. We only assert motion in time, and time is not made up of a succession of infinitesimal, but of definite moments. Herophilus the surgeon, tried to answer Diodorus in another way less logical but more forcible, when he refused to complete the setting of the philosopher's dislocated shoulder, on the ground that he was convinced by this reasoning that he could not move it. In so far as his speculations assumed a physical form, they approached those of Democritus. While affirming that the universe was one whole, he yet admitted that it was made up of a number of invisible atoms, ruled by unchangeable laws. His great fame was as a logician; Cicero styles him "valens dialecticus," and Sextus praises still more highly his subtlety in argument. He is one of those thinkers whose thought we study as an exercise of our own, and not to learn anything positive from its results.—J. N.

DIODORUS THE SICILIAN, commonly styled **DIODORUS SICULUS**, a contemporary of Cicero and Augustus, was born in the town of Agyrium in Sicily. Of the history of his life nothing is known except what is to be gathered from his own works. He appears early to have formed the design of writing a universal history from the earliest down to his own times. In accordance with this design, he travelled for some years in Europe and Asia, correcting by local research the accounts of historians and

geographers. He lived also a long time at Rome, where he found abundance of valuable materials for his work. He spent in all thirty years upon this great undertaking. It embraced the history of all ages and countries, and so in a manner supplied the place of a whole library; whence he called it *Βιβλιοθήκη*, or, as Eusebius (*Præparatio Evangelica* i. 6) says, *Βιβλιοθήκη ιστορικὴ*. Scaliger, in his *Animadversiones ad Eusebium*, renders it highly probable that Diodorus wrote his work after the year 8 B.C., when Augustus corrected the calendar. Diodorus mentions Cæsar's invasion of Britain, and also his death and apotheosis. The *Βιβλιοθήκη* consists of forty books, and comprehends a period of one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight years, besides the time preceding the Trojan war. There is also another division of the work into three sections. The first comprises the first six books, and contains the history of the mythical times previous to the war with Troy. The following eleven books constitute the second section, and bring the history down to the time of the death of Alexander the Great. The third, consisting of the remaining twenty-three books, closes with the Gallic war and conquest of Britain. Of the forty books of this great history only fifteen have come down to us complete, namely, books i. to v., and xi. to xx. But a considerable number of fragments of the lost books have been gathered together out of writers by whom Diodorus has been quoted. The work is written in the form of annals, the events of each year being related in purely chronological order. Diodorus made diligent use of all sources of information which were accessible to him, and, had he possessed sound critical powers in any considerable degree, might have produced a history of great value. But he has only made an extensive compilation. Whatever he found in his authorities he set down in perfect good faith—history, mythus, and fiction are thus frequently jumbled together. He often misunderstands his author, and although he professes to have paid particular attention to chronology, his dates are not seldom obviously incorrect. The Spanish Vives called him a mere trifler, and Bodin accuses him of ignorance and carelessness. He has, however, found defenders amongst eminent critics, and it is unquestionable that we are indebted to him for much important and reliable information which escaped the notice of all other historians. Nor should it be forgotten that probably the most valuable part of his work has been lost. Even by the fragments that remain, many of the errors of Livy have been corrected. Whenever Diodorus speaks from personal observation he may be relied on; it is therefore the more to be regretted that in some instances, as in the account of Egypt, it is impossible to say whether he is speaking as an eye-witness or upon the report of others. His style is on the whole clear and lucid, but characterized by considerable inequalities, as indeed might be expected in the work of a compiler. The dialect in which he wrote is said to hold the middle between the archaic or refined attic, and the vulgar Greek that was spoken in his time. The history of Diodorus was first published in Latin translations. P. Wesseling's edition, which has an extensive and very valuable commentary, was published at Amsterdam in 1746, 2 vols., folio. The best modern edition is that of L. Dindorf, Leipzig, 1828, 6 vols., 8vo. Dindorf also edited in a separate volume the new fragments which had been discovered by A. Mai.—R. M., A.

DIODEGENES OF APOLLONIA, though a Cretan by birth, may be called the last philosopher of the Ionic school. Flourishing in the fifth century, he was a contemporary of Anaxagoras, and shared with him, on the occasion of a visit to Athens, the honour or dishonour of rendering himself obnoxious to the defenders of religion in his age. Looking at nature from a point of view partly physical, partly speculative, he revived the doctrine of Anaximenes, that air is the first principle of things. His dim notion of a first cause had not assumed the form of Pure Reason, but was a sort of Corporeal Intelligence, in the conception of which he confused mental and bodily attributes. All things in his view were *one*, made out of one principle; not the abstract *one* of the Eleatics, but something that the plant had in common with the soil, by virtue of which the one grew out of the other. This was *air*—in a higher than the ordinary sense—a purer air than was ever seen by mortals, *largior æther*. Phenomenal forms were self-changing modes of its action. It exhibited various degrees of warmth and density, and adapted itself in different forms to diverse phases of being. According to the cosmogony of Diogenes, the earth, condensed by cold, is fixed in the centre of the world; out of it living creatures are formed. The lighter

sun is carried up into the warmer region; whence, beating on the primal moisture, it evolves the salt sea. He conceived of an inner and outer air, and a necessary equilibrium between the two. The outer moved the blood and bodily functions in man, but he also inhaled the finer air of thought. Air is eternal, composing an infinite number of worlds moving in an infinite void; from it all things have life and soul; without it the intellect fails, the animal dies, and dissolution ensues. Diogenes held, with Heraclitus, that the wisest soul is dry and in a state of light. The perfect intelligence of pure air depended upon its freedom from contact with grosser particles. It is with this as with the rest of the ancient systems which mixed together physical with metaphysical conceptions; we better understand how the confusion arose in the minds of the early speculators, than the precise notions at which they arrived, or how much of their language was metaphorical, how much real. As the mind of man was transferred by Anaxagoras to the mind of the world (*vous*); so the breath of man was transferred by Diogenes to the breath of the world (*anima mundi*).—J. N.

DIogenes, the Cynic, was born at Sinope in Pontus, 412 B.C. Early in life, in consequence of some discreditable transactions in which his family became involved, he left his native town, and went to Athens. After passing some years in the dissipation of the city, he was led by the reaction which often follows on such a course, to become a convert to the ascetic philosophy of Antisthenes, and outstripped his preceptor in the inculcation and practice of a rigid austerity. He resorted to the most extravagant practices to mortify his body—dressed in rags, fed on raw flesh, rolled himself in the summer's sand and the winter's snow, and slept by doorways in the street. The celebrated story of the tub is probably an exaggeration, but it illustrates the common feeling regarding his mode of life. A ship in which he was sailing, bound for Ægina, having been captured by pirates, Diogenes was conveyed to Crete, and sold as a slave. When some one asked the prisoner what he knew, his answer was—"How to command men; sell me to some one who wishes a ruler." He was ultimately bought by Xenias of Corinth, and passed the rest of his life, consulted and esteemed by his master, and intrusted with the care of his children. His famous interview with Alexander, if anything more than imaginary, must be referred to this period. "I am Alexander," said the king; and "I am Diogenes," replied the philosopher. "Can I do anything for you?" was the gracious rejoinder—met by the surly sentence, "Yes, you can stand out of my light." The ethics of Socrates taught that we must at once make the best of the life around us, and strive to become as far as possible independent of circumstances. The schools which followed him, each taking a partial view of his teaching, developed the two views of the truth into opposite and exclusive exaggerations; Aristippus and the Cyrenaics, on the one side, advocating a crude Epicureanism in abandonment to the enjoyments of the hour; Antisthenes, on the other, preaching a crude Stoicism in his doctrine of isolation and overstrained self-denial. The cynics caricatured at once the more complete philosophy which preceded, and that of the stoics who came after them. Diogenes caricatured the cynics, and his practice approached to a practical illustration of Rousseau's paradox, that the nearer our life is brought to that of the brutes the better. He cannot be said to have had a philosophy. His teaching was purely practical, calling on men to want nothing, not by gratifying their desires, but by having no wants; to despise luxury, and elevate themselves above circumstances by isolation. He ridiculed all speculation which did not result in some tangible good, and constituting himself a sort of universal critic during the time of his sojourn in Athens, was feared and respected as a universal railer. He laughed at many bad and some good developments of his age. Poets, musicians, orators, men of science, alike came under the lash of his indiscriminate and snarling sarcasm. He was of use in perpetually recalling them from their abstractions and artistic refinements to the evils which lay around them, and their daily duty. Half Mentor, half Thersites, Diogenes was a maimed imitation of Socrates; what he added to the ethics of his master detracted from their truth. But he had the merit of consummate consistency; and the records which have come down to us of the purity of his life, help to reconcile us to its eccentricity. When Diogenes knocked at my door, said Xenias, I knew a good genius was coming into my house. Almost the only speculative doctrine attributed to him is that more properly

belonging to his namesake of Apollonia, that minds are made of air variously deteriorated by various proportions of moisture. Diogenes lived ninety years, and his death in 323 B.C. coincided with the arrival of Epicurus at Athens.—J. N.

DIogenes LAëRTIUS, the biographer of the Greek philosophers, was born at Laërte in Cilicia. By some his surname is derived from a Roman family, one of the members of which is supposed to have been the patron of an ancestor of Diogenes, but it is probable he was called Laërtius from his native town. Ranke (*De Lex. Hesych.*) supposes that his real name was Diogenianus, and identifies him with the Diogenianus of Cyzicus. We know nothing certainly about his life, studies, or age. Plutarch, Sextus Empiricus, and Saturninus are the latest writers he quotes; and it is accordingly supposed that he flourished towards the close of the second century after Christ. Some, however, place him in the time of Severus and his successors, or even as late as the age of Constantine. The work, which alone has brought his name down to posterity, is in MSS. entitled "*Περί Βίων, δογμάτων καὶ ἀποφθεγγμάτων τῶν ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ κωδικοποιηθέντων*." From some allusions which it contains, it has been conjectured that he wrote it for a lady of rank, who is supposed by some to have been Arria, the philosophical friend of Galen, and by others Julia Domna, the wife of Septimius Severus. It is a crude contribution towards the history of philosophy, containing a brief account of the lives, doctrines, and sayings of most persons who had been called philosophers, and consists of ten books. The author begins with the earliest history of philosophy, and endeavours to refute the opinions of those writers who sought its origin out of Greece. He then divides the philosophy of the Greeks into the Ionic and the Italian. The life and opinions of Epicurus are treated with especial minuteness. This part of his work (the tenth book) is particularly valuable, on account of its possessing some original letters of that philosopher, which comprise a pretty satisfactory epitome of the Epicurean doctrines, and throw great light on the great poem of Lucretius. Diogenes, however, was not equal to the task he undertook. He has shown very little judgment or discrimination, and has in reality produced only a compilation of heterogeneous and often directly contradictory facts and statements. They are jumbled together without plan, criticism, or connection. But as a collection of facts it has proved of incalculable value, most of the modern histories of ancient philosophy being formed upon it. The first part of those of Brucker and Stanley especially are little more than translations from Diogenes. "His work," it has been said, "contains a rich store of living features, which serve to illustrate the private life of the Greeks, and a considerable number of fragments of works which are lost. Montaigne (*Essais* ii. 10), therefore, justly wished that he had a dozen Laërtiuses, or that his work were more complete and better arranged." Besides his history of the Greek philosophers, Diogenes wrote some other works, to which he himself refers with the words "*ὅν ἐν ἄλλοις εἰρηκαμην*." He composed also a number of epigrams, many of which are interspersed in his biographies; but his poetical attempts are not of the happiest, and the vanity with which he quotes them gives us an unfavourable notion of his taste. His history was first introduced into western Europe in a Latin translation made by Ambrosius, a pupil of Chrysoloras. The Greek text was, however, soon printed. Of the older editions, the most excellent was by Meibom, Amsterdam, 1692; while the best modern one is that by H. G. Hübner, Leipzig, 2 vols. 8vo, 1828.—R. M., A.

DION CASSIUS COCCEIANUS, a celebrated historian of Rome. The gentile name of Cassius was probably derived from some one of his ancestors, who, on becoming a Roman citizen, had been admitted into the gens Cassia. He took the cognomen of Cocceianus from Dion Chrysostom Cocceianus, the orator, who was his grandfather on the mother's side. Dion Cassius was born at Nicæa in Bithynia, about A.D. 155. On the completion of his literary studies, which had been conducted with great care, he accompanied his father to Cilicia, whence, after the death of the latter, he went to Rome. He arrived there either in the last year of the reign of Marcus Aurelius, or in the first of that of Commodus, and was immediately raised to the rank of a Roman senator. Under Commodus he obtained the aedileship and questorship, and the office of prætor in 193, thirteen years after his coming to Rome. During this period, besides pleading frequently in the courts of justice, he was engaged in collecting materials for a history of the Emperor

Commodus, of whose actions he was a constant eye-witness. On the fall of the emperor, Dion voted for the elevation of Pertinax, whose friendship he enjoyed while his brief reign lasted. His hopes were raised to a high pitch when Septimius Severus was elevated to the purple, but they were in great measure doomed to disappointment. Severus, indeed, showed him great favour for some time after his reign commenced; he thanked him in a long letter for the work which he had written on the dreams and prodigies by which his (Severus') elevation had been announced, and paid him many compliments on his literary productions. But Dion, who had expected something more than empty praise, was considerably disappointed at not obtaining some high post in the administration of the empire. It is probable that his work on Commodus had some connection with the causes of this disappointment. The opinions of Severus respecting that famous tyrant had undergone a complete change. Towards the close of his reign he admired him almost as much as he had formerly detested him, and it was hardly, therefore, to be expected that he would look with a very favourable eye upon Dion, whose work on Commodus was the opposite of a panegyric. The historian remained in Italy many years without receiving any new dignity. He had undertaken to write a history of Rome from the earliest times; ten years were accordingly spent in collecting materials, and twelve more in composing the work. During the greater part of the latter period he lived in retirement at Capua. It is supposed that he began collecting his materials in 201, and that the work was completed in 222. After the accession of Caracalla, Dion was chosen one of the number of senators who ordinarily accompanied the emperor in his expeditions and travels. He complains that in this capacity he was forced to squander large sums of money, as well as to witness, if not participate in, the disgraceful conduct of the imperial madman. Under Macrinus he was called to the government of the free cities of Pergamus and Smyrna, which had shortly before revolted. He remained in this office three years, after which he returned to his native town in Bithynia. While there he was raised to the consulship in 219 or 220. About four years later he obtained the proconsulship of Africa, and in 229 was raised to his second consulship by Alexander Severus, who conferred other distinctions upon him. Severus, who was himself his colleague in the consulship, offered to defray Dion's expenses out of his own purse; but the latter, finding himself in an uncomfortable if not dangerous position at Rome, obtained permission to return to his native Nicæa. He employed the rest of his life in finishing his history. The time of his death has not been ascertained, and we have no information respecting his family except a bare mention, in two passages, of his wife and children. It is probable that the Dion Cassius who was consul in 291 was his grandson. Dion Cassius wrote, besides his history of Rome, the work on dreams and prodigies, and the life of Commodus, already mentioned; a "History of Persia;" "Ἑθνικά" (Itineraries); a "Life of Arrian;" "Getica;" and a work on the reign of the Emperor Trajan. His great work, as we have said, was the "History of Rome" (*Ῥωμαίων ἱστορία*). It consisted of eighty books, and was also divided, like the Roman History of Livy, into decades. It embraced the whole history of Rome, from the landing of Æneas in Italy till 229. Only a comparatively small portion of it, however, has come down to us. Like most of the ancient historians, Dion Cassius was deficient in critical power and judgment. But his style is generally clear and equal, although we have sometimes to complain that he forgets the historian in the rhetorician. His work is very rich in materials for the later history of the republic, and for a considerable period of the empire. The history of that period during which he himself lived is especially valuable. The most recent, as well, perhaps, as the most perfect edition of Dion Cassius, is that of Sturt, in nine volumes.—R. M., A.

DION CHRYSOSTOMUS, or the GOLDEN-MOUTHED, so called because of his great talents as an orator, was born at Prusa in Bithynia about the middle of the first century of the christian era, and belonged to a distinguished equestrian family. He was educated under the care of his father Pasiscrates, and in early life travelled in Egypt, where he happened to be when Vespasian, who had been proclaimed emperor by his own army, came thither. It is said that that prince consulted him on the proper course to be adopted under the circumstances. Dion held for some time important offices in his native place, and employed

himself in the composition of speeches and in philosophical speculation. He afterwards abandoned the region of rhetoric-sophistical essays, and endeavoured to apply the doctrines of philosophy to the practical business of life, and more particularly to the administration of public affairs—thinking in this way to bring about a better state of things. He was especially fascinated by the Stoic and Platonic philosophies. In spite of his prosecution of these tranquil pursuits, Dion was looked upon by his neighbours with suspicion and hostility. He was induced by this to go to Rome, where he incurred the marked displeasure of Domitian, an emperor who, it is well known, entertained so uncompromising a hatred towards philosophers that he obtained a decree of the senate by which they were banished from Rome and Italy. Having quitted Rome, Dion on the advice of the Delphic oracle, as it is said, donned the attire of a beggar, and with nothing in his wallet but a copy of Plato's Phædon and of Demosthenes' Oration on the Embassy, travelled through Thrace, Mysia, Scythia, and the country of the Getæ. Everywhere he met with a kindly reception, in consequence of the power and wisdom of his orations. In A.D. 96 occurred the assassination of his enemy Domitian. The legion quartered on the Danube were thereupon about to revolt, when Dion got up upon an altar and harangued them so effectually, that they submitted to the decision of the senate by which Nerva obtained the purple. With this emperor Dion stood in high favour, as also with his successor. Trajan often visited him, and even allowed him to ride by his side in his golden car on the occasion of his triumph after the Dacian victories. Dion, who was thus amply recompensed for his former wrongs, returned to his native Prusa, about A.D. 100. But he there immediately encountered the same petty spirit of jealousy which had first driven him forth into the world. Disgusted with his fellow-citizens he again returned to Rome, where he continued to enjoy the favour of the emperor. He numbered amongst his friends Apollonius of Tyana and Euphrates of Tyre. He was beloved for his kindly disposition, while his oratory was the theme of universal admiration. He died about A.D. 117. Dion Chrysostomus is one of the most eminent of the Greek rhetoricians and sophists. This is the verdict both of ancient and modern critics. Eighty of his orations, chiefly of his later years, are still extant. They are substantially essays, having only the external form of orations. Four are addressed to Trajan on the virtues of a sovereign. Of the rest, some are on slavery and freedom, others on subjects of ethics and practical philosophy. There are, besides, political discourses addressed to various towns, and also orations on mythical subjects, and show-speeches. His style is generally clear, but he was not always successful in avoiding the vices which characterized the Asiatic school of oratory. "He was," says Niebuhr, "an author of uncommon talent, and it is much to be regretted that he belonged to the rhetoricians of that unfortunate age. It makes one sad to see him waste his brilliant oratorical powers on insignificant subjects. He appears in all he wrote as a man of an amiable character, and free from the vanity of the ordinary rhetoricians, though one perceives the silent consciousness of his powers. He was an unaffected Platonic philosopher, and lived with his whole soul in Athens, which was to him a world, and which made him forget Rome, its emperor, and everything else. Whenever he touches upon the actual state of things in which he lived, he shows his master-mind. He was the first writer after Tiberius that greatly contributed towards the revival of Greek literature."—R. M., A.

DION OF SYRACUSE, born 408 B.C. was the son of Hipparinus, and brother-in-law to Dionysius the Elder, of whose court he became a prominent and valuable member. It was by his advice that Plato was invited to visit Syracuse; and though the opinions of the philosopher proved extremely unpalatable to the despot, and were on the point of drawing upon him serious consequences, he found an ardent admirer in Dion, who adopted his liberal political principles, but was compelled to avoid the active advocacy of them till after the death of Dionysius. The accession of his son, Dionysius the Younger, placed upon the throne a prince of lively disposition and some literary taste, but with little strength of mind or moral excellence. Dion performed the part of a true friend in tendering to him in the beginning of his reign his wise counsels, as well as his personal support; and by his influence Plato was induced to pay a second visit to Syracuse. The great design of the minister and monitor was to introduce into the character of the young king a higher

tone of virtue, and into his government the stability that arises from free institutions. But the manner of the instruction proved annoying to the royal pupil; and the partisans of the old regime, with the historian Philistus at their head, succeeded in procuring the banishment of Dion, 366 B.C., which was followed in a few years by the departure of Plato. The attempts of the latter to obtain the recall of his friend having proved unsuccessful, and the ill-will of Dionysius having shown itself in insults to the relatives of the exile, Dion mustered a force at Zacynthus, with which he attacked Syracuse in the absence of Dionysius, and took possession of the city. The efforts of the monarch to recover it were unsuccessful, though his partisans continued the struggle from Ortygia and some adjacent fastnesses. Faction, however, arose to disturb the projects of Dion; he was compelled to retire to Leontini, and though he was speedily recalled to the chief power, his delay in granting the free institutions of which he had spoken so much, led to a conspiracy in which he was assassinated 353 B.C.—W. B.

DIONYSIUS THE ELDER, Tyrant of Syracuse, was born in 431 or 430 B.C. Nothing is known of his family. He began life in the capacity of a clerk in a public office, but soon took a prominent part in the troubled politics of Sicily. He sided with Hermocrates, whose daughter he afterwards married, against Diocles. It was the great war between Sicily and Carthage, however, that carried Dionysius to the summit of his ambition. The reduction of Selinus, Himera, and Agrigentum by Hannibal, the son of Gisco, in the second Carthaginian invasion of Sicily, alarmed beyond measure the Syracusans and their allies. Of this general terror Dionysius availed himself for the purpose of inducing the popular assembly to dismiss the existing generals. His intrigue was completely successful. New leaders, of whom he himself was one, were immediately appointed. This was one step towards obtaining supreme authority; the next was to disgrace his colleagues. After his return from Gela, whither he had been sent with a body of auxiliaries, he boldly accused them of corruption and treachery before an assembly of the people. The accusation met with a ready credence in the minds of the citizens; the colleagues of Dionysius were dismissed, and the whole power of the state committed into his hands. He was created general-autocrat, an office less absolute but more permanent than that of Roman dictator, and corresponding to something like a combination of the office of governor-general and commander-in-chief. His appointment to this office may be regarded as the commencement of his tyranny, which lasted for the long period of thirty-eight years. To confirm his newly-acquired power, Dionysius ingratiated himself with the military, by inducing the assembly to double their pay. He assured the people that the revenue of the state could easily afford this augmentation of the soldier's stipend, and it is probable that the original pay was now found insufficient for his comfort. On the ground of an attempt on his life, whether real or pretended is not known, Dionysius also resorted to the invidious protection of a body-guard; a measure which, as might have been expected, was universally reprobated throughout Greece. In the same year in which he became tyrannus, he attacked the Carthaginians at Gela, but was defeated and forced to retire. His adversaries at Syracuse took advantage of this reverse to attempt the overthrow of his power, and his unfortunate wife perished in the tumult before he could return to restore order and peace. A deadly pestilence breaking out in the Carthaginian army, Hamilco concluded a peace with Dionysius, who had now some leisure to strengthen and consolidate his power at home. He placed the marine upon a footing of unprecedented strength and magnificence, surrounded the island of Ortygia, in which he took up his residence, with a lofty wall surmounted with numerous turrets, and strongly fortified both entrances to the Laecian port. He conciliated the favour of the populace, which he wisely reckoned an indispensable element of power, by assigning them lands and houses; and by such means consolidating his authority at home, prepared to extend it abroad. He directed his arms against the Chalcidian cities of Sicily, many of which fell into his power. In 397 B.C., having again declared war against the Carthaginians, he advanced victoriously into the western parts of the island, where there were several Punic settlements. But the conclusion of the struggle proved a second time unfavourable to Dionysius. His brother Leptines lost a great naval battle, and he himself was compelled to retire and shut himself up within the walls of Syracuse, where he was besieged by the Cartha-

ginians both by sea and land. But the pestilence, so common at that time, again ravaged the Carthaginian camp, and reduced it to such a weak condition that the Syracusans on their first sally dispersed the enemy. The war was renewed in 393 B.C., but the Syracusans, who had secured the alliance of Agyris, tyrant of Agyrium, soon obliged the Carthaginians, this time commanded by Mago, to sue for peace. Secure for the time from the attacks of his Punic enemy, Dionysius turned his eye upon the Greek cities in Italy. He had already secured the alliance of the Locrians by his marriage with Doris, the daughter of one of their most influential citizens. But his arms seem to have conquered him no advantage in the peninsula beyond the alliance of several of its free cities. Over these he never possessed any direct dominion. Dionysius had set his heart upon obtaining the sovereignty of the Adriatic. He maintained an enormous fleet, founded colonies, conciliated the friendship of the Lacedaemonians, and by such means raised himself into such power as no Greek before the time of Alexander had ever possessed. During this time the war with Carthage had not been very vigorously prosecuted. Hostilities had, however, broken out in 383 B.C. Two great battles were fought, in the former of which victory remained with Dionysius, and in the latter with the Carthaginians. Arms were again taken up in 368 B.C. Dionysius, who was the aggressor, marched into the extreme west of the island, and laid siege to Lilybaeum. But the approach of winter put a period for the time to hostilities, and Dionysius was carried off by death before they could be renewed. He died in 367 B.C. His death has been by some reported to have ensued from a debauch; by others he is said to have been poisoned by his physician, at the instigation of his son. The character of Dionysius has been variously estimated. It cannot be denied that he was an able statesman and a brave soldier. But for the prudence and courage which he displayed in the early years of his reign Sicily would undoubtedly have become a dependency of Carthage. His enterprises were generally successful. The Syracusans, under his administration, attained such a height of power and splendour as excited the admiration of surrounding nations. But he was unscrupulous and vindictive, and though he preserved the forms of popular government, he undoubtedly made good use of his powerful bands of trained and faithful mercenaries. Dionysius affected the society of learned men. His invitation of Plato to Syracuse, which was soon followed by the philosopher's departure in disgrace, is well known.—R. M., A.

DIONYSIUS THE YOUNGER, Tyrant of Syracuse, son of the preceding by Doris the Locrian, succeeded his father in 367 B.C. His accession was attended with the show of popular election. Dionysius the Younger had not attained his thirtieth year when he became tyrannus. He succeeded to his father's influence in the south of Italy, and for some time pursued his policy in regard to the Adriatic; but he had been suffering to grow up in idleness and luxury, and purposely kept in entire ignorance of affairs. The natural consequence of this wretched training, or rather want of training, soon became apparent. He was dissolute and indolent, and shortly exhausted the slender stock of popularity with which he commenced his reign. The banishment of Dion (See **DION** of Syracuse) so enraged the Syracusans that when the exile returned during the absence of Dionysius from the city, they rose in insurrection to defend the philosopher and repulse the tyrant. Dionysius, failing in his attempt to quell the disturbance, turned away to Locri, the native city of his mother. He craftily seized the citadel of that place, and for several years ruled over the Locrians as tyrant. They got rid of him when in the tenth year after his expulsion from Syracuse he again became master of that city by treachery. The Syracusans bore his oppressive rule till the arrival of Timoleon in Sicily, when he was obliged to surrender the citadel of Ortygia on condition of being allowed to depart in safety to Corinth. His departure took place in 343 B.C. The remainder of his dissolute and inglorious life was spent at Corinth. Some writers represent him as obliged to support himself by keeping a school; by others he is said to have become one of the mendicant priests attached to the worship of Cybele. These stories are probably exaggerations, as we know that he carried away immense wealth from Syracuse, and that he was admitted to familiar intercourse with Philip of Macedon.—R. M., A.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Alexandria, surnamed **THE GREAT**, was a worthy pupil of Origen. In 247 he succeeded Heraclas as bishop of Alexandria. When the Decian persecution broke

out, he attempted to flee, but was seized and carried to Taposiris, whence he escaped. In the persecution under Valerian in 257, he was banished to Cephara in Libya; then to Colluthion in Mærotis. Here he was an exile three years, till Gallienus' edict in favour of the Christians gave him his liberty in 260. The rest of his life was spent in theological controversies. In the true spirit of the Alexandrian school he combated millenarianism. In explaining the doctrine of the Trinity he held the Origenist view. Against the Sabellian heresy his zeal carried him away, so that he uttered things by no means orthodox; such as, that the Logos was created by the Father, was not equal to him in nature, and began to exist in time. These, however, he explained or retracted in a treatise addressed to Dionysius, bishop of Rome. To the synod at Antioch, which was summoned to condemn the tenets of Paul of Samosata, the infirmities of age did not allow him to go; but he wrote a letter on the subject. He died in 265, having been bishop of Alexandria seventeen years. Dionysius was a right-spirited theologian, possessing much of the temper of his great master Origen. Though he combated prevailing heresies, he generally did so with a moderation which ecclesiastical combatants seldom exhibit. Respecting the baptism of heretics, Christian benevolence, the propriety of flight in time of persecution, millenarianism and other subjects, he avoided extreme views. Of his numerous writings, polemical, exegetical, ascetic, and apologetic, only inconsiderable fragments have come down to our day.—S. D.

DIONYSIUS, surnamed **THE AREOPAGITE**. Little if any thing certain is known of his history, except that he was converted to Christianity by the preaching of the apostle Paul at Athens. (Acts xvii. 34.) It is said that he studied first at Athens, then in Egypt; and that when he perceived the eclipse of the sun, which happened at the crucifixion of Christ, he said, "Either God suffers, or sympathizes with one who is suffering." After returning to Athens, he became a member of the court of Areopagus. Dionysius of Corinth states that he was the first bishop of Athens. Tradition represents him as suffering martyrdom. Certain writings are ascribed to him, which have been much discussed and criticized: they are, concerning the heavenly hierarchy; concerning the ecclesiastical hierarchy; concerning divine names; concerning mystical theology; and ten epistles. An eleventh epistle, which was subsequently added, is from another writer. After the time of Le Nourry the Catholic theologian, who strengthened and confirmed Daille's arguments against the authenticity of these works, all learned men united in believing them spurious; nor did Kestner's defence in 1819 avail in the least degree to reverse the sentence. The works of Dionysius contain a mixture of neo-platonism with Christianity; and exercised an important influence on the theology of the middle ages. They are highly mystical and speculative. It is impossible to ascertain their author, or the precise century he belonged to. They could hardly have appeared so early as the third century of the Christian era, in which Baumgarten-Crusius puts them. They belong rather to the fifth; and therefore to the later period of neo-platonism, whose most eminent representative was Proclus. So Engelhardt judges; and Vogt agrees with him. The best edition is that of Balthasar Corderius, Paris, 1615, which was reprinted various times. The ablest treatises upon them are those of Baumgarten-Crusius and Engelhardt, published in 1822 and 1823; to which may be added Vogt, in Herzog's Encyclopædie, under the word "Dionysius."—S. D.

DIONYSIUS OF COLOPHON, a Greek painter of the period of Polignotus, 450 B.C., whom he vainly attempted to rival. The greatest fault of this otherwise highly-praised artist was the total absence of idealizing power and excess of patient, strict imitation of nature. He was, therefore, nicknamed the Painter of Men, whilst Polignotus was called the Painter of Gods.—R. M.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS, received his surname from his birthplace, Halicarnassus, a city of Asia Minor, in the Dorian colony of Caria. Of his early life we have no authentic records; but he seems to have been between thirty and forty years of age, when he removed to Rome, 29 B.C., immediately after the death of Antony had given Augustus the undisputed possession of the empire. The following twenty-two years were spent by him in literary studies and archeological investigations among the savans of the imperial city, with many of whom he was on terms of friendship. Quintilian mentions his name in conjunction with that of the rhetorician Cæcilius; from whom and from

the accomplished jurist Tubero, he would derive stimulus and aid in those critical studies which contributed in no small degree to his eminence. His works in this department exhibit an unusually high tone of judgment and literary taste, with a disposition to censure in the severest terms whatever tended to lower the aim of eloquence from the practical and useful to the showy and fallacious. Besides his treatise on the art of rhetoric, and another on the collocation of words in oratory, there are extant, either in whole or in part, six or seven productions of his pen, which are principally occupied with critical essays on the most celebrated orators. Lysias, Isocrates, Isæus, Demosthenes, Æschines, and others, along with some of the historical writers also, are examined and judged with unusual ability; while his account of the life and works of Deinarchus has been justly pronounced a most careful and correct estimate of the last of the great Attic pleaders. Although these critical disquisitions are the most valuable of his writings, he is probably better known as a historian, having spent much time and labour on his "History of Ancient Rome," which he published about seven years before the Christian era. Of the twenty books into which it was divided the first half has been preserved, with fragments of the remainder; it brought down the narrative to the beginning of the Punic wars, but the extant portion of it terminates about two hundred years earlier. As it was written with the avowed object of proving to his Grecian countrymen, that their conquerors were not the rude barbarians they supposed, it combines with the narrative of events an analysis of the Roman character and civilization, tracing the influence which the political constitution, religion, and manners of the people, had on the wonderful course of their national progress and triumphs. Niebuhr's estimate of it is high; he says, "The careful use which Dionysius made of his authorities renders him invaluable to us. . . . The longer and the more carefully the work is examined, the more must true criticism acknowledge that it is deserving of all respect, and the more will it be found a storehouse of most solid information." A later writer, Sir G. C. Lewis, though he has formed a more moderate estimate of its value, has felt it due to the author's integrity to say, "There is every reason for believing, that not only for the general outline of the history, but with respect to each successive event, he took for his groundwork the narrative formed by some one of the historians or antiquarian writers who preceded him; and that the nucleus of his facts was in no case drawn from his own imagination. We may reasonably assume that in writing his book he adhered to the pursuit of truth and honesty, which he declared to be his paramount object; and that he showed that regard for veracity in his own book, which he admired in the works of other historians, and prescribed to all." Dionysius apparently died towards the beginning of the Christian era.—W. B.

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES, seems to have lived in the early period of the Roman empire, but the exact date is now uncertain. The place of his birth also is matter of doubt; according to some, Byzantium, and, in the opinion of others, a city near the Persian gulf, was his original residence. He wrote a description of the earth in Greek hexameters; and from its title, "Periegetes," he has received his surname. The book, which extends to nearly 1200 lines, is still extant, and has been carefully edited in Bernhardt's *Geographi Græci Minores*; but it possesses little or no value, poetic or geographical.—W. B.

DIONYSIUS THRAX, has been supposed to owe his surname to the hoarseness of his voice, but it probably denoted his extraction—his father being of Thrace. His own birthplace is uncertain; some referring it to Alexandria, others naming Byzantium. He was a distinguished grammarian, taught for some time in Rhodes, and subsequently had a school in Rome about eighty years before the Christian era. Of the several works written by him, the most noted was a treatise on the art of grammar, which attained great popularity in former times, and continued long in use as a model of elementary academic instruction. He has gained a high reputation also as a critic by his notes on the *Iliad*. It is not known whether these were published in a separate form; they are now embodied in the *Scholia Veterum*, and contribute largely to the value of these ancient commentaries.—W. B.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who probably belongs to the middle of the fourth century. The only work by which his name is preserved from oblivion is his "Arithmetic," originally consisting of thirteen books, but of which only six

have been recovered. Diophantus has sometimes been spoken of as the father of algebraic analysis, but the probability is that he borrowed it from the East. The Diophantine analysis or problems are certain questions relating to the squares and higher powers of numbers, the properties of which were first discussed in his arithmetic. The symbols used by him are different from those which have been handed down to us from other sources. The sign of subtraction resembles *plus* more than *minus*, and he denotes the square of a number by the contraction of the Greek word for *power*. Hypatia of Alexandria wrote a commentary on the "Arithmetic" in the fifth century, but the work was lost to the world till it was discovered by Regiomontanus in the libraries of Italy. The earliest printed edition is that of Xylander, who followed the manuscript in the university of Wittenberg, and added the book on polygonal numbers, usually but erroneously ascribed to Diophantus. Peter Fermat, son of the great mathematician of that name, published an edition, with the valuable notes his father had written on the margin of a copy of a former edition. It was in these notes that Fermat first indicated his beautiful researches on the theory of numbers. According to an epitaph, given in the form of a problem, and preserved in the Greek Anthology, a sixth part of his life belonged to the period of childhood, and a twelfth to that of youth. After this he spent a seventh part of his life in the married state, without a child, but five years subsequently he had a son, who died after having attained half the age of his father; the latter surviving the former by five years. The solution of the problem gives forty-four as the age at which he died.—W. L. M.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDACUS or PEDANIUS, was the author of a treatise on materia medica. Very little is known of his life. It is commonly believed that he belonged to Anazarba in Cilicia Campestris; and that he was a physician by profession. Whether he lived in the first or second century is uncertain. From the fact of Pliny's not mentioning him, it is supposed that he was somewhat later. He is the author of *Περί Τάδε Ιατρικῆς* in five books, which, judged by the standard and knowledge of the time it appeared in, is a work remarkable for ability, research, knowledge, and erudition. It contains a description of all articles used as medicine, and their virtues. For a long time after it was appealed to as an authority, without much addition being made to it. The part which relates to the plants of Greece has been illustrated in the great work begun by Sibthorp, and since completed by Lindley in ten volumes. In addition to the work on materia medica, Dioscorides is said to have published, on poisons; on poisoned animals; on medicines easily procurable, both simple and compound, &c. An edition of the whole was published by J. A. Saracenus, in Greek and Latin, Frankf., 1598, folio. C. Sprengel has also edited them at Leipzig, 1829–30, 2 vols. 8vo, in two languages. An Arabic translation of the treatise on materia medica is found in MS. in various European libraries.—S. D.

DIOSCORIDES or DIOSCORIDES of ÆGEA, one of the four great gem engravers of antiquity recorded by Pliny. The other three are Pyrgoteles, Apollonides, and Cronius. Whilst the works of these, as they come down to us, are very few, and often of a doubtful authorship, those of Dioscorides, as well for number as for merit and authenticity, are among the most important relics of antiquity. According to Pliny, the chief claim to celebrity of this renowned artist consists in his having engraved the portrait of Augustus on a stone which was used as a seal, not only by that emperor, but by a number of his successors. The relics of the genius of Dioscorides are to be found scattered among the great European collections. He flourished about the time of Augustus and Tiberius.—R. M.

DIOSCORUS, was set up as an anti-pope upon the election of Boniface II. to succeed Felix III., in the year 530. The occasion of the schism is uncertain, but it was put an end to within a few days by the death of Dioscorus.—T. A.

DIOTISALVI, the Italian architect who designed and erected the baptistery of Pisa; one of the earliest champions of the great Tuscan Rinascimento. He is believed to have been a native of Pisa. The date of the beginning of the stupendous building which has immortalized his name is put down at 1152; this date, as well as the name of the architect, being recorded in an inscription existing in the building itself. His work presents an interesting amalgamation of the ancient or Greco-Roman style, with a great deal which is evidently Lombard or Gothic. Of the life of this architect little is known, and little can be

said; of his work much could be said, were this the proper place for it. Quatremère de Quincy, in his lives of celebrated architects, when, comparing this building with the similar one at Florence, built six centuries later, concludes by stating—"The baptistery of Florence is a reminiscence of a lost taste; that of Pisa is the precursor of the good style of architecture, just at its dawn."—R. M.

DIPENUS and SCILLIS, the first Greek sculptors who are said to have used marble in their works, were natives of Crete, and lived about 580 B.C.—R. M.

DIPPEL, JOHANN CONRAD, an eccentric German physician who gave himself the name of CHRISTIANUS DEMOCRITUS, was born at the castle of Frankenstein, where his father was a Lutheran minister. He studied theology at the university of Giessen, and early in life published two works, the one entitled "Orthodoxia Orthodoxorum," and the other "Axioma veteris Adami detectum et discussum." After this he gave a course of physico-chiromantic lectures at Strassburg, where he led so irregular a life that he was at last forced to quit the city. He then returned to Germany and published his "Papismus Vapularum." This work, in which he attacks the protestants, raised him up many enemies. Dippel now turned his attention to medicine and alchemy, but his irregular habits had plunged him in debt, and a considerable number of his remaining years were spent in travelling from town to town in order to elude the vigilance of his creditors. During this period of anxious vagabondage, he made the acquaintance of the prisons of Berlin, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Leyden, Amsterdam, Altona, and Hamburg. A false report of his death having several times got abroad, he gave the world in 1733 a kind of certificated promise that he would not die till 1808; but the grim king seemed to be in haste to prove the alchemist a false prophet. On the 25th of April of the following year poor Dippel was found lifeless in his bed at the castle of Witgenstein. Dippel invented Prussian blue, and an emphyreumatic oil, still called by his name, which he offered as a sort of panacea.—R. M., A.

* DIRICHLET, PETER GUSTAF, a celebrated German mathematician, was born at Düren in the Rhine provinces, on the 11th February, 1805. He came early to France, and at the house of General Foy made the acquaintance of several eminent mathematicians. When only twenty years of age he gained a considerable reputation by his dissertation entitled "On the impossibility of some indeterminate equations of the fifth degree." After this he returned to his native country, and graduated at the university of Breslau in 1827. In the following year he became ordinary professor of the mathematical sciences at Berlin, and has filled since 1855 the chair of mathematics in the university of Göttingen. The French Institute, of which he had been a corresponding member since 1833, elected him in 1854 foreign associate on the death of Leopold von Buch. Dirichlet has won for himself the reputation of one of the first geometers of the time. Many of his papers are to be found in the Dissertations of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and in Crelle's Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics.—R. M., A.

DISNEY, a learned English divine and magistrate, was born at Lincoln in 1677, and died on February 3, 1720. He was educated at a private academy belonging to the protestant dissenters, and, being designed for the profession of law, was for some time a member of the middle temple. He never practised at the bar, but became one of the best magistrates of his time. He was diligent, disinterested, and impartial, and received on more than one occasion the thanks of the judges of the circuit for services rendered to his country. He was particularly active in the suppression of vice and immorality, and acted in concert with those societies which were established during the reign of Queen Anne for promoting reformation of manners. After twenty years' active duty on the bench, Disney conceived the design of becoming a minister in the Church of England, with which he had communicated from the time he had attained to manhood. His desire for holy orders was warmly applauded by Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, and he was accordingly ordained deacon, and afterwards priest in 1719. He was presented in the same year to the vicarage of Croft and to the rectory of Kirkby-super-Baine, and in the following year was instituted to the vicarage of St. Mary in Nottingham, where he remained till his death. Disney had been at much pains in collecting materials for an extensive work to be entitled "Corpus Legum de Moribus Reformandis," but his comparatively early death prevented its

completion. The proposals were printed at Lincoln in 1713. He published, however, a great many books, of which may be mentioned—"Primitiæ Sacre, the Reflections of a Devout Solitude, consisting of meditations and poems on divine subjects;" "An Essay on the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness;" "A View of the Ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, under the following heads—Lewdness, Cursing, Blaspheming, &c., collected from the Jewish, Roman, Greek, Gothic, Lombard, and other laws, down to the middle of the eleventh century."—R. M., A.

* DISRAELI, BENJAMIN, the Right Hon., a leading conservative statesman, and contributor to several departments of literature, was born in London on the 21st of December, 1805. He was the eldest of the three sons of Isaac Disraeli, the author of the *Curiosities of Literature*. (See DISRAELI, ISAAC.) His early education was strictly private. For two or three years he was at school under the Rev. Dr. Cogan, a Greek scholar of eminence, who had contributed notes to the *Æschylus* of Bishop Bloomfield, and was himself the editor of the Greek gnomic poets. On leaving the establishment of Dr. Cogan, Mr. Disraeli was placed with a private tutor in Buckinghamshire, his father's adopted county, and his education was severely classical. This circumstance gave shape to his first literary effort—an edition of the Adonias Eclogue of Theocritus—printed for private circulation. The elder Disraeli, who always lived in seclusion, and during the last thirty years of his life almost uninterruptedly in Bucks, had a powerful friend who offered to provide for his promising son in one of the offices of the court of chancery. The post offered was one, the tenure of which would, in the usual course, have led to some of the highest prizes of the profession. To be admitted as a solicitor was a necessary preliminary, and hence the mythos that Mr. Disraeli was once, as has been often published, "an attorney's clerk." Although the legal life thus commenced was little more than a form, Mr. Disraeli soon relinquished it from a youthful restlessness of head and heart, which then rendered travel absolutely necessary. In due course a younger brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, was offered and embraced the same opportunity, and that gentleman has now risen to the post of registrar of the court of chancery, one of responsibility and emolument. While quite a youth, Mr. Disraeli made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Lockhart, the son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott, and for many years the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. In 1825 Mr. Lockhart undertook, with the countenance of Mr. Canning, to edit the ill-fated *Representative*, a daily newspaper, of which, as of the *Quarterly*, the late John Murray of Albemarle Street was the proprietor. It was fondly hoped that the *Representative* would be to the *Times* what the tory *Quarterly* had become to the whig *Edinburgh*. The experiment signally failed. Started in the January of 1826, the *Representative* expired in the following July; and when schemes for new daily papers were broached in his presence, Mr. Murray, it is said, used to point to the bound volume of the *Representative* in his book-shelves, and say, "There is all that remains of £50,000." The intimacy between Mr. Lockhart and the young Disraeli gave rise to, or encouraged a report perpetuated and popular to this day, that Mr. Disraeli conducted the *Representative*; but we have reason to believe that this is a complete mistake, and that Mr. Disraeli, far from having edited the *Representative*, never wrote a line in that journal, or was even asked to write a line in it. 1826, the year of the foundation of the *Representative*, was, however, certainly that of Mr. Disraeli's first notable appearance as an author. In that year the London world was startled by the appearance of an anonymous novel—"Vivian Grey"—in which the political, social, and literary celebrities of the day were sketched, and sometimes satirized, with remarkable power. The attempt was then a new one, and its combined vigour and novelty made "Vivian Grey," and of course its authorship, one of the chief topics of the day. The secret could not long be kept, and Mr. Disraeli, then only twenty, became a social and literary notability. The second part of "Vivian Grey," which excited less attention than its predecessor, was published in 1827, and followed in 1829 by the "Young Duke," a powerful story of love and catholic emancipation. In the year of the appearance of the "Young Duke," Mr. Disraeli left England for a second time with, for those days, an extensive plan of travel, embracing Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor generally. It was during this tour that he wrote "Contarini Fleming," which excited the enthusiasm of Heinrich Heine; and

the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," planned and partly composed at Jerusalem; both of them were published during the years 1831-32. Mr. Disraeli was thus absent from England during the crisis of catholic emancipation, and returned to it towards the close of 1831 to find the reform bill the law of the land. His pen, as has been seen, had not been idle in the interval, and the time seemed now come for an entry into the parliamentary arena. At the general election of 1832 he appeared as a candidate for the representation of the borough of High Wycombe, in the immediate neighbourhood of his father's seat of Bradenham, Bucks. The rival candidate was the Hon. Charles Grey, a son of the then premier, Earl Grey. Mr. Disraeli was brought forward under the auspices of the old corporation, and proposed by the tory mayor. The tories were influential men, but constituted a very small minority of the electoral body. Mr. Disraeli effected a coalition between them and the radicals. The leaders of the latter party obtained the famous recommendatory letters of Joseph Hume and Daniel O'Connell, with neither of whom was Mr. Disraeli then personally acquainted. Colonel (now General) Grey was successful, but Mr. Disraeli's candidature excited attention beyond the limits of High Wycombe. The premier put the question—"Who is he?" respecting the opponent of his son; and Mr. Disraeli made the interrogatory the title of a pamphlet, now extremely rare. Immediately after the loss of this election, he was invited to stand for Marylebone, and issued an address; but the matter went no further. Towards the close of 1833 we find him once more addressing the electors of Wycombe, and publishing a pamphlet "The crisis examined." To the same year belong the publication of the "Revolutionary Epic," a quarto volume of blank verse.

In 1835 the contest with Colonel Grey was repeated at High Wycombe, where Mr. Disraeli was supported by the same combination as in 1833. Once more unsuccessful at High Wycombe, he contested in the same year the representation of Taunton with Mr. Labouchere (now Lord Taunton); and in the course of the election he had occasion to attack O'Connell. O'Connell retorted, and during the controversy Mr. Disraeli wrote to the Irish agitator—"We shall meet at Philippi." But some time had to elapse. Mr. Disraeli was defeated at Taunton, and fell back upon his pen. In his second candidature at High Wycombe, he had been encouraged by Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lyndhurst was now among his intimate friends. Sir Robert Peel's chancellor was "the noble and learned lord," to whom Mr. Disraeli addressed his "Vindication of the English Constitution," published in 1835, in which admiration for Bolingbroke was warmly expressed, and Mr. Disraeli's favourite theory of the "Venetian constitution" emphatically broached. Nor was fiction neglected amid political study and lubrication. The year which witnessed the publication of the "Vindication" ushered into the world the novel of "Venetia," of which Byron and Shelley were the heroes. So too in 1836, "Henrietta Temple," a love story, followed the collective publication of those "Letters of Runnymede," which, appearing in the *Times*, and distinguished by the boldness of their invective against the whigs, were universally ascribed to Mr. Disraeli. "The Letters of Runnymede," in their collective form, were dedicated to Sir Robert Peel.

At last, in 1837, Mr. Disraeli's ambition was gratified. At the general election which followed the death of William IV., he stood as one of the two conservative candidates for Maidstone, who were opposed by Colonel, now General Thompson, of corn-law repeal celebrity. He was successful, and the "meeting at Philippi" took place on the 7th of December, during an adjourned debate on the Irish election petitions. O'Connell had delivered himself of a violent tirade against Sir Francis Burdett, and the house was in a state of great excitement when Mr. Disraeli rose. The occasion, and something perhaps both in his matter and his manner, told against him. The house would not hear him. "I am not at all surprised," were his closing words, "at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Mr. Disraeli went the right way to work to retrieve his failure. He spoke soon again, but briefly, and was by degrees recognized as somebody. In 1841 he was returned as member for Shrewsbury, which he represented for six years. In the new parliament he was a supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but as the policy of the minister became identified with that of his opponents, Mr. Disraeli fell away from him. As time wore on, there were

malcontents among both the seniors and juniors of the conservative party. It was the juniors that Mr. Disraeli first aspired to lead. Soon after his first parliamentary appearance he had published "The Tragedy of Count Aluclos," and since then he seemed to have deserted literature. But in 1844 he gave the views of the newly-formed "young England" party a powerful and fascinating expression in his political, social, and personal novel of "Coningsby," which ran rapidly through many editions, and made Mr. Disraeli one of the notables of his day and generation. It was succeeded in 1845 by "Sybil." The following year came Sir Robert Peel's conversion to corn-law repeal, and Mr. Disraeli secured his position by placing himself at the head of the conservative party in the house of commons, under the nominal leadership of Lord George Bentinck. At the general election of 1847 he was chosen one of the members for the county of Bucks, without a contest, and has since been returned five times for that historical shire. On the death of Lord George Bentinck, to whose memory he devoted "Lord George Bentinck, a political biography," published in 1851, Mr. Disraeli soon became the accepted as well as the virtual leader of the conservatives in the house of commons, and in February, 1852, on the fall of Lord John Russell's ministry, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Derby's first administration, and leader of the house of commons. These two honours devolved upon Mr. Disraeli, without his having held office, an event which had never happened previously, except in the case of Mr. Pitt, when the latter was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Shelburne's government, and for as short a period. Lord Derby's first ministry fell in the December of 1852, Mr. Disraeli's second budget having been rejected by a small majority, and Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry followed. Again, in February, 1858, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and held the office until the resignation of Lord Derby's second ministry in June, 1859. In 1853 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. In 1839 he had married the only daughter of the late John Vinay Evans, Esq., of Branceford Park, Devon, and widow of the late Wyndham Lewis, Esq., M.P., of Pantgwynlais Castle, Glamorganshire, his former colleague in the representation of Maidstone. With the exception of "Tancred," published in 1848, the latest and probably the last of his novels, Mr. Disraeli's principal writings have been already mentioned. He has also edited various reprints of works by his father, prefixing to one of them—the fourteenth edition of the *Curiosities of Literature*—an interesting biographical notice of their author—F. E.

DISRAELI, ISAAC, D.C.L. and F.A.S., an eminent English author, was the only child of Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant, and was born at Enfield, May 12, 1766. His father, who settled in England in the reign of George the Second, was a descendant of one of those Hebrew families whom the inquisition had forced to emigrate from Spain at the end of the fifteenth century, and who found a refuge in the tolerant territories of the Venetian republic. His strong predisposition for literary pursuits developed itself even in childhood, much to the perplexity of his parents, but in due time he was permitted to follow his bent. He was educated in Holland, and travelled extensively on the continent, until the state of affairs in France rendered it expedient to return home. In 1788 an anonymous satire, "On the Abuse of Satire," addressed to Dr. Joseph Warton, which was directed against Peter Pindar, then at the height of his flagrant notoriety, and which produced a considerable sensation, ultimately brought the name of Disraeli into notice, and introduced him into the literary circles of that day. About this time, also, he published anonymously, in a single volume, the "Curiosities of Literature," an experiment whether a taste for literature could be infused into the multitude. Its success was so decided that a second volume was added two years afterwards. For twenty years the brother volumes remained favourites of the public, when, after that long interval, their writer, taking advantage of a popular title, poured forth all the riches of his matured intellect, refined taste, and accumulated knowledge into their pages, and produced what may fairly be described as the most celebrated miscellany of modern literature. With the exception of some works of imagination, most of which were published anonymously, Isaac Disraeli arrived at the mature age of forty-five before his career, as an eminent author influencing opinion, really commenced. From 1802, when he married, to 1812, his life was passed acquiring that store of facts which was the foundation of his future speculations. He

was the first among our authors who investigated the manuscript treasures of the British Museum. The next ten years passed entirely in production. The "Calamities of Authors;" his "Memoirs of Literary Controversy," in the manner of Bayle; his "Essay on the Literary Character," the most perfect of his compositions, were all chapters in that "History of English Literature" which he then commenced to meditate, and which it was fated he should never complete. What then retarded this project was the embarrassing success of his juvenile production, the "Curiosities of Literature," and his desire to make this work worthy of the favour it enjoyed.

Having inherited, on the death of his father, an ample fortune, he determined shortly after to settle in Buckinghamshire, a county to which he was much attached, and for the last thirty years of his life he seldom quitted his country seat. Here, after having previously published a "Vindication of the Character of King James the First," "an affair of Literary Conscience," he produced, in five volumes, his "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First," a work abounding in sound and novel views, and original research. The university of Oxford conferred on him, in consequence, the degree of D.C.L., a fitting homage, in the language of the great university, *optimi regis optimo vindici*. Notwithstanding he was now approaching his seventieth year, he devoted himself to the composition of the history of our vernacular literature; but towards the end of the year 1839, being still in the full vigour of his health and intellect, he suffered a paralysis of the optic nerve. This closed his literary career, though the fragment of his history, under the title of "Amenities of Literature," was published in three volumes. He died in February, 1848, in the eighty-second year of his age, a widower, but leaving by his wife, Maria, the daughter of G. Basevi, Esq., four children: a daughter deceased; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. for the county of Bucks; Ralph, registrar of the high court of chancery; and James, a commissioner of inland revenue. As an English author, Isaac Disraeli has been described by a great authority, as "a writer *sui generis*." In his ample and curious knowledge, love of research, philosophic vein, and impartial summing up of the evidence on controversial points of history and criticism, he chiefly resembles Bayle, though inferior to the great Frenchman in logical precision. He however excels Bayle, and indeed all writers in belles lettres, in his style, which was singularly lively and graceful. A poetical temperament animated his page with picture, and his strong sympathy with his subject made him a delightful and dramatic biographer. No man ever wrote so much about authors, or was more intimately acquainted with the idiosyncrasy of the literary character. He was also one of the first writers who opened that vein of historical research among original materials, which has in the present day been carried to so remarkable and advantageous an extent. His series of works largely illustrates the literary and political history of England. Their editions are numerous. Of the "Curiosities of Literature" there have been twenty. Recently there has been an edition of his collected works, edited by his son, to which is prefixed a memoir, of which we have availed ourselves in this notice.

DISSEN, LUDOLF, a distinguished German philologist, was born December 17, 1784, at Grossenscheen, near Göttingen, a village of which his father was pastor. From 1804 till 1808 he studied at Göttingen under the most celebrated professors, among others Heyne and Herbart; and in 1809 received a license as Privatdocent, or private lecturer. Three years after he was called to the chair of classic literature at the university of Marburg, which he exchanged soon after, in 1813, for a professorship at Göttingen. At the latter town he died, September 21, 1837. His works, all of them critical and philological, are very numerous. The earliest of these, an "Instruction for Tutors to read the Odyssey with Boys," was published in 1809, and is still in great use; it was followed the year after by the critical essay entitled "De temporibus et modis verbi Græci," and in 1813 by the "Disquisitiones Philologicae." But he became best known by succeeding annotated editions of Greek and Latin classics, among which are most notable—a new edition of Pindarus in two volumes, Götting, 1830; of Tibullus, two volumes, Göttingen, 1835; and of Demosthenes' De Corona, 1837. He further edited "Smaller Latin authors, with biographical sketches," which were published after his death by Professors Thiersch, Welcker, and O. Müller, Göttingen, 1839.—F. M.

DITMAR or DITMAR, a German prelate and chronicler,

was born in 976, and died in 1018 or 1019. He was educated at the conventual school of Quedlinburg, and rose to be bishop of Mersburg in 1018. He was appointed by Henry II. He wrote a Latin chronicle in seven books, containing the history of the German emperors Henry I., Otto I., II., III., and Henry II. It was published under the care of Reiner Reineccius at Frankfort in 1580. Considerable extracts from it are given in the *Script. Rerum Franciscarum* of D. Bouquet.—R. M., A.

DITTON, HUMPHREY, an English mathematician, born in 1675, and died in 1715. His father was a small proprietor in Wiltshire. The son, in opposition to the nonconformist wishes of the father, entered the English church, and for several years exercised his clerical functions at Tunbridge, till his health gave way. Yielding to the advice of his mathematical friends, Norris and Whiston, he resolved to pursue a similar career. He engaged the patronage of Newton, and through him was appointed to the mathematical mastership at Christ's hospital. His death is said to have been caused by chagrin, at finding that a plan for determining the longitude at sea had, on trial, entirely failed, though approved of by Newton and devised in concert with Whiston. He contributed various papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and published treatises on the laws of motion, fluxions, algebra, and perspective. He is less known as a theologian, though he published several religious works.—W. L. M.

DIVINI, EUSTACHIO, an Italian optician, was born at San-Severino about 1620; it is not known when he died. Having applied himself early to the making of optical instruments, he at length attained great excellence in his peculiar department. Divini and Campini were the first who brought to anything like perfection the art of grinding telescopic glasses. The telescopes of the former, in particular, were of so superior a description that they were eagerly sought after by astronomers in every country of Europe. He was, however, soon surpassed by Huygens, who brought the telescope to such perfection as enabled him to discern the ring of Saturn. Divini, who became jealous of his rival, controverted the truth of his discovery in a treatise which he published at Rome, entitled "Brevis annotatio in systema Saturninum." Montucla, however, is of opinion that this work is from the pen of a French jesuit of the name of Fabri. Divini had commenced the work in Italian, having but an imperfect acquaintance with the Latin language, but afterwards, it is said, intrusted its execution in the latter tongue to the jesuit father. Huygens immediately put forth a reply, which was met by a rejoinder from Divini in 1661.—R. M., A.

DIVINO, MORALES EL. See MORALES, LUIZ.

DIVITIACUS, a prince of the Edui in the time of Cæsar's Gallic wars. He acknowledged the supremacy and sought the friendship of Rome, visiting the imperial city to invite its succour against the German confederacy in which Ariovistus distinguished himself. His heart, however, always beat true to his kindred, and others besides his brother Dumnorix profited by the respect in which Cæsar held him.—W. B.

DIXON, GEORGE, an English navigator of last century, is said to have been originally an officer in the navy, and is known to have accompanied Captain Cook in the third of his voyages. Among the other results of these was a stimulus given to the fur trade with the north-west coast of America, and in 1795 the King George's Sound company was formed in London to promote and profit by that traffic. Two ships were despatched by the company in the autumn of the year to the north-west coast of America—one of them, the *Queen Charlotte*, being commanded by Captain Dixon; the other, the *King George*, by Captain Portlock, who also had been a companion of Cook's. In the course of this voyage Dixon minutely explored a great portion of the coast of Oregon, circumnavigating and naming (if he did not discover) Queen Charlotte's Island. Leaving England in the August of 1785, he returned in the June of 1788, having disposed of his American cargo very advantageously in China. The following year, 1789, appeared a quarto account of his voyage round the world, bearing on the title-page the name of Dixon, and generally referred to as his composition. In reality, however, he was only the editor of the work, contributing valuable charts, appendices, &c. Its main contents are letters descriptive of the voyage, written by Mr. William Baresford, the supercargo of the *Queen Charlotte*. Captain Dixon engaged shortly afterwards in a war of pamphlets with a contemporary navigator, Meares, and published in 1791 a "Navigator's Assistant." He died about the beginning of the present century.—F. E.

* DIXON, WILLIAM HEFORTH, author and journalist, born in 1821, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has worked his way up from a humble social position to the editorship of the *Athenæum*. Coming to London in 1846, he attracted the notice of Douglas Jerrold, and was employed on the weekly newspaper founded about that period by the celebrated humourist. Mr. Dixon also formed a connection with the *Daily News*, among the more notable of his contributions to which were two series of papers, one on "The Literature of the Lower Orders," the other on "London Prisons;" the latter being afterwards republished in a collective form. Becoming one of the staff of the *Athenæum*, he was in 1853, on the withdrawal of Mr. T. K. Hervey, appointed its editor, a post which he still holds. It is by a series of popular biographies that Mr. Dixon is best known to the general public. His lives of John Howard, William Penn, and Robert Blake have met with considerable acceptance, and gone through several editions. As the champion of William Penn, he has had the honour of tilting at Lord Macaulay.—F. E.

DJAMI MOULLA, NOURREDDIN ABDU'R-RAHMAN BEN-AHMED, a Persian poet and grammarian, was born in 1414 at Djami in Khorassan. His father was an admirer of that peculiar philosophy which is known as the theological system of the Sophis. Young Djami Moulla devoted himself chiefly to the study of the same theology at Ispahan, where he became an attached disciple and intimate friend of Abou-Said. Some able treatises on the Sophis, which he published, procured him the honour of being introduced to Hassen Mirza. He was also honoured with the special notice of Mahomed II., and afterwards of Bajazet II. The pulpit eloquence of Djami had obtained for him the appointment of open-air preacher. For ten years he thundered from the lofty portico of the blue and gold mosque at Herat against the opponents of the Sophis, and excited the surprise and admiration of the fastidious Persian divines, by the purity of both his Arabic and Persian style and accent. He wrote and preached, during the ten years of his appointment, a large number of sermons on the decay of virtue and the vices of the followers of lust. He was himself a model of sanctity and chastity; and in the words of Bajazet, "he was the shepherd and chief of the immaculate." Bossuet, whose immense erudition in Arabic and Persian laws and customs, rendered him the most competent judge of the merits of Djami's celebrated work, "The Breath of the Holy Persons," frequently asserts that the perusal of "The Lives of the six hundred and nineteen Male and thirty-four Female Sophis," written by Djami, made him more than a match for the protestant anti-celibacy partisans, Luther, Calvin, &c. Djami's work, known as "The Seven Splendours," includes seven poems, besides the Straight Line, a political work; the Golden Chain; a Gift to Free Men; the Pious Man's Rosary; on Patience, Beauty, and Truth; the Book of Alexander's Wisdom; Selman and Absel, a love tale; Yousouff and Zoleikha. His "Diwans," an erotic poem, is in high estimation. The Italian translation by Chabert, accompanying this work, is a collection of letters full of that bombastic *enflure*, which makes the Persian and Arabic writers quite unintelligible. Djami's Arabic grammar, printed at Constantinople and Calcutta in 1820, is the most practical of all Semitic grammars, being the only one which exhibits Arabic derivatives. So is "The Linear and Verbal" of the same author, published in Gladwin's Persian Moonshine, London, 1811; this being an esteemed Persian and Arabic homonymy and synonymy. At the bibliotheque imperiale in Paris there exists a collection of manuscripts called "Djami's Kouliet," or totality of Djami's works. The general library at Calcutta boasts also a magnificent "Kouliet;" but both Paris and Calcutta are in the wrong, for a doubt arises in regard to the accuracy of the number of Djami's works, which are said by Gladwin to be ninety-nine, and by De Hammer only forty-five.—Ch. T.

DJÉLAL, EDDIN ROUMI, a celebrated Persian saint and lyrical poet, was born at Balkh in 1195; died in 1271. His family was ancient and noble, his father, Mohammed Boha Eddin, being grandson to the celebrated Khalif Aboubekr; his mother a scion of the royal family of Khorassan. Young Djélal was educated at the celebrated grammar-school of Balkh, under the tuition of his own father. He soon came under the notice of several eminent scholars, who encouraged him to open a school of his own. Finding that his theological views were misrepresented to his injury at the court of the Sultan Mohammed Kharism Shah, he left Balkh for Mecca, whence he went to Konia, where he took

up his abode, and continued to reside and teach down to the period of his death. Djélal was frequently involved in controversy. His principal protector was the Sultan Aladdin Kaik Abad; and such was his modesty that at the advanced age of fifty he left off teaching and became a student at the theological school of Konia, at that time under the direction of the Sheiks Salah Eddin Kerkab and Hassan Eddin. Under these celebrated ulemas he prosecuted with considerable zeal his "heavenly studies." The most important of Djélal's writings is the "Metsneri," which is considered as the standard moral and theological poem of Persic and north-western Arabia. It contains five thousand distichs, and proves satisfactorily that Djélal knew how to combine literature and religion, and the graces of the mind, with the higher duties and loftier aspirations of a divine. Some of the prayers are intermixed with benedictions in Arabic, written on long narrow rolls of paper, ornamented with miniatures, which make the "Metsneri" a very great literary curiosity. Djélal and his illustrious teacher, Schems Eddin, were buried at Konia by the side of Beha-Eddin.—CH. T.

DJEM, commonly called ZIZIM by the christians, a Turkish prince, born in 1459. He was the second son of Mahomet II., and brother of the famous Bajazet. Djem, instigated by ambition, attempted, on the death of his father, to possess himself of the sovereign authority. He raised an army, against which Bajazet sent an old general called Achmet Gheduc. Upon the complete overthrow of his forces at Yenischehr, Djem abandoned his government of Konia, and began a series of wanderings and adventures of the most romantic description. He roamed for some time in western Asia, then passed over to Rhodes, whence he made his way into France. There he sojourned six years. He embarked from Marseilles in 1488, landed at Civita Vecchia, and was conducted to Rome where he had an interview with the pope. He was poisoned at Terracina in 1495.—R. M., A.

DJEMLAH or JEMLAH, MOHAMMED, originally a poor boy of Ispahan, acquired immense riches by trading in diamonds. He rose into high favour with the king of Golconda. That potentate, however, soon becoming jealous of him, Djemlah transferred his allegiance to Aurengzebe, whom he induced to invade the territories of his former protector. Aurengzebe made him an emir, and put him into the highest posts. He was charged with the expedition against the Deccan, and while conducting another against Assam he fell sick and died.—R. M., A.

DJERIR, an Arabian poet, who died about 728; better known under the name of ABOU-HARZA, and also IL BASRY, that is, the Bassorian. He was secretary to the Sultan Abdel-Melik during the wars against the Guebres, and kept an interesting diary of the events of the period. Djerir's account of the sultan's latter moments is highly interesting. Abdel-Melik gave him a pension of four thousand drachmas a year, which he lost at the death of the sultan. Djerir was, however, more of a satirist than of a panegyrist. Speaking of the forty-three Bassorian poets, who had spoken of his "Erotic Effusions" as "awkward and galloped"—"Alas! alas!" says he; "what a pity it is that any production of the human intellect should be described by such ostriches!" Two celebrated poets, Ackaiti and Farazdack, took an opportunity of harassing him, using every weapon that came in their poetical way; but the Bassorian's was not a mind to be crushed by insult, and he steadily pursued his poetical course, regardless alike of blame or praise. In the libraries of Bagdad, Bassora, Ispahan, and Chiraz, there are bags full of Djerir's works completely destroyed by white ants. Even Ackaiti's and Farazdack's rolls have not been spared by those destructive insects. The "Erotic Effusions" of Djerir, forming a sort of second volume, is very scarce. It is an Arabic version explained in Persian, neatly written in Edalick, the words explained being marked in red, and written in Neskhii.—(*Chrestomath. Arabica*).—CH. T.

DJERHERY, ISMAIL BEN-HAMMAD, a most celebrated Arabian lexicographer, born in the Marawerama (Transoxanus), about the middle of the tenth century. In his twelfth year he accompanied his father to Egypt and Asia Minor, where he attained a thorough command of the fifteen Arabic dialects; an acquisition which he turned to account in his "Sihah Alloghat, or Pure Language," an Arabic dictionary explained in Turkish, with such Turkish words as occur in Persian and Arabic authors. The circumstances of the death of Djerhery resemble the mythological close of Icarus' flying career. Being

anxious to make a philological journey to unknown regions, he had a pair of wings adapted to his shoulders, tried them to take his flight from a lofty tower, fell down, and expired shortly afterwards on the ground. The "Sihah" is an immortal work, which, though unfinished (it stops at the letter *Dha*), is the only original Arabic dictionary to which the scholar and philosopher can refer; all others being mere translations or modifications of the "Sihah."—CH. T.

DJEZZAR, AHMED, surnamed THE BUTCHER, Pacha of Acre, was born in Bosnia about 1785, and died at Acre in 1804. He fled from his country at seventeen years old, and being in great misery, sold himself to a slave-dealer at Constantinople from whom he was purchased by Ali-Bey. Ali put him among his mamelukes and employed him to assassinate troublesome persons. On his refusing to dispatch Saleh-Bey he had to flee from Egypt. He then, after some wanderings, entered the service of Syria. He became pasha of Acre, and had also the pashalic of Damascus added to his government. It was during the period of his reign that the famous but unsuccessful siege of Acre by Napoleon took place.—R. M., A.

DJORDANI, SAÏD-SCHÉIF ZEIN-ED-DIN ABOU'L-HASSAN BEN-MOHAMMED BEN-ALL. Few Arabian writers during the first half of the fourteenth century enjoyed a higher degree of fame than Djordani. He was born in 1389 at Edgon, near Atterabad, in the Djordjan; never was ill in his life, and died in 1413, within two days of completing his seventy-fourth year. Djordani was educated at Cairo, and thence went to the hospital of Chiraz in Persia, where he was appointed professor of health by Schah Schohja. Djordani's "Carifat, or Book of Definitions," is a most valuable encyclopedia. The first volume comprises astronomy; music; drawing, with views of the temples at Balbec and Palmyra, mosques and pagodas; philosophical discussions; hunting scenes, &c. The second contains mathematics, and the botany, entomology, and natural history of Persia. The third relates to military operations, field movements of cavalry, military bridges, and the passage of rivers, with the principal battles and sieges of Tamerlane, who, annoyed at so much talk about tents and tent-life, "sent that old gossip in exile to Samarcand, to mind his own business." Djordani's "Doctrina Mystica" of the Sophis has been partly translated into French by Sylvestre de Sacy. The letter *Elif* is the only complete one. Flügel has revised and published the original text.—(*Chrestomath. Arabica*).—CH. T.

DLUGLOZ, JOHN (in Latin Longinus), a celebrated Polish historian, was born at Beremita in 1415; died at Cracow in 1480. His father was staroste or governor at Noweguasto. He studied at Nowi-Kozeczyn college and at the university of Cracow. At the age of seventeen he was introduced to the Polish cardinal, Hignien Olesnicki, who appointed him curate of Klobucks Wislica, and afterwards canon of Sandomir and Cracow. As a diplomatist, Dlugoz greatly distinguished himself in settling the long and well-known war between John Humgard, governor of Hungary, and Iskra, governor of Bohemia. He signed afterwards two treaties of peace—the first between Casimir IV., king of Poland, and Godiebrad, king of Bohemia; and the second in 1465 between Casimir IV. and the Teutonic knights. He had a great share in the pacific settlement of the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia, two countries which at that time formed a part of the kingdom of Poland. After his return from Rome, where he had been sent as an ambassador to the Pope Nicolas, he was appointed special teacher to Casimir's two sons, Wladislas, afterwards king of Bohemia, and John Albertus, afterwards king of Poland. Dlugoz's "Historiæ Poloniæ Libri XII." is a very remarkable collection, containing, as it does, exact and reliable information relating to the succession of Polish kings and archbishops of the most interesting period of the history of Poland, and many other parliamentary subjects. It is a singular and curious work, which has thrown much light upon the real state of affairs in Poland. Dlugoz died poor. He is entitled to honour for the philanthropic establishment he created in Warsaw, for the support of juriconsults, under the name of "Dlugoz's Purse."—CH. T.

DMOSCHOWSKI, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Polish critic and historian, born in Podlagnia in 1762; died at Warsaw in 1808. He studied at Prohiczyn college, where he distinguished himself, and became a member of the Piaristes congregation, and subsequently professor at Lomza, Badon, and Warsaw colleges. He was among the first to move in organizing political associations

throughout Poland. His principal works are—"A History of the Diète Constituante," 1792; and "Insurrectionary Government Gazette," 1794. Dmoschowski was the founder of the Friends of Science Society at Warsaw.—CH. T.

* DOBELL, SYDNEY, a living poet of very remarkable genius, was born in 1824 in the vicinity of London. During his boyhood, his father, who carried on the business of a wine-merchant, removed from London to Cheltenham, where Dobell was privately educated. Several stories are related, by ardent friends, of the supernatural precocity of his genius, such as, that he plunged into metaphysics when only seven years of age, and there are ill-natured critics who aver that he has not yet recovered from the effects of that premature discipline. But setting aside these particular myths, it remains, we believe, a well-accredited fact, that the poetical and intellectual qualities of Dobell's mind early developed themselves, and that he was reading, thinking, and musing at an age when most boys are only capable of bird-nesting. At twelve he became a clerk in his father's office, where he remained till 1850-51, when he published "The Roman," a dramatic poem, the success of which was very great, and immediately elevated its author into the first rank of his poetical contemporaries. The most noticeable features about "The Roman," are its passionate eloquence and the enthusiastic sympathy it displays for the patriotic struggles of the Italians. But if the spirit of the verse was intense, the language was too diffuse, and Mr. Dobell was exhorted to concentrate his faculty of expression. In the meantime he had been enriching his experience of nature by travelling in Switzerland, after which he went to London, and subsequently to Edinburgh. In 1854 appeared "Balder," part i., a work which has been warmly praised and loudly condemned. It is one of those perplexing compositions so common in the present day, that are written to expose the falsehood of a particular theory of life, and readers, therefore, like or dislike it, according to their agreement or disagreement with its doctrines. It may be described as a species of protest against the worship of the intellect, and portrays, though not very clearly, the havoc made in a noble nature through the insidious and at last monstrously criminal ravages of egotism. Even viewed apart from its "moral," the poem is in many respects a remarkable one; it contains several striking passages, both reflective and descriptive, and individual lines of singular sweetness and subtlety. Some of the scenes towards the close of the volume evince high dramatic power. In 1855, along with his friend and brother poet, Alexander Smith, he published "Sonnets on the War" in which Britain was then engaged with Russia; and, in the following year, a companion volume entitled "England in the time of War," a collection of lyrics, many of which, in point of tenderness, delicacy, and originality of sentiment and music, are not surpassed by any writer. In the opinion of the most discerning critics, this last volume is Mr. Dobell's finest, and indicates the possession of a lyrical faculty as perfect as that of Shelley or Moore.—J. M. R.

DÖBEREINER, JOHANN WOLFGANG, a celebrated German chemist, was born at Hof, Bavaria, in 1780, and died in 1849. At the age of fifteen he began the study of pharmacy, which he prosecuted with much zeal and success. He also applied himself to the study of philosophy, botany, mineralogy, and chemistry, to the latter of which he gave the preference. In 1803 he established a manufactory for chemical products; but this proving more unproductive than profitable, he was obliged to abandon it. He afterwards engaged in practical chemistry with special reference to dyeing, alimentary substances, salts, metals, and agriculture. During the five years he was thus employed, he made several discoveries, particularly in reference to the alkaline chlorides, the extraction of soda from Glauber's salt, the preparation of alum and of sal-ammoniac. He also demonstrated the disinfecting property of charcoal. In 1810 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Jena; and stimulated by the interest taken in his labours by Goethe and the grand duke of Weimar, he made numerous discoveries of the highest importance. He was the first to show that anhydrous oxalic acid contains no hydrogen, and to point out the remarkable fact, that when treated with sulphuric acid, it is decomposed into carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. He was the first to analyze organic substances by means of oxide of copper—a method still in use—and he also investigated successfully the chemical phenomena of fermentation. One of his most

curious discoveries is that of the singular property possessed by spongy platinum of igniting hydrogen in contact with air or with oxygen—a property which he applied to the construction of a eudiometer, and of an ingenious piece of apparatus for producing an instantaneous light, well known under the name of the Döbereiner lamp.—F. P.

DOBNER, FELIX JOB, one of the most famous native historians of Bohemia, was born near Prague, May 30, 1719. He became at a very early age a monk of the order of the Piarists, adopting the name of Gelasius St. Catharina, and having passed through his novitiate, began teaching German literature, poetry, and philosophy, at the cloister-schools of Leibnik, Vienna, Nickolsburg, and Schlan. He was nominated in 1765 private tutor to the young count of Mansfeld, son of the prince the of same name, and kept this post till 1775, when the Austrian government appointed him *consultor provincie* for Bohemia. He died May 24, 1790. His principal works are—"Wenceslai Hagek a Liboczan: Annales Bohemorum, e Bohemica editione Latine reddit et notis illustrati," &c.; "Monumenta historica Boemiae, nusquam antehac edita"; "Examen criticum, quo ostenditur nomen Czechorum repetendum esse," &c., "The Introduction of Christianity in Bohemia." Dobner has always been regarded as one of the founders of historical criticism in Bohemia.—F. M.

DOBREE, PETER PAUL, born 1782; died 1825. Dobree was a native of Guernsey; was educated by Valpy, at Reading; entered Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1800; graduated in 1804. Porson's manuscripts were purchased by Trinity college, and when it was determined to print them, the editorship was intrusted to Dobree. In 1820 he printed Porson's notes on Aristophanes; in 1822 Porson's manuscript transcript of the lexicon of Photius. In 1823 he was appointed regius professor of Greek. In 1825 he died. At the period of his death he was engaged with an edition of Demosthenes. In 1831 his Remains were published by his successor in the chair of Greek at Cambridge.—J. A. D.

DÖBRENTÉY, GABOR, a distinguished Hungarian author and poet, was born at Nagyfzöllös in 1786, and educated at the gymnasium of Oldenburg. After having completed his studies at Wittenberg and Leipzig, he returned home, and originated the *Transylvanian Museum*, a periodical which tended greatly to raise the standard of Hungarian literature. In 1822 he was chosen by the palatine a member of the commission appointed to institute a Hungarian academy. This academy made him its secretary, and afterwards intrusted to his hands the publication of the "Monuments of the Old Hungarian Language." After having held several high positions to the benefit and honour of his country, he died at his estate near Ofen in 1851. Among his poetical writings we mention his "A Havas' Violája" (Alpine violets), which were translated into German and Italian; and his "Huzzárdalok" (Songs for Hussars), a selection of which was translated into English by Sir John Bowring. He translated several plays of Shakspeare, Schiller, and Moliere, and adapted them to the Hungarian stage.—K. E.

DOBRIZHOFFER, MARTIN, a celebrated jesuit missionary, was born at Gratz in 1717, and died at Vienna in 1791. In 1749 he was sent out as a missionary to South America, where he spent eighteen years of zealous labour chiefly among the tribes called Güarinos and Abipones. On the expulsion of the jesuits from the Spanish possessions, he returned to Europe, and took up his residence at Vienna. The Empress Maria Theresa delighted to listen to Dobrizhoffer as he recounted the incidents of his sojourn amongst these savage nations. He was a keen observer, and has left much valuable and interesting information respecting the inhabitants and natural history of that part of South America in which he laboured. Southey has passed a high eulogium on him in the Tale of Paraguay, and an admirable translation, from the pen of Coleridge's daughter, of his principal work, "An account of the Abipones, an equestrian people of Paraguay," appeared at London in 1822.—R. M. A.

DOBROWSKY, JOSEPH, the eminent founder of Slavonic philology, was born at Gyernet, near Raab, August 17, 1753, and received a careful German education, which he completed at the university of Prague. In 1772 he became a jesuit at Brünn, but the order was some time after dissolved. He then was appointed rector of the seminary at Hradisch, near Olmütz, but this institution was broken up likewise. He now found a refuge in the house of Count Nostitz, in whose family he had

formerly acted as domestic tutor. In order to search the principal libraries for manuscripts relating to the Bohemian language and literature, he undertook travels through Sweden, Russia, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and came home with ample materials, when, unfortunately, he became mentally afflicted, and had to be taken to a lunatic asylum. He was restored to sanity in 1803, and continued his literary labours till his death, January 6, 1829. He has published a large number of deeply learned works on the Bohemian language and literature. We quote—"Scriptores Rerum Bohemicarum;" "Geschichte der böhmischen Sprache und ältern Literatur;" "Deutsch-böhmisches Wörterbuch;" "Glagolitica;" "Lehrgebäude der böhmischen Sprache;" "Entwurf zu einem allgemeinen Etymologicon der Slavischen Sprachen;" "Institutiones linguae Slavonicae," &c. It is a curious fact, that all these works in honour of the Bohemian language were written either in the German or the Latin language, and that several of them had to be translated into Bohemian. Dobrowsky even thought it preposterous to write in Bohemian.—K. E.

DOBSON, MRS. SUSANNAH, was the wife of Matthew Dobson, a physician and natural philosopher of the last century. Devoted to the pursuit of literature, Mrs. Dobson was once an authoress of considerable popularity. Her works are chiefly translations from the French. That by which she is best known is "The Life of Petrarch," an interesting, but somewhat sentimental compilation from the voluminous book of the abbé de Sade. We have also from her pen Accounts of the Troubadours and of Ancient Chivalry, translated from the writings of St. Palaye. A translation of Petrarch's View of Human Life appeared in 1791.—R. M., A.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, an English portrait painter, born in 1610; died in 1647, or, as others say, in 1646. He was apprenticed when young to a picture dealer, in whose employment he had opportunities of studying the works of great masters, and, amongst others, of Vandyck. This great painter having seen some of Dobson's performances, recommended him to the patronage of Charles I., who, at the death of the Flemish artist, named the young man his court painter. In this quality Dobson painted the ill-fated monarch, his family, and many of the first personages of the day. The reverses of Charles I. having left him unprovided for, the sudden change from luxury and extravagance to destitution and want, hastened the decline of a constitution already sapped by consumption. Dobson was an artist of high talents, but for want of better culture than fell to his lot, the utmost he could achieve was a good imitation of Vandyck.—R. M.

DOCAMPO, FLORIAN, born at Zamorain in 1513; died in 1590. He was historiographer to Charles V., and author of the first five books of the *Cronica General de España*.—F. M. W.

DOD, CHARLES ROGER, journalist and compiler, was born on the 8th of May, 1793, the only son of the Rev. Roger Dod, vicar of Drumlease, county Leitrim. He was educated for the Irish bar, but diverged from law into journalism, and settled eventually in London. Of the thirty-seven years which he spent in London, twenty-three were passed in connection with the *Times*, in which he filled for a long period the responsible and important post of manager of its parliamentary corps. For many years Mr. Dod contributed to the leading journal its necrological articles, often written within three hours of their appearance in type. Telegraphed for to London on the news being received of Lord George Bentinck's death, Mr. Dod is said to have written his elaborate memoir of the conservative statesman in the railway-carriage which brought him from Ramsgate; and, with the mere addition of a few dates, it was printed, the same evening, as received from him. Mr. Dod founded those two most useful and accurate periodical compilations, the "Parliamentary Companion," and the "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland"—works in which he latterly received the co-operation of their present editor, his son, Captain Robert P. Dod. Among Mr. Dod's other publications, the very curious and instructive "Electoral Facts" deserves mention for its genuine importance as a contribution to the political history of England. He died in 1855.—F. E.

DOD, JOHN, commonly called the Decalogist from his commentary on the commandments, was born at Shotledge in Cheshire in 1547. He was the youngest of seventeen children, and was sent to school at West Chester, whence he removed to Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1561. It is uncertain in what

year he took his master's degree; but being appointed to oppose in the philosophy act at the commencement, he exhibited such admirable abilities that he had liberal offers to remove to Oxford. These he declined, but was incorporated M.A. in that university in 1585. Allied in a strict friendship with Drs. Fulke, Chaderton, and Whitaker, he imbibed much of their dislike to many parts of the discipline and ceremonies of the church of England. This did not, however, prevent him from taking orders. He preached a weekly lecture at Ely, until invited by Sir Anthony Cope to be minister of Hanwell in Oxfordshire in 1577. There he remained twenty years, highly popular as a preacher, and distinguished for his generous hospitality. At the end of that period he was suspended by Dr. Bridges, bishop of Oxford, on account of his partial nonconformity. He preached for some time after this at Fenny-Compton in Warwickshire, whence he was called to Cannons-Ashby in the county of Northampton. Here he enjoyed the patronage of Sir Erasmus Dryden, but was again silenced, in consequence of a complaint made by Bishop Neale to the king. He employed the leisure which this second suspension forced upon him in writing a commentary on the Decalogue and on part of the book of Proverbs. These works appeared in 1606; the first entitled "A Plain and Familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandments;" and the second, "A Plain and Familiar Exposition of certain chapters of the Book of Proverbs." The prefaces are signed by Dod and Cleaver, the latter probably another silenced puritan of whom, however, we find no account. By the interest of the family of Knightley in Northamptonshire, Dod was at length in 1624, the king being now dead, presented to the living of Fawesley. He soon became again popular as a preacher, and won the love of the people as before by his charity and hospitality. He went much amongst his parishioners, and a great many of his sayings became almost proverbial. It is said they remained so for above a century, and being frequently printed in a small tract, or on a broad sheet, were to be met with in every cottage of the district in which he laboured. Dod suffered considerably on the commencement of the rebellion. His house was plundered, as the house of a puritan, although he disapproved of the proceedings of the republicans. When the order of bishops was about to be abolished, Dr. Browning sent to him for his opinion. He answered that "he had been scandalized with the proud and tyrannical practices of the Marian bishops; but now after more than sixty years' experience of many protestant bishops that had been worthy preachers, learned and orthodox writers, great champions for the protestant cause, he wished all his friends not to be any impediment to them, and exhorted all men not to take up arms against the king; which was his doctrine, he said, upon the fifth commandment, and he would never depart from it." He died in August, 1645, at the advanced age of ninety-seven, and was buried at Fawesley. "With him," says Thomas Fuller, "the old puritan seemed to expire, and in his grave to be interred. Humble, meek, patient, charitable, as in his censures of, so in his alms to, others. He was a passive nonconformist, not loving any one the worse for difference in judgment about ceremonies, but all the better for their unity of affections in grace and goodness." The celebrated Dr. Wilkins was his grandson, and born in his house at Fawesley in 1614, Dod having probably resided there before he was presented to the living.—R. M., A.

DODART, DENIS, a French medical man and botanist, was born at Paris in 1634, and died on 5th November, 1707. He prosecuted the study of medicine, and in 1660 obtained the degree of doctor. He was soon afterwards made physician to the duchess of Longueville and the princess of Conti, and then to Louis XIV. In 1666 he became professor of pharmacy, and in 1673 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences on account of his botanical acquirements. He made extended experiments on the subject of insensible perspiration, and on the loss of weight which the body sustains by it. At the suggestion of the academy, he also made researches on the formation of the voice. He died of a chest affection. A genus *Dodartia* was named after him by Tournefort. He published numerous medical and scientific papers.—J. H. B.

DODD, CHARLES, is the literary pseudonym of a Roman catholic priest, whose real name is variously asserted to be Richard Tootle and Hugh Tootell. He published in 1724 a "Certamen utriusque Ecclesiae, a list of all the eminent writers of controversy, catholic and protestant, since the Reformation."

Between 1737 and 1742 appeared his well-known work the "Church History of England from 1500 to 1688, chiefly with regard to Catholics," bearing the imprint of Brussels, but evidently printed with English type. It is written, of course, from a Roman catholic point of view, but is valued by historical students of all creeds for its communication of facts not to be found elsewhere. Of its author, little more is known than that he was long Roman catholic priest at Harvington in Worcestershire, and that the composition of his history, which he copied out three or four times in different forms, was the labour of thirty years. He is supposed to have died about 1745. A Rev. Mr. Tierney commenced in 1839 the publication of a reconstructed edition, with additions, of the "Church History;" the fifth volume appeared in 1843, leaving the work a considerable way from completion.—F. E.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer and projector, born in Northumberland in 1756; died on the 11th of April, 1822, at Cheltenham, from injuries received by the bursting of a boiler. He published towards the close of last century various projects for a Thames tunnel, a bridge over the Thames at Vauxhall, &c., &c.—some of which have since been carried out. He contributed, too, towards the development of steam navigation on the Thames, by taking out a patent for a steamboat to ply between London and Gravesend.—F. E.

DODD, ROBERT, the English marine painter, was born in 1748; died about 1810. His representations of sea-views (often assuming gigantic extent) are exceedingly striking, especially when dealing with a tempest, or a battle, or a fire, or any other subject of this nature. Dodd proved also a good engraver in mezzotinto, but many of his paintings were reproduced in print by other artists.—R. M.

DODD, REV. WILLIAM, LL.D., a gifted, and ill-fated ecclesiastic, was born at Bourne in Lincolnshire in 1729, of which his father was for many years vicar. Educated at a private school, he was admitted a sizar of Clare hall, Cambridge, and studied with distinction, taking his bachelor's degree in 1750. While yet an under-graduate he had distinguished himself as an author, by the publication of pieces both grave and gay, light poems, and abridgments of Locke, Clarke, and Grotius. But at the university he appears to have acquired habits of dissipation and expense, which marred all the results of his talents and industry. His first step in life on attaining manhood, was an unfortunate one. The year after he took his bachelor's degree, he married a young person (daughter of the verger of a cathedral) every way below him—"Lord Sandwich's mistress," according to Horace Walpole. He entered the church in 1753, having previously given to the world his well-known "Beauties of Shakspeare," almost the only one of his very numerous publications which still keeps its ground; and the year after there appeared—anonymously, it is true—his prurient novel, "The Sisters," a work of very doubtful morality. Settling in London, with some preferment in the country, he at once took a position as a popular preacher. Two lectureships were conferred on him, one of them that of the Magdalen, where he preached the inaugural sermon at its opening in 1758; and Walpole has described the deep impression produced by him, not only on the unfortunate inmates of the charity, but on the female aristocracy who crowded to hear the young and eloquent preacher. His patron, Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's, made him his chaplain in 1763, and, in the same year procured his appointment as tutor to the Hon. Philip Stanhope, afterwards earl of Chesterfield, then a boy of twelve. On this matter a strange blunder, it may be noted, has crept into most biographical dictionaries. Dr. Dodd is represented as having been tutor to the celebrated earl of Chesterfield, and the pupil has been reproached with handing over his preceptor to the gallows. Nothing can be more inaccurate. When Dr. Dodd became tutor to young Philip Stanhope, the celebrated earl was in his seventieth year, and his death occurred in 1773, four years before Dr. Dodd's arrest on the capital charge which led to his execution! For nearly twenty years after the commencement of his residence in London, Dr. Dodd (he received in 1766 the degree of LL.D. from his own university) was unweariedly prolific in the pulpit and with his pen. He published numerous sermons, original and translated; he was the author of poems; he edited religious magazines, and produced large commentaries on the bible; finding time meanwhile to write politics in the newspapers of the day. With money procured by a hit in the lottery, he started two chapels

on his own account, and conducted them successfully. His income was a large one, but he squandered it in riotous living, and was tempted to have recourse to unscrupulous means for still further augmenting it. In 1772 his character was blasted by himself. The valuable rectory of fashionable St. George's, Hanover Square, became vacant, and in an evil hour Dr. Dodd despatched a letter to Lady Apsley, wife of the lord chancellor (afterwards Lord Bathurst), the patron of the living, offering a bribe of £3000 to procure its bestowal on him. The letter was anonymous, but its authorship was traced. The king struck Dodd off the list of his chaplains. The press took the matter up, and even Foote introduced it on the boards of the Haymarket. Dodd was now a man disgraced, and his subsequent social downfall was rapid. Bankrupt in character, he was soon afterwards bankrupt in purse, and retired for a time to the continent, where, in 1778, he was seen flaunting on the race-course of Sablons in a phaeton and the costume of a French maccaroni. Returning to London, he preached his last sermon at the Magdalen on the 2nd of February, 1777, and two days afterwards he negotiated a bond for £4200, in which he had forged the name of his former pupil, then earl of Chesterfield. Detection and condemnation quickly ensued, but the execution of the sentence (forgery was then a capital offence) was delayed for some time, in consequence of doubts thrown on the legal admissibility of a portion of the evidence on which he was convicted. Dr. Dodd was sentenced at the Old Bailey on the 24th February, 1777; he was not executed at Tyburn until the ensuing 29th of June. The interval was partly spent in attempts to procure a royal pardon, but the king was inexorable. The tender-hearted Samuel Johnson was one of the foremost to exert himself on behalf of the prisoner, composing petitions for a pardon, and, among other pieces, the sermon delivered by Dr. Dodd in the chapel of Newgate, afterwards published as "The Convict's Address to his Unhappy Brethren."—F. E.

DODDRIDGE, SIR JOHN, born in 1555, and died in 1628. Educated at Oxford, from which he passed in 1576 to the middle temple, Doddridge was called early to the bar, and became a laborious and successful lawyer, known for his fondness for antiquarian pursuits. He ran the usual course of a lawyer, whose merit was recognized and rewarded by the public and the crown. He served the office of solicitor-general; was knighted; and finally, in 1613, he was made one of the justices of the king's bench. He published a "History of Wales and Cornwall," and several law books. Some books bearing other names have been ascribed to him—among them Wentworth's Executors, and Shepherd's Touchstone.—J. A., D.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D., an eminent English dissenting minister, born in London on the 26th June, 1702. His father was an oilman in London; but his paternal grandfather was one of the ejected ministers of the church of England, and his maternal a Bohemian of Prague, an exile from his native country for conscience sake; and Doddridge always deemed it a high honour that he could trace his descent from such confessors. He was educated at several private schools, the last of them at St. Albans, where he came under the notice of Mr., afterwards Dr., Samuel Clarke, to whom he attributed, under Providence, the choice of his course in life. At school he was distinguished alike for his piety and for his diligence and progress in learning. He had already conceived the desire of devoting himself to the christian ministry; but he lost both his parents in his youth, and any patrimony he had was soon dissipated by the imprudence of the person into whose hands the care of it fell after his father's death. At this juncture the duchess of Bedford, having been informed of his character and circumstances, offered, if he would renounce his nonconformity, to bear the expense of his education for orders in the English church, and to provide him with a living in that church. This offer he respectfully declined; and soon after, through the generous kindness of Dr. Clarke, arrangements were made by which he was enabled to prosecute his studies with a view to the ministry in the dissenting interest. In 1719 he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. John Jennings, in his academy at Kibworth, Leicestershire. Mr. Jennings died in 1723, and his pupil, now only in the twentieth year of his age, succeeded him as pastor at Hinkley, to which the tutor had removed about a year before. For six years he ministered successively, first at Hinkley, then at Kibworth, and then at Market Harborough, declining several urgent invitations to larger churches in more populous places. He was chosen tutor in 1729,

and in the same year he accepted an invitation to the pastoral charge of a large church in Northampton. He was thus transferred to a more ample and congenial sphere of action for his rare gifts, and for the application of those stores of knowledge and experience which he had hitherto been accumulating. His ministry met with great acceptance in Northampton, and the church under his care was numerous and flourishing. His discourses were models of pulpit eloquence, fitted equally for popular instruction and popular impression; and they derived every advantage from the fervour of his manner, the dignity, sanctity, and loveliness of his character, and the high estimation in which he was held by the wise and good of all ranks and classes. The abundance of his pastoral labours, private as well as public; the catholicity of his spirit; the wisdom with which he devised, and the zeal with which he prosecuted every scheme which promised to advance the welfare of mankind; must likewise be mentioned with honour in any notice of him, however brief. His reputation as a tutor drew large numbers of pupils to his academy. It attracted several ingenious youths from Scotland and Holland; some of them licentiates of the Scottish church, who resorted to it to perfect their preparation for parochial charges in their native country. The writings of the master of the school contributed, in the meantime, to enhance and extend his fame; and in 1736 the two colleges in the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor in divinity. Dr. Doddridge died on the 26th October, 1751, in the fiftieth year of his age. In travelling to St. Albans in the December of the previous year, to preach the funeral sermon of his friend Dr. Clarke, he caught a severe cold, which ultimately developed itself in fatal pulmonary affection. He died at Lisbon, whither his medical advisers had recommended him to go, in the hope that the voyage and the change of climate might be the means of preserving his valuable life; and was interred in the burying-ground of the British factory there. A handsome monument was erected to his memory in the meeting-house at Northampton, by the church over which he had presided for twenty-one years. The numerous works from Dr. Doddridge's pen are monuments of his genius, learning, and piety. Among the principal of them may be named—"The Family Expositor;" "Theological Lectures;" "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul;" "Sermons on Regeneration;" "Sermons on the Education of Children;" and "The Life of Colonel James Gardiner." Many of them have been often reprinted; their circulation, both at home and abroad, has been great, and their usefulness incalculable. Several of them have been translated into Dutch, German, &c.—W. M.

DÖDERLEIN, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, a German author, was born January 20th, 1745, at Windsheim in Franconia. He studied at Altdorf, was ordained deacon in his twenty-second year, and was soon after named minister of the parish church of Windsheim. He now began his literary activity, which procured for him in 1772 the chair of theology at Altdorf, and ten years after, the same at the university of Jena, at which latter place he died, September 2nd, 1792. He wrote a considerable number of critical and theological works, but the only one for which he is at present known is his "*Curæ criticæ et exegeticæ in quædam Veteris Testamenti oracula.*" Altdorf, 1770, which passed through several editions.—F. M.

* **DÖDERLEIN, LUDWIG**, a distinguished German philologist, was born at Jena, December 19th, 1791, and devoted himself to the study of the classic languages in the universities of Munich, under Thiersch; Heidelberg, under Creuzer and Voss; Erlangen and Berlin, under F. A. Wolf, Bockh, and Buttmann. In 1815 he was appointed professor in the academy of Berne, and in 1819 was called to Erlangen as head-master of the gymnasium and professor of ancient literature. His principal works are his Latin "*Synonyms and Etymologies*;" his "*Handbuch der lateinischen Synonymik*;" his edition of "*Tacitus*;" and his "*Homeric Glossary*."—K. E.

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, Lord Melcombe, survives as the most shamelessly corrupt and venal politician of a corrupt and venal age. He was born in 1692, the son of an apothecary at Carlisle, according to Walpole; or an Irish fortune-hunter, according to others. In any case, his father owed all his social position to a marriage with a Miss Dodington of Dorsetshire, through whom Lord Melcombe inherited an uncle's estate of Eastberry in that county, assuming at the same time the name of Dodington. He entered the house of commons as M.P. for Winchelsea, and was soon afterwards sent as envoy-extraordinary

to Spain, signing the treaty of Madrid, and remaining there until 1717. In private he was distinguished by a coarse ostentation, at his magnificent seat of Eastberry, and at his villa of La Trappe at Hammersmith. He patronized Thomson and Young, but at the same time made a favourite of the venal Ralph. Thomson inscribed the first edition of his *Summer* to the owner of Eastberry, in a dedication so fulsome that the poet was ashamed of it, and it did not appear in subsequent editions. Young inscribed to him one of the satires on the *Love of Fame*, and a similar honour was done him by Henry Fielding in the case of one of his poetical brochures. But the memory of Dodington could have been kept alive as little by these incidents as by the popery which made Lord Chesterfield say of him, "With submission to my Lord Rochester, God made Dodington the coxcomb he is—mere human means could never bring it about." It is as a political "rat" that Dodington claims a niche in biography. He deserted Sir Robert Walpole to fawn upon the former enemies of both just at the nick of time; and a poetical epistle which he had addressed to Sir Robert on his birthday was resuscitated many years afterwards, and by a slight change of names, &c., made available in his courtship of Lord Bute! Dodington was one of the early favourites of Frederick, prince of Wales, whom he abandoned for the court, and to whom he returned again only to desert him once more. Stranger even than his political profligacy was his unblushing avowal of it in his well-known "*Diary*," first published in 1784, which did not appear until after his death, but which he showed with pride to his acquaintances, and which there is every reason to believe he intended for publication. So frank and candid a self-exhibition is almost unparalleled in autobiography, and the work has an intrinsic value from the light which it throws on the secret political history of the age. For this reason it has been frequently reprinted, although its literary merits are inconsiderable, and it has not a trace of the caustic wit which his contemporaries ascribe to its author's conversation. Soon after the accession of George III. Lord Bute rewarded Dodington's flattery and offered services with a peerage conferred in 1761, but the newly-made Lord Melcombe did not long live to enjoy his honour, dying at Hammersmith on the 28th of July, 1762. There is a character of Dodington in the appendix to vol. i. of Horace Walpole's *Memoirs of the last Ten Years of George II.*, London, 1822, and some curious incidental notices of the diarist will be found in Richard Cumberland's *Memoirs*.—F. E.

DODOENS or DODONEUS, REMBERT, a Belgian physician and botanist, was born at Malines, near Antwerp, on 29th June, 1518, and died at Leyden on 10th March, 1585. He prosecuted his studies at the university of Louvain, where he acquired his medical title. He afterwards travelled in various parts of Europe, and became physician to the Emperor Maximilian II., as well as to his son Rodolph II. He subsequently became professor of medicine at Leyden. He was an accomplished man, both in literature and science. His most important works were of a botanical nature. Among them may be noticed his "*Historia Stirpium*."—J. H. B.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, an English poet and publisher, born at Mansfield in 1703; died in September, 1764. His father, a schoolmaster in humble circumstances, could only afford his children a limited education, and Robert was forced at an early period to make way for himself in the world. Prevented by his health from carrying out his first intention of being a hosier, he held the post of valet in several distinguished families. It was while residing with Mr. Lowthers that he composed his first poems, which were published in 1732, under the title of "*The Muse in Livery, or the Footman's Miscellany*." Their success encouraged the cultivation of his poetic tastes; and in the following three years he wrote "*Kitty, a pastoral*;" "*The Devil is a Dunce*," and other humorous pieces. The "*Toyshop*" having been sent to Pope was, in consequence of his recommendation, represented at Covent Garden in 1735, and attracted great attention. Acting on the advice of his friends, the author opened a bookseller's shop in Pall Mall, and thenceforward became one of the most flourishing publishers of the time. He wrote several other plays which achieved various degrees of success; but his greatest triumph was "*Cleone*," in the representation of which he had the good fortune to enlist the services of Mrs. Siddons. Doddsley's renown, however, chiefly rests on his association with the celebrated authors of the day, among whom were Horace Walpole, Warton, Campbell, and Johnson. In

1741 he began to issue a series of magazines, such as the *Public Register*, the *Museum*, and the *Preceptor*, together with several of the works of Johnson, Pope, Akenside, and Young. In 1758 he started the *Annual Register*, under the auspices of Edmund Burke. His *Select Fables of Æsop* appeared in 1760, with a preface by Shenstone. Three years later Dodsley retired on a competency, the reward of his talent, industry, and enterprise. He lived but a short time to enjoy his well-earned repose. Cut off by an attack of gout, he came to the close of a life during which he was beloved for his rectitude, dignity of character, and amiable disposition. His works have been published in three volumes. "The Economy of Human Life," "The Toyshop," "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," and several others, have been translated into French.—A. J. N.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an English historian, born in 1585; died in 1664. This illustrious and indefatigable antiquarian made himself famous by his researches among the cloisters and libraries of England. He was a protégé of Lieutenant Fairfax, to whom we owe the preservation of most of Dodsworth's manuscripts. Under the title of "Monasticum Anglicanum, or the History of the ancient abbeys, monasteries, hospitals, cathedrals, and collegiate churches, with their dependencies in England and Wales," they were published in London in 1655, 1661, and 1673, by Stevens.—A. J. N.

DODWELL, EDWARD, an English antiquarian and man of letters, was born in 1767, and educated in Trinity college, Cambridge. Being in easy circumstances, he devoted his life to the investigation of the antiquities of Greece; and for that purpose he visited that country, and published his "Classical Tour through Greece during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806," which he subsequently illustrated by a volume of drawings. He resided principally abroad, passing most of his time at Naples and Rome, and died at the latter city on the 14th May, 1832. Mr. Dodwell was an accurate and extensive scholar, and a man of fine taste; and his work attained the deserved honour of being translated into several languages. A posthumous work, illustrating the Cyclopean and Pelasgic remains in Greece and Italy, was published in 1834.—J. F. W.

DODWELL, HENRY, born in Dublin in October, 1641; died at Shottsbrook, June 17, 1711. Upon the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, his father lost his property and left that kingdom, settling in York in 1648, at the free school of which he received his education. When he was about twelve years old, his father went to Ireland in the hope of recovering his estate, but did not live to return; and his mother did not long survive. The boy had to struggle through great trials and poverty till a maternal uncle came to his rescue in 1654, and sent him to Trinity college, Dublin, in 1656. Here he distinguished himself by his studious habits and great acquisition of learning, and had the good fortune to recover a part of his patrimony, and to obtain a fellowship. Being under obligation to enter into holy orders, which he was unwilling to do from conscientious scruples, he resigned his fellowship in 1666, and went to reside in Oxford, where he devoted himself to study. Returning to Dublin in 1672, he published a posthumous dissertation of Dr. Stearn, the preface to which by Dodwell was noticed for its great erudition. This was followed by other publications; and on his return to London, he gave himself up to authorship. His acquaintance was sought by the most distinguished persons. He was appointed to the Camden professorship of history in Oxford, but was deprived of his chair in 1691, on refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. When deprived of his professorship, Dodwell retired to the country; first to Cookham, and finally to Shottsbrook, where he married at the age of fifty-two. In his retirement he continued his literary labours, and produced the most important of his works chiefly on the chronology of Roman authors and of history. Dodwell was a man of extraordinary erudition. Gibbon says, "Dodwell's learning was immense. In this part of history, especially, nothing could escape him; and his skill in employing facts is equal to his learning." He was, however, like many other great scholars, not equally gifted with the higher intellectual endowments; his judgment was defective, his reasoning often faulty, and his opinions eccentric. He is, on the whole, to be commended for his great research, and accurate and minute knowledge, rather than for mental power. He met abundance of assailants in the promulgation of his views, which he was not slow to defend by tracts without number. In feeling and

conduct Dodwell was upright, conscientious, and sincere, and never sacrificed his principles to avoid a trial, or to secure worldly advancement.—J. F. W.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, the Elder, was born at Amsterdam in 1620; died in 1673. After having studied under N. Moyaart, and profited by the advice of his friend Dujardin, he visited Italy. He arrived in Rome penniless and almost starving. He was induced to enter the pope's army, when, luckily for art, he met some countrymen of his, who not only relieved his momentary wants, but enabled him to carry on his efforts in painting. From this resolve, however transitory, of becoming a soldier, he was henceforth called *il Tambreno* (the Drummer). In his studies he affected a peculiar sympathy for Van Laar (the Bamboccio), whose style he strove to imitate.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, the Younger, brother of Simon, born in 1654, devoted himself to historical painting; studied under C. Dujardin—the friend of his father—G. Netscher, and G. Lairese. His talents procured him the honour of accompanying a Dutch ambassador to Paris, where unfortunately he lost his life in a duel.—R. M.

DOES, SIMON VAN DER, born in 1653, followed the paternal steps and tuition; worked in Holland and in England. On his return home, having contracted an unlucky marriage, he was totally ruined, and confined for three years in a kind of poor-house. He subsequently went to Brussels, where he became eminent both for his landscapes and for his portraits. The representation of sheep, however, was his favourite and most successful branch.

DOES, PETER VAN DER. See DOUSA.

DOESBOUKE, JOHN, a printer of Anvers about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He is chiefly remembered on account of having printed three little works on which British bibliomaniacs set an extravagant value. These are—the History of Fredericke; the History of Mary of Nemeyen; and the History of Vergelius. They brought large prices at the duke of Roxburgh's sale in 1812.—R. M., A.

DOGGET, THOMAS, was born in Castle Street, Dublin, in the latter half of the 17th century, as we find him on the London boards in 1691. His first essay in his native city not being successful, he entered a strolling company in England, and finding his way to London, was soon a favourite, both at Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields. So highly was he thought of by Congreve, that he wrote the character of Fondlewife in the *Old Bachelor*, and that of Ben in *Love for Love*, to suit his particular humour. In 1709 Dogget was associated with Cibber and Wilks in the new patent for Drury Lane; but when Booth was forced upon them Dogget threw up his share, said to be worth £1000 a-year. He had, however, saved enough to retire on an independence before age came upon him. He died at Eltham in Kent, 22d Sept., 1721. He was a man of great originality, humorous without burlesque, and never exaggerated nature. He dressed his characters imitatively, and painted his face to represent any age with such skill, that Sir Godfrey Kneller told him once that he excelled him in his own art—that he could only copy nature from the originals before him, while Dogget could vary them at pleasure. Dogget wrote a comedy, "The Country Wake," which was well received, and which he afterwards turned to a farce. He was an ardent politician, and a strong Hanoverian. On the accession of George I., he gave a waterman's coat and silver badge, to be rowed for in honour of the event, and by a bequest left a sum of money to purchase a similar prize, which is contested for on every first of August on the Thames between London and Chelsea.—J. F. W.

DOGIEL, MATHIAS, a Polish historian, born in Lithuania in 1715; died at Warsaw in 1760. After studying science and literature at Warsaw college, he was admitted a member of the *Piaristes'* congregation, began to teach at Wilna, and soon was appointed private teacher to the sons of the grand-marshal at the Lithuanian court. He founded the *Piariste* college at Wilna. His principal work is—"Codex diplomaticus regni Poloniæ et magni ducatus Lithuanie, in quo pacta, federa, tractatus pacis, mutue amicitie, subsidiorum, inductorum, commerciorum, neonon conventiones, pactiones," &c., Wilna, 1758-64. Of this, which contains one thousand diplomatic documents, Talleyrand said it interested not only the natives of Poland, but all who study diplomacy.—CH. T.

DOHERTY, JOHN, the Right Hon. Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, was born about the year 1783. He

sprung from an ancient Ulster sept, a scion of which, Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, earned no small notoriety as chief director of the sack of Derry in 1608. Mr. Doherty was called to the Irish bar in 1808, but some years elapsed ere he distinguished himself in an arena where Plunket, Saurin, Bushe, O'Connell, Burton, Jebb, Joy, O'Loghlen, and Burrowes, occupied prominent positions. During this period he was perhaps better known in the hall of the four courts, where he hourly delighted groups of merry listeners with fanciful prose embellishments, and still more fanciful verse. Mr. Doherty soon found that this mode of life would never fill his brief-bag or pocket; and he forthwith applied all the powers of his mind to the mastery of a profession for which he possessed many natural qualifications. With a vigorous constitution capable of enduring the vast labour of a legal practitioner, a massive frame of commanding height, a character open and generous, manners manly yet fascinating, a ready eloquence with a reader tact—it is not surprising that Mr. Doherty when once his shoulder had been applied to the wheel, should have rattled on briskly and gaily at his profession. In addition to the qualities we have enumerated, he had an understanding which, without subtlety, was peculiarly adapted for dealing with severely abstract principles. His mind was always clear, his apprehension rapid, while his occasional play of fancy imparted grace, variety, and relief to his more sober characteristics. In family connection he had also great advantages. Some of Canning's blood traversed his veins; he was also related to Charles Kendal Bushe; and in joining the Leinster circuit Mr. Doherty's success received an additional impetus from the local influence of the Buses of Kilkenny. But his attentions were not confined exclusively to the bar. He accepted the office of commissioner of education, and mixed to a considerable extent in polished society, which enlarged his knowledge of the world, and freed him from that technical mannerism and harshness of professional austerity which dimmed the brilliancy of Saurin, Burrowes, and Holmes. Doherty had, indeed, less of this than any of his contemporaries; and Moore in his Diary has noticed Doherty's buoyant and occasionally almost boyish heartiness of frolic. The year 1826 found Mr. Doherty one of the foremost men of the Irish bar, with a reputation for eloquence and tact so high that Mr. Canning urged him to enter the house of commons, with a view to sustain that great statesman's position against the double difficulty of the Grey-whigs and the Peelites. Mr. Doherty canvassed Kilkenny on the principles of a liberal tory, pledged to support catholic emancipation, but hostile to unlimited reform. A member of the house of Mountgarrett, charged with considerable local interest, opposed him; but after a spirited contest Mr. Doherty was returned triumphant. In the senate he at once made a marked impression. He spoke with beauty, pertinence, and fluency. He took a high tone in discussing the state of Ireland, and Mr. Wilberforce was so much struck by the parliamentary talents of Mr. Doherty that we find the impressions of that great statesman on the subject recorded in his Diary. To this favourable opinion of Doherty's powers Brougham and Manners Sutton also cordially subscribed. On the elevation of Plunket to the bench and the peerage, he was succeeded by Mr. Joy in the attorney-generalship, and the office of solicitor-general was offered, after considerable intrigue and resistance, to Mr. Doherty. The chancellor, Lord Manners, had been a most uncompromising opponent of the catholic claims, and he exerted the utmost of his influence in frustrating Mr. Doherty's just claims to promotion. The lord chancellor was at last overruled, and Mr. Doherty was chosen by the government. His abilities as crown prosecutor were soon called into action. At "the Doneraile conspiracy" in 1829 he encountered O'Connell, who was retained on behalf of the prisoners, and Mr. Doherty received a verbal bastinadoing from the great tribune, under which he very obviously winced. O'Connell followed up his advantage, and for some alleged misconduct on the part of the solicitor-general, he threatened to impeach him before the highest tribunal in the empire. But here Mr. Doherty enjoyed the most luxurious revenge. Notwithstanding O'Connell's proficiency in all the arts of rhetorical attack and denunciation, he was rendered utterly powerless by the coolness and tact of Mr. Doherty. Having challenged O'Connell to adduce his proofs, but none being forthcoming, Doherty compelled his assailant to listen for hours to a flow of parliamentary satire so exquisitely pointed, yet so skillfully compressed within the bounds of order, that it was impossible to put a stop to it,

or to fail to regard it as of dazzling brilliancy and force. "So much polite venom was, perhaps, never uttered in parliament," writes D. O. Maddy; "it was certainly the greatest laceration O'Connell ever received." But the solicitor-general employed no language unbecoming the habits of a gentleman, nor was there any visible heat of manner in his bearing. In 1830, when Lord Grey came into office, the viceroy, Lord Anglesey, sacrificed the extraordinary popularity which he had previously enjoyed among O'Connell's party, by sanctioning Mr. Doherty's appointment as chief-justice of the common pleas. The marquis, in a letter to Lord Cloncurry, dated December 19, 1830, contrasts his popularity in 1829 with his unpopularity in 1830, and adds—"The whole change of sentiment to be upon the plea of one solitary law appointment—amazing!" The career of a judge offers few topics of general interest, and the remaining incidents of Doherty's life may be briefly told. In 1834, when Peel was suddenly recalled from Italy to form a cabinet, there was great anxiety manifested by Sir Robert, as well as by others, to induce Doherty to quit the bench, and again resume his brilliant position in the senate. But the chief declared, that when he ascended the bench, he had severed himself from the political world. The chief-justice had declined in spirits for some years, and the cause was matter of general notoriety. He never fairly rallied from the depression induced by the misfortune to which we allude. Disease of the heart sapped his strength, but he continued to discharge his official duties as before. He dropped from his chair suddenly, surrounded by his family, at Beaumaris, North Wales, on Sunday the 18th September, 1850. In appearance, Mr. Doherty strikingly resembled his kinsman Canning—a circumstance which struck the present earl of Carlisle so forcibly, that when Irish secretary, he addressed some lines to the chief, in which the similitude was gracefully indicated.—W. J. F.

DOHM, CHRISTIAN WILHELM VON, a distinguished German statesman and historian, was born at Lemgo, December 2, 1751, and devoted himself to the study of classical literature and the legal profession in the universities of Leipzig, Berlin, and Göttingen. He commenced his literary career by his "History of the English and French in the East Indies," 1776, and as one of the originators and editors of the then celebrated *Deutsche Museum*. Some time after he entered the Prussian administrative service, where he gradually rose to the most important situations, and acted a conspicuous part during the Napoleonic wars. In 1797 he was one of the Prussian commissioners at the congress of Rastadt, and in 1807 was appointed by the king of Westphalia ambassador at Dresden. In 1810 he retired into private life, and died at his estate of Pustleben, near Nordhausen, May 29th, 1820. His most important work is his "Denkwürdigkeiten meiner Zeit oder Beiträge zur Geschichte von 1778-1806," in 5 vols.—K. E.

DOIG, DAVID, LL.D., was the son of a farmer in Forfarshire, and was born in 1719. During his childhood he was affected with a chronic disease of the eyes, in consequence of which he was prevented from learning to read till he was twelve years old. Such, however, were his diligence and aptitude, that after three years' attendance at school, he competed successfully for a bursary at the university of St. Andrews. His design seems to have been to study for the church; but having conscientious scruples regarding certain articles in the Confession of Faith, he left the university after having passed the curriculum of literature and philosophy, and devoted himself to teaching. Having spent some years as schoolmaster in Fife and Forfarshire, he was appointed rector of the grammar-school of Stirling, where he died in 1800, after having discharged the duties of the rectorship for more than forty years with much ability and success. Dr. Doig had a profound and accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and the articles which he wrote for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* on "Mythology," "Mysteries," and "Philology," as well as his dissertation on the "Ancient Hellenes" published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, evince his acquaintance also with several Oriental tongues. The most remarkable incident in his literary history was his controversy with Lord Kames; in which he showed with much ingenuity and learning, that history, philosophy, and scripture prove man's original condition to have been one of knowledge and refinement, in opposition to the views set forth in the *Essay on Man*, which represent the human race as rising gradually from a savage to a civilized state. Lord Kames,

though not converted by his antagonist, was on terms of cordial friendship with him, and united with the rest of Dr. Doig's numerous acquaintance in honouring him for his learning, candour, energy, and kindness of disposition.—J. B. J.

DOLABELLA, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, born 70 B.C. He was from early youth of notoriously abandoned habits, some of his youthful excesses nearly entailing on him judicial punishment. In 51 B.C. he was one of the quinquaginta. In the year following he put away his wife Fabia, and married Cicero's daughter, Tullia. His loose habits involving him in debt, to escape the importunity of his creditors he fled in 49 B.C. to Caesar's camp. During the Spanish campaign of 48 B.C. he commanded Caesar's fleet in the Adriatic. After the battle of Pharsalia he returned to Rome, got adopted into the plebeian family of Cneius Lentulus, and having thus been made eligible, he was in 47 B.C. chosen tribune of the people. We next find him with Caesar in Africa, and then in Spain, where he was wounded. On the assassination of his patron, Dolabella seized the consular insignia, and, by seeming to favour the republican party, obtained his recognition as consul. Seeing the prospects of Antony and his friends were brightening, he veered round, and obtained from Antony the government of Syria. He hastened thither with a few troops, extorting money on all hands in his march through Greece and Asia Minor, and treacherously murdering the proconsul C. Trebonius in Smyrna, 43 B.C. Finding on his arrival his forces unable to cope with Cassius, who had come to wrest Syria from him, he shut himself up in Laodicea. Hard pressed in the siege, he caused one of his soldiers to kill him, 43 B.C.—R. B.

DOLCE or DOLCI, CARLO (also called **IL DOLCE**), a Florentine painter—born in 1616; died in 1686—ranks amongst the foremost celebrities in art of the seventeenth century. He studied under Jacopo Vignali, but chose his own track independently of that master's tendencies. One of his biographers justly says of him, that he was to the Florentine school what Sassoferrato was to the Roman. Certainly Dolci strove in every way to compete with Salvi in almost all the subjects he undertook; and perhaps the same was done by the Roman artist as regards his Florentine rival. The humility of his character; the sweetness of his temper; the delicate and sensitive feeling which pervaded him—all concurred in fostering his bias for quiet, deeply expressive, eminently christian impersonations. His pictures, whilst they even surpass those of Sassoferrato in religious sentiment, and are therefore more pleasing to religious minds, present, at the same time, such abundance of really artistical merits, as to render them equally satisfactory to those who examine them for the mere sake of art. His suffering madonnas, his dying Christs, his expiring martyrs, are replete with the most delicate grace and most stirring pathos. His paintings were generally small; they were much sought after during his lifetime, and since his death have constantly increased in value. Amongst them are especially noted—the "Magdalen" at Florence; the "Saviour and Madonna" at Rome; the "St. Cecilia" at St. Petersburg; the "Herodias" and the "Christ blessing the bread and wine" at Dresden; several "Holy Families" at Vienna, Munich, Florence, &c. He excelled in portraits, the best specimens of which are at Florence. Many works attributed to this artist are mere copies after subjects by him, or original productions by his daughter AGNESE, who, though not reaching the paternal perfection, imitated his style with considerable success.—R. M.

DOLCE, LODOVICO, born at Venice in 1508; died in 1568. Dolce belonged to a noble family; his life was passed in indigence, but no details have been preserved. He was a member of one of those fantastic societies in his day so common in Italy. His was called the *Pastori frategiani*. A smaller knot of six friends, who called themselves *Pellegrini*, or pilgrims, numbered him among the members. A falcon holding in his talons a diamond was their crest, and their shield was a pilgrim's staff, with cowl, cockle shell, and napkin heraldisically disposed. One of their mottoes was "*Via tentanda est.*" Dolce's first adventures in literature were inspired by Carlovigian romance. We have a regularly built epic in ottava rima, entitled "*Sacripante Paladino*;" another on that Mambrino so irreverently adverted to in Don Quixote. Dolce was one of the many Italian poets who thought to recast Foïardo, but luckily his *Innamorato* was never printed. He wrote tragedies and comedies; the tragedies were from Euripides and Seneca, the comedies from Plautus. He translated Homer's *Odyssey* and the *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*; Ovid, too, and Virgil; adopting the ottava rima as more

suited to the genius of Italian poetry, than the loose blank verse which in Italy is almost consecrated to such task-work. He assisted in a Spanish translation of Ariosto. Some historical tracts of his are still looked at. Dolce edited Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Dante. His biographers have neglected to state what ought to make his name remembered, that his edition of Dante in 1555 was the first the title-page of which exhibited the words "*La Divina Commedia.*" Bernardo Tasso's *Amadigi* was originally published, with a preface, by Dolce in 1560.—J. A., D.

DOLET, ETIENNE, born at Orleans in 1509; died at Paris in 1546. He is said to have been an illegitimate son of Francis I., and was educated at Paris, then at Padua. In 1530 he went to Venice as secretary to a French ambassador, fell in love with a fine Venetian. Frenzy of another kind came to his rescue, no other than an almost fanatical worship of the style of Cicero, then epidemic. He now went to Toulouse to study law. The students at Toulouse were, according to the constitution of the old universities, divided into nations, each having its orator, and all at war with the civic authorities, from whose jurisdiction they claimed an exemption. Dolet was elected *orateur des Français*, and, as in duty bound, fell out with the parliament of Toulouse, was imprisoned, and released at the intercession of Dupin, bishop of Rieux. He was, however, banished from the place, and a pig was at the same time carted through the streets with a label on it bearing the name of Dolet. He found refuge in Lyons, where he published at the press of Sebastian Gryphe in 1536–38 his commentaries "*De Lingua Latinâ.*" Dolet is described as irritable and quarrelsome. While in Lyons he killed a man, in self-defence, he says; he fled to Paris, succeeded in obtaining a pardon from the king. He dedicated to him his commentaries and obtained unusual privileges, securing him a long copyright in whatever book he might publish. At Paris he met Rabelais and Marot, and among other distinguished foreigners Melancthon, Vida, and Sannazar. On his return to Lyons we find him established as a printer. His first publication was his own poems. Among his publications were the works of Rabelais. In 1534 he was engaged in a pamphlet war on the subject of Ciceronian Latin. In 1541 he printed the New Testament. In 1542 he was imprisoned for heresy in the *conciergerie* de Paris. Duchâtel, the bishop of Tulle, succeeded in obtaining his release on condition of his recanting his errors. In 1543 the parliament of Paris ordered thirteen of his publications to be burned as blasphemous. He fled to Lyons, was there imprisoned, but escaped through the contrivance of his gaoler; fled to Piedmont, where he wrote a series of epistles in French verse, and which he calls his "second hell," the "first" being his imprisonment in the *conciergerie* of Paris. Among the letters of his "*Deuxième Enfer*" was one to Francis I. In 1545 he was accused of sending heretical books to Paris, and of atheism. His disbelief of the immortality of the soul was inferred from his paraphrase of a passage in a dialogue attributed to Plato. The parliament of Paris condemned him to be burned as a relapsed atheist. The sentence was executed on the 3rd of August, 1546, the feast-day of his patron saint, the protomartyr St. Stephen.—J. A., D.

DOLGOROUKI. The name of a noble Russian family, which has produced a considerable number of generals and statesmen. The most celebrated member of this house is—

PRINCE IVÂN MICHAÏLOVITCH DOLGOROUKI, who was born in 1764, and died in 1823. On completing his education at the university of Moscow he entered the army, and attained the rank of general of brigade. He filled in succession various offices under the Emperor Paul, and from 1802 to 1812 was civil governor of Wladimir. In the midst of his other engagements, he cultivated poetry with such success that his works have run through many editions, and have taken their place among the Russian classics.—J. T.

DOLIEBONO, GIACOMO, a worthy pupil of the celebrated architect Bramante, flourished during the early part of the sixteenth century. The work which has procured for him imperishable fame is the beautiful church and cloister of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus (generally called the *Monastero Maggiore*) in his native town Milan.—R. M.

DOLLOND, JOHN, a celebrated English optician, born 10th June, 1706; died 30th November, 1761. He was of French extraction. His family being expatriated by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to England and settled in Spitalfields, where he was born. He was an illustrious example of the

pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. He was apprenticed as a silk weaver, and spent the earlier years of his life in this trade. His scientific tastes were developed in boyhood, but it was not till he reached his fifteenth year that he read any professedly scientific work. It was his amusement to construct quadrants, draw geometrical figures, and resolve arithmetical problems. He was, however, favourably circumstanced for the development of his genius. The Spitalfields weavers, at that time distinguished for their general intelligence and love of mathematical science, had formed themselves into a learned society, which gained a wide celebrity. Young Dollond shared their enthusiasm, and diligently improved his opportunities. He devoted all his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and the applied sciences, especially optics and astronomy. While this department of knowledge chiefly occupied his attention, he aimed at a general intellectual culture, and studied Latin, Greek, theology, and anatomy. All this was done while he industriously worked at the loom. In 1752 he formed the resolution of abandoning the trade of silk weaving for that of the optician. He at once directed himself to the task of improving the construction of the refracting telescope; opticians having hitherto devoted themselves to the improvement of the reflecting telescope, in consequence of the decision of Newton, that it was hopeless to attempt the perfecting of the former. Newton held that the dispersion of light, or the resolution of the white ray by refraction into its component colours, was an ineradicable defect. Dollond lived to refute this opinion. There were two grand defects in the refracting telescope at his time—spherical and chromatic aberrations; the one arose from the spherical form of the lens, this form being a structural necessity. The defect was met, not by altering the form, but by combining lenses so as to effect a compensation by balancing opposite aberrations. The fame of Dollond, however, rests chiefly on the correction of the chromatic aberration. When a white ray is bent by refraction, it is resolved into its component colours. The white ray may be compared to a closed fan, and refraction to the opening up or dispersion of the rays of the fan. Newton assumed—and it was on this assumption he maintained the hopelessness of the improvement of the refracting telescope—that whatever the refracting medium may be, the dispersion or opening out of the colours must be the same in amount if the angle of refraction be the same. Dollond's grand discovery was, that media might be obtained which refract the white ray equally, and at the same time disperse it unequally. He showed that flint and crown glass fulfilled this condition, and that the property might be so applied as to correct the defect of colour in telescopes. The object glass, instead of being formed of one piece of glass, was now composed of two pieces; one being flint, the other crown glass. This grand discovery formed an era both in optical and astronomical science. The claim to the merit of the discovery has been disputed, but all such claims have only resulted in establishing more firmly the right of the Spitalfields weaver. Dollond died in the midst of his labours and his honours. While reading a memoir of Clairaut on the theory of the moon, he was seized with apoplexy, and survived only a few hours. Though constantly engrossed with mechanic labours, he found time to contribute several valuable papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*.—W. L. M.

DOLLOND, PETER, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1730. He, like his father, served an apprenticeship as a silk weaver. He learned the trade under the eye of his father, and at the time shared in his scientific studies. It was to gratify the wishes of the son that the father opened a shop as an optician, and so far he may be regarded as the founder of the house. The brother, John, was admitted into the firm in 1766, and at his death in 1804, his nephew, George Huggins, took his place. This latter changed his name to Dollond, and for many years sustained the fame of the firm by executing first-class instruments. Peter Dollond died in 1820, after effecting various improvements in optical and astronomical instruments. He devoted much attention to the mounting of telescopes, and made great improvements in the equatorial stand. He contributed various papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*.—W. L. M.

DOLMAN. See PARSONS, ROBERT.

DOLOMIEU, DEODAT-GUY-SILVAIN-TANCRÈDE GRATET DE, a celebrated French geologist. He was born at Dolomieu, near La Tour-du-Pin, in Dauphiny, on the 24th of June, 1750. He began and ended his scientific career in a prison. When very young he was admitted to the order of Malta. In one of his

earliest missions in the service of the order he had a dispute with a brother officer, which ended in his killing him. He returned to Malta and was condemned to death, but his sentence was not carried into effect, and he was imprisoned for life. In the prison he acquired a taste for physical science. Through the interference of Pope Clement XIII. he was discharged from prison. He fled from Malta, and went to Metz for the purpose of studying the physical sciences. In 1775 he published his first work, "Researches upon the Weight of Bodies at different distances from the Centre of the Earth." He also translated into Italian Cronstadt's Mineralogy, and Bergmann's Observations on Volcanic Substances. For these he was made a corresponding member of the Academy of Paris. This decided his scientific career. He travelled, with his bag on his back and his hammer in his pocket, through Portugal, Spain, Sicily, the Pyrenees, and Calabria, after its visitation by earthquake. During these travels he made important observations on the structure of the earth's surface. He wrote several works on the facts he had collected in his travels. In 1783 he published his "Journey to the Isles of Lipari," and in 1784 his "Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria." He spent the years 1789 and 1790 in travelling in the neighbourhood of Mont Blanc and Mont Rosa, the valley of the Rhone, Mont St. Gothard, and the range of the Apennines. He returned to Paris in 1791, and published several papers as the result of his labours. In 1796 he commenced lecturing on geology and mineralogy in the school of mines of Paris, and gathered around him the most brilliant audiences of the day. In 1798 he was appointed one of the famous scientific staff that was attached to the expedition to Egypt. Unfortunately the vessel in which he was, *Le Tonnant*, captured the isle of Malta. The smouldering hatred of his order was rekindled by this event, and on his return from Egypt he was shipwrecked off the Gulf of Tarent, and thus falling into the hands of his enemies, was imprisoned and most cruelly treated. Whilst in prison he was forbidden the use of pens and paper, and he wrote his two last scientific works with pieces of burned wood on the margin of his bible. He was rescued from prison by the French government, and returned in triumph to Paris, but too late; his health was shattered. He sought pure air in the mountains of Savoy, where he lingered some weeks and died at Chateauneuf on the 26th of June, 1801. He was the first to describe the rock thereon as the magnesian limestone, and which is familiarly called after him *dolomite*.—E. L.

DOMAT or DAUMAT, JEAN, born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1625, and died at Paris in 1696. Domat was descended by his mother from De Basmaison, a distinguished jurist and antiquarian, known by his *Paraphrase sur la coutume d'Auvergne*, and a treatise on fiefs and arrière fiefs. His granduncle, Sirmond, who was confessor to Louis XIII., undertook the charge of Domat's education, and brought him to Paris for the purpose. Sirmond was a jesuit, but somehow in his nephew antagonistic feelings were brought strongly into action, and the young advocate—for Domat chose the practice of the bar as his professional occupation—became the intimate friend of Pascal, and the earnest enemy of the jesuits. For thirty years Domat exercised the office of *avocat du roi* at Clermont. This office was conducted by him with great firmness in times of considerable difficulty. The claims of the noblesse—almost of impunity—while their feuds distracted the kingdom, were fearlessly resisted by Domat, often at the risk of his life, for there was more than one conspiracy to murder him. In 1681 Domat went to reside in Paris, and devote himself to the great work on which his reputation rests—"Les lois civiles dans leur ordre naturel." A pension of two thousand livres was given him. Domat's effort was to teach law as if it were a pure science—an effort which has never perfectly succeeded. The confusion in which the laws—and customs having the force of laws—were through France, led to several attempts to systematize them. Little or nothing was done by the schools of law; and in the seventeenth century the teaching of the schools had ceased to have much effect even in the education of strictly professional students. Whatever was done was effected for the most part by reclusive individuals, often unaided, often even discouraged and distrusted. Domat had the jesuits as active enemies. The fact that he was the friend of Pascal, and that, though the father of thirteen children, he did not send any of them for education to the jesuit establishments, was enough to provoke a silent resistance to every effort of an inoffensive man. His work is one of

the best which France has produced on the subject of which it treats. Victor Cousin regards it as having paved the way for, and as being almost a preface to, the Code Napoleon. Domat's first principle, from which he deduces all the relations of society and the obligations of law, is thus expressed by him—"L'homme est fait par Dieu et pour Dieu." Many passages in his work seem inspired by the genius of Pascal. It has been translated into English by Dr. Strahan, who has added, as a supplement, a short book on public law, first published in the original after Domat's death. Strahan's translation has been frequently reprinted.—J. A., D.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, a French medical man and botanist, was born at Maçon on 20th February, 1742, and died at Montserrat in May, 1793. His early education was neglected, and it was not until he repaired to Montpellier, and put himself under the tuition of the celebrated Commerson, that he was enabled to cultivate his mental powers. He showed early a taste for botany, and was led to prosecute the study of medicine. In 1768 he acquired the title of doctor. In 1772 he studied botany at Paris under Jussieu and Lemonnier. He became connected with the Paris garden, and was sent to explore Spanish America. In 1777 he went with Ruiz and Pavon to South America, and commenced his herborizations in Peru, where he made valuable observations on cinchona barks. His collections and drawings, however, were seized at different times; and on his return to Paris, he was unable to draw up a full account of his explorations, although urged to do so by Buffon. It was only after the death of Dombey that justice was done to his labours by L'Heritier. Buffon procured a sum of money, and reimbursed Dombey for the losses he had sustained. His various troubles and trials seem to have disgusted him, and he refused to take a natural history appointment when offered to him. He retired to Dauphiny, and then to Lyons. In 1793 he went on a mission to the United States, but was carried to Guadaloupe by a tempest, and there made prisoner. He died of grief and misery in the prison of Montserrat. He was one of the first botanists of the eighteenth century, and enriched the garden of plants, and the museum of natural history at Paris, with many valuable specimens. His herbarium contained upwards of one thousand five hundred plants, amongst which there were at least sixty new genera. The labours of Dombey were of assistance to Ruiz and Pavon in their Flora Peruviana. Cavanilles has called a genus of Byttneriaceae, Dombeya, after him.—J. H. B.

DOMBROWSKI, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated Polish general, was born in 1755. In 1770 he entered the regiment of houlans under Prince Albert of Saxe, and was promoted step by step till he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Bellegarde. In 1792 he distinguished himself in the campaign against the Russians in their invasion of Poland. In 1794, when Kosciuszko raised the standard of national independence, Dombrowski was sent into Grand Poland, then under the Prussian yoke, and effected a junction with General Madalinski, who, although the superior officer, pressed the chief command upon his junior. Dombrowski defeated the Prussians at Labiszyn and Bydgoszcz, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. But the defeat of Kosciuszko on the 10th of October, totally changed the aspect of affairs. The massacre of Prague, and the seizure of the capital by Suwaroff followed, and the war was terminated by the capitulation of Radoszyce, 18th November, 1794. Dombrowski was treated with great distinction by the Russian general, and offered a high command in the service of the emperor, which, however, he at once declined. He repaired to Paris in September, 1796, on the invitation of the directory, for the purpose of raising a Polish legion in Italy. Having received suitable instructions, he repaired to Milan with that view, and made a spirit-stirring appeal to his fellow-countrymen, which was attended with complete success. The Polish legion thus formed, fought with the most brilliant courage on the side of the French, throughout the whole Italian campaigns; but when the peace of Amiens was concluded, and the interests of Poland were completely neglected by Bonaparte, Dombrowski entered the service of the Italian republic, and afterwards of the king of Naples. In 1806, when war broke out between Prussia and France, Dombrowski rejoined Napoleon at Berlin, and conjointly with Wibicki, in the course of two months, raised thirty thousand Poles, who did excellent service in the campaign of 1807. At the head of this corps, Dombrowski distinguished himself at Kiew Tezewo, at the siege of Dantzic, and at Fried-

land, where he was wounded. In the campaign of 1809, in conjunction with Prince Joseph Poniatowski, he expelled from Galicia forty thousand Austrians, with only half that number of Poles. But once more they were treated with great ingratitude by Napoleon, who, at the peace of Vienna, handed over to the Austrians the conquests made by the Poles. In 1812 Dombrowski commanded a division of the fifth corps of the grand army in the Russian campaign, and rendered important service in covering the retreat of the French. In 1813 he took part in the battle of Leipzig, and after the death of Poniatowski, was appointed to the command of the Polish corps, and led them back into France. On the downfall of Napoleon, the Czar Alexander endeavoured to gain over the Polish troops, by promising important benefits to their country, and Dombrowski was appointed general of the cavalry, nominated a senator, and received the grand cordon of the white eagle. He soon after retired to his estates in the grand duchy of Posen, and died there in 1818.—J. T.

DOMENICHI, LODOVICO, born at Piacenza (the date of his birth is unknown); died at Pisa in 1564. He was educated for the profession of the law, which he abandoned for literature. At Florence he fell into some difficulties with the inquisition, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, but contrived through some interest to escape. Doni, who, like himself, derived some poor support from what was called literature, had a dispute with him, and each accused the other of plagiarism and ignorance. Both were believed. Among Domenichi's works one was an edition of Boiardo's *Innamorato*, in which the language was altered so as to be more easily understood. The work, like Berni's, was popular enough to supersede the original. It and Berni's *Rifacimenti* have been often reprinted, the original scarce ever, till in our days by Mr. Panizzi.—J. A., D.

DOMENICHINO. See ZAMPIERI, DOMENICO.

DOMENICO OF VENICE, the Italian painter to whom Antonello of Messina, on his return from the studio of Van Eyck, revealed the new method of oil painting. He was the first to introduce it in Florence; and in doing so, having imparted the mystery to his fellow-worker, Castagno, he was assassinated by the latter, who hoped to remain sole possessor of the envied secret. Domenico's pictures at St. Lucia and in the monastery Degli Angeli, at Florence, are visited with twofold interest—to see the first steps of the new mode of painting, and to inspect the traces of the mind of this gentle-hearted but ill-requited man. His death happened about the middle of the fifteenth century, when he was fifty-six years of age.—R. M.

DOMETT, SIR WILLIAM, an English naval officer, born in 1754, served in the *Invincible* under Admiral Graves, and in the *Barfleur* under Sir Samuel Hood, towards the latter part of the 18th century. Sir George Rodney promoted him to the command of the *Ceres* in 1782; and the same year saw him with the rank of post-captain, in command of Sir Alexander Hood's flag-ship, accompanying the expedition under Earl Howe to Gibraltar. He afterwards commanded the *Royal George*, took a prominent part in the exploits of the Channel fleet under Lord Howe, and gained a high reputation in the service by the proficiency which his crew acquired under his training. At the beginning of the present century he served in the Baltic under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, was captain of the Channel fleet under Lord Cornwallis, received the rank of admiral in 1804, and on his return home was placed on the board of admiralty. At a later period he was commander-in-chief at Plymouth; and in 1828 he died, having attained the rank of admiral of the white.—W. B.

DOMINIC, ST., founder of the order of Dominicans, and, as some say, of the inquisition, was born at Calahorra in Old Castile in 1170. It has been disputed whether he belonged, as is often stated, to the noble family of the Guzmans. He received his first education from an uncle who was a priest, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the public schools of Palencia, where he became noted for the practice of those austerities which afterwards formed such a prominent feature in his history. After he had taken his degrees, he expounded the scriptures in the schools, teaching principally at Palencia. In 1199 the bishop of Osma made him a presbyter and a canon of his cathedral, and a few years afterwards took him with him on an embassy to the earl of La Marche—a circumstance which in a manner determined the course of his future life. Before the arrival of Dominic and the bishop in Narbonesian Gaul, the

pope, Innocent III., had sent missionaries (Cistercian monks) among the Albigenses, to reclaim them, if possible, by argument, or, if that should fail, by fire and sword. Their mission had utterly failed. The Spanish prelate told them they had failed through pride, and that they ought to lay aside their pomp, and go amongst the heretics attired in, at least, the outward garb of humility. They asked him, probably in scorn, to set the example. The bishop, who had already obtained leave from the pope to preach during two years in France, acceded to their request; but, being soon after summoned to France, he left Dominic, whose whole heart was in the conversion of the dissidents, to carry on the work in conjunction with the Cistercian monks. It seems that success still kept aloof from their efforts; at least we may conclude as much from Innocent's invocation of the secular arm. The crusade, which was commenced ostensibly to avenge the murder of a papal legate, found a zealous preacher in Dominic; and probably there were not two more ferocious men in France than he and the brutal Simon de Montfort who headed the ranks of the orthodox in the frightful massacres that followed. It is probable that Dominic did not formally institute the inquisition, but that he acted the part of an inquisitor, and that in a very bad sense, among the Albigenses, there cannot be the least doubt. Nor should we perhaps be incorrect in tracing the origin of the most fearful weapon ever wielded by the Church of Rome to the influence of the gloomy and ferocious Spanish saint. It is certain that Dominic was the inventor of the rosary. In 1215 he attended the council of the Lateran, and obtained leave to establish a new fraternity which should have for its chief object the repression of heresy. This order, of which Dominic was the first general, was called the Dominican after the name of its founder, though at first its members were styled *fratres predicatorum* (preaching friars), because they devoted themselves chiefly to preaching. He adopted the rule of the canons commonly called St. Augustine's, but afterwards went over to the class of monks, and enjoined upon his followers poverty and contempt for all permanent revenues and possessions. Dominic during the rest of his life resided chiefly at Bologna. He died on the 6th of August, 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1234.—R. M., A.

DOMINIS, MARCANTONIO DE, a theologian and mathematician, was born in Arba, an island off the coast of Dalmatia, in 1566, and died in September, 1624. He was of the same family as Gregory X. Educated by the jesuits in their colleges at Loretto and Padua, he ultimately entered their order. For some time he was employed in teaching philosophy and mathematics in Padua and other cities of Italy. After spending twenty years in the Society of Jesus, the prospect of a bishopric induced him to quit it. He was secularized, and immediately appointed bishop of Segni. Two years afterwards he was promoted to the archbishopric of Spalatro. In the latter station he showed himself favourable to reform in the church. This circumstance, together with the liberal character of his discourses, and his taking part with the Venetians who had been placed under an interdict by Paul V., brought upon him the suspicion of protestantism. Upon this he left Spalatro in 1615, and withdrew to Venice, where he was assisted by Bishop Bedell in revising his work "*De Republica Ecclesiastica*." Finding himself still in danger on account of his innovations, he repaired in the following year to Chur in the Grisons. We find him next in Heidelberg, whence, after a brief sojourn, he came over to England. James I. bestowed on him the deanery of Windsor and other preferments. In 1617 he published the work already mentioned. A second part appeared in 1620. It was replied to by several Romanists, none of whom seems to have been worthy to enter the lists of controversy with this impugner of the church. Dominis, however, returned to his allegiance to the pope. Flattered by the Spanish ambassador with the prospect of a cardinal's hat, he repaired to Rome in 1622, where he solemnly abjured his opinions, and was received back into the bosom of the church. But his recantation appears to have been insincere. He still corresponded with old protestant friends, and some of his letters having been intercepted, he was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo where he died. It was by some suspected that he was poisoned. His body was disinterred and burned. He wrote, besides the treatise above-mentioned, "*Dominis xue Protectionis a Venetiis consilium exponit*;" "*Scogli del Christiano naufragio, quali va scopendo la Santa Chiesa*;" "*De Radiis Vitis et Lucis in vitis perspectivis, et iride*," &c.—R. M., A.

DOMITIANUS, TITUS FLAVIUS SABINUS, Emperor of Rome, was born A.D. 52. He was the younger son of Vespasian and Domitilla, and the brother of Titus. After narrowly escaping from the troops of Vitellius, he was intrusted with the government of Italy during the absence of his father and brother in Palestine; but he so grossly abused the power which had been placed in his hands that Vespasian never afterwards allowed him to take a prominent part in public affairs. The throne became vacant in A.D. 81, by the sudden death of Titus; and Domitian, having secured the support of the praetorian guards, took possession of it without opposition, but not without being strongly suspected of having caused his brother's death. The first few years of his reign were marked by the introduction of several salutary reforms, both social and political; but the fear with which he regarded the higher classes in Rome, together with extreme disappointment at the failure of his own military enterprises, and excessive jealousy of the success of others, soon produced a change in his administration, and converted a reign which had begun more auspiciously than was expected, into a period of the most violent tyranny. An expedition which he undertook against the Chatti in A.D. 84, was attended with a measure of success, and he celebrated a triumph on his return; but several years afterwards he was completely and disgracefully defeated in a war against the Dacians. From that time till the end of his reign, he gave himself up to the habitual practice of the most despotic cruelty. Even the enormous taxes which he imposed, were found inadequate to supply the continual largesses to the army and the populace which were necessary to secure their allegiance; and he did not hesitate to replenish his treasury by seizing the property of the wealthier citizens, whom he accused of imaginary crimes that he might have a pretence for confiscating their goods. Juvenal has drawn a terrible picture of the moral degradation, as well as of the political slavery, that characterized the reign of Domitian; and the sins of the tyrant himself have been recorded by him and by other writers of that period. Perhaps the only redeeming point in his character is his generosity as a patron of literature. He himself executed a paraphrase of the *Phænomena* of Aratus, which is not without merit. He was assassinated, A.D. 96, by some officers of the household, to whom his wife Domitia had revealed that the emperor was meditating their death as well as her own.—W. M.

DOMNA, JULIA, wife of Septimius Severus and mother of Caracalla, was born of obscure parentage at Emesa in Syria. The attention of her future husband is said to have been attracted towards her long before his elevation to the purple, in consequence of an astrological prediction that destined her to be the wife of a sovereign. Already cherishing ambitious designs, and "trusting implicitly to the infallibility of an art in which he possessed no mean skill, Severus, after the death of Marcia, wedded the humble Syrian damsel, with no other dowry than her horoscope." This union took place probably not later than A.D. 175. The marriage couch was spread in the temple of Venus, near the palatium, by the Empress Faustina. Julia being possessed of a powerful intellect, and of a large measure of Syrian cunning, easily acquired an ascendancy over the mind of her superstitious husband. She induced him to take up arms against Pescennius Niger and Clodius Albinus, and maintained her influence in its integrity even after the complete fulfilment of the prophecy. Nor did her keen interest in imperial affairs preclude her from following more refined pursuits. She was at one time ardently devoted to philosophy. It was at her instigation that Philostratus undertook to write the life of the celebrated miracle-worker, Apollonius Tyaneus, and she was accustomed to sit whole days in the midst of grammarians, rhetoricians, and sophists. Her private life was notoriously profligate. She is even said to have plotted against the life of her husband. Her political influence became greater after the death of Severus. Caracalla intrusted her with the administration of the most important affairs of state. But she possessed notwithstanding no control over his fierce and violent passions. It is well known that he murdered his own brother, Geta, in her arms. Julia Domna, soon after the successful rebellion of Macrinus, perished through a voluntary abstinence from food in 217. The story of her incestuous connection with Caracalla seems to be not deserving of the slightest credit, the silence of Dion Cassius on the matter being quite conclusive. But it is the fate of the profligate to have their memory burdened with the accusation of fictitious crimes.—R. M., A.

DON, DAVID, an eminent botanist, second son of the celebrated George Don, was born at Forfar in 1800, and died in London on 8th December, 1841. He received part of his education at Edinburgh, where he was patronized by Dr. Patrick Neill. He was employed for some time in Messrs. Dicksons' nurseries. In 1819 he went to London, and became librarian to Mr. Lambert, in whose house he stayed. He took charge of Mr. Lambert's extensive herbarium. He published some notices of rare Scottish plants, and a monograph of the genus *saxifraga*. These works brought him into notice, and in 1822 he was appointed librarian of the Linnean Society, on the resignation of Robert Brown. In 1836 he succeeded Burnett as professor of botany in King's college, London. In 1840 a cancerous disease appeared on his lip, which afterwards extended to the neck, and ultimately proved fatal. He was an excellent systematic botanist, and contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Linnean Society. Among his important publications are "*Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*," monograph of the Melastomaceæ, memoirs on Compositæ, and papers on the plants of Peru and Chili.—J. H. B.

DON, GEORGE, a zealous Scottish botanist, was born in Dundee about the year 1770, and died at Forfar in January, 1814. After getting his early education at a parish school, he was apprenticed to a clockmaker in Dunblane. When he became a journeyman he removed to Glasgow; here he generally worked five days a week at his business, and devoted the remainder of it to botanizing. Occasionally he made a trip to some of the Highland mountains in quest of alpine plants. After saving a small sum of money, he went with his wife to Forfar, and procured a long lease of a small piece of ground, on which he reared vegetables for sale, and cultivated many interesting native plants, which were arranged after the Linnean system. Here he spent four years in a very frugal style. The situation of superintendent of the Edinburgh botanic garden having become vacant, Don was appointed to the office by Professor Rutherford. During his residence in Edinburgh Don attended the medical classes. He subsequently resigned his office in the garden and returned to Forfar, where he added the nursery business to that of the botanic garden. He formed an extensive collection of plants, principally hardy, as well as a considerable herbarium, chiefly of British plants. Following the profession of country surgeon, for which he had qualified himself in Edinburgh, his botanical zeal, and his constant alpine trips in search of rare plants, interfered much with his practice. He was celebrated as the discoverer of many of the most interesting alpine plants of Scotland. Some of the plants which he gathered on the mountains, such as *Ranunculus alpestris*, have not been found by any one since his death. He was a correspondent of Sir James Edward Smith, who, in his English Flora, under "*Rosa Doniana*," speaks of him as one of the most indefatigable as well as accurate of botanists, who loved the science for its own sake, and braved every difficulty in its service. He was buried in Forfar churchyard.—J. H. B.

DON, GEORGE, a Scottish botanist, son of the preceding, was born at Forfar on 17th May, 1798, and died at Campden Hill, Kensington, on 25th February, 1866, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. On the death of his father, he, in conjunction with his younger brother, David, made an attempt to carry on the nursery at Forfar, but they were not successful in this. In 1815 George Don went to Edinburgh; the following year he went to London, and was employed in the Chelsea botanic garden, where he remained as foreman till 1821, and then entered the service of the Horticultural Society. He was sent by the society as their collector to tropical Africa and South America. He sent home valuable collections. The secretary of the society, Mr. Joseph Sabine, published an account of the edible fruits of Sierra Leone drawn up from Don's notes. In 1826 Don read a paper on combretum before the Linnean Society, and he communicated to the Wernerian Society a paper on the genus *allium*. From 1828 to 1837 he was engaged in the publication of his general system of gardening and botany, which extended to four quarto volumes, containing a history of dichlamydeous plants. He furnished the botanical articles to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. He superintended the rearing of the trees and shrubs in Kensington garden and park, and he aided Loudon in his *Encyclopædia of Plants*. He was a fellow of the Linnean Society.—J. H. B.

DONALD I., king of Scotland, reigned during the third cen-

tury, and is said to have been the first christian prince of that country.

DONALD II. succeeded his brother Kenneth, though the latter left both a son and a daughter. This mode of inheritance was common both in the Scottish and Pictish royal families. After a reign of four years, Donald died in 863, and was buried at Iona, or Icolmkill, "the grand storehouse of his progenitors."

DONALD IV., son of Constantine II., in 893 succeeded Grig, on whom monkish writers have conferred the high-sounding title of Gregory the Great. Donald fell in battle near Forvieviot in 904, defending his country against the Danish pirates, whose leader he slew.

DONALD BANE was the son of Duncan, whom Macbeth killed, and the brother of Malcolm Canmore, whom in 1073 he succeeded on the throne, to the exclusion of Malcolm's own sons. He fled to the Hebrides on the death of his father, and remained there during the whole of his brother's reign. On Malcolm's decease he hurried to Scotland, and, supported by a powerful party among the Scottish nobles who were hostile to the innovations of Malcolm and his Saxon queen, took possession of the throne apparently with little opposition. His first edict was a sentence of banishment against all foreigners, and he set himself to bring back the country to the savage state of the western isles. After a reign of about a year, however, he was expelled in May, 1094, by Duncan, an illegitimate son of Malcolm Canmore. But in November of that year, Duncan was assassinated by the instigation of Edmund, second son of Malcolm, who agreed to share the throne with Donald. This arrangement lasted only two years. In 1097 Edgar Atheling, along with his nephew Edgar, third son of Malcolm Canmore, raised an army in England, defeated Donald Bane, took him prisoner, and put out his eyes. Donald died at Roscobie in Forfarshire. With him terminated the line of Scottish kings. During the great competition for the crown in the days of Bruce and Baliol, John Comyn, lord of Badenoch, claimed the succession as heir of Donald Bane through the female line.—J. T.

* DONALDSON, THOMAS LEVERTON, a living English architect, born in London in 1795, and known as much for his artistical productions as for the extent of his learned information on everything connected with art. Mr. Donaldson's profound and cosmopolitan studies, the works and illustrations resulting therefrom, and his genial manners, have rendered his name as well known and as much esteemed abroad, as it is a favourite and a respected one in England.—R. M.

DONALDSON, WALTER, LL.D., a learned Scotchman, was born at Aberdeen about the year 1675. He was in the retinue of Bishop Cunningham of Aberdeen, and Sir Peter Young, when they were sent, probably in 1594, on an embassy to the king of Denmark and to some of the princes of Germany. After his return from this mission he again went to the continent, and for some time prosecuted his studies at Heidelberg. He delivered there a course of lectures on moral philosophy, a synopsis of which was published by one of his students without his consent or knowledge. Donaldson was afterwards appointed principal of the protestant university of Sedan, and also discharged the duties of professor of Greek and of moral and natural philosophy. The celebrated Andrew Melville was one of his colleagues. After residing at Sedan for sixteen years, he was invited to open a college at Charenton, near Paris, but the attempt was frustrated by the jealousy of the Romish party. The subsequent history of Dr. Donaldson is unknown. He was the author of a work entitled "*Synopsis Economica*," 8vo, Paris, 1620, and of a "*Synopsis Locorum Communium*" from the writings of Diogenes Laertius.—J. T.

DONATELLO, the name commonly applied to the famous Italian sculptor DONATO DI BELTO DI BARDI. He was born of humble parents at Florence in 1383, and under the tuition of Lorenzo Bieci, procured for him by the patronage of the Martelli family, became a proficient prospectician, a clever architect, and rare sculptor. The first production of the Florentine youth—an "Annunciation"—by the simple and original grace of its style, no less than by the wonderful pathos of its design, created quite a sensation among his townsmen. Its merits gained for its author the attention of Cosimo de Medici, who from that time proved his staunch patron. It was to Cosimo that Donatello owed an excellent opportunity of study, in being intrusted with the restoration of many of the ancient marbles belonging to the Medici family. This contact with the dead language of

Roman and Greek art did not, however, in any considerable degree influence the tendency of his own mind, which was more towards sentiment and nature, the characteristics of christian art, than to the ideal and the poetic, the objects of pagan art. In his next work of importance, a wooden crucifix, the young sculptor so little departed from the living model, that his elder brother in art, Brunellesco, declared it ignoble; in fact, called it the true imitation of a peasant. Donatello, struck with the remark, excused himself by mentioning the difficulty inherent in wood-carving, and ended by suggesting to his critical rival to try his skill at something of the kind. Brunellesco did not forget the challenge, and made his experiment; and when this was completed, meeting Donatello in the market, asked him to go to his studio, and partake of some lunch with him. His intention was to take the young sculptor by surprise. Donatello having agreed, Brunellesco bought some provisions, which he intrusted to his friend to take to his place, adding, he would soon follow with more. Thus entrapped, his apron full of the comestibles, young Donatello entered the atelier; the first thing that caught his eye was the crucifix which Brunellesco had just completed. "Lord! what forms! what sublimity!" Poor Donatello, forgetting the apron and its contents, which fall to the ground, clasps his hands together, and stands amazed before the idealized conception of his clever antagonist. The latter arrives, and pretending not to notice what is passing, calls upon Donatello to join in the repast. "Nay! nay!" says the young artist, stung to the heart, "I am not worthy to eat with you; I, the mere portrayer of boors; you, the sculptor of gods." And thus saying, he rushes out of the studio. The effect of the lesson this incident conveyed to the mind of Donatello may be traced in all the works which he subsequently produced. His style, without losing its original naive simplicity, assumed more and more breadth and grace as he studied incessantly to ennoble his types through the effect of the ideal treatment which he had learned to admire in the work of Brunellesco. In proof of this we refer to the statues of St. John; the figure of Magdalene for the baptistery of Florence; the tomb of Pope Giovanni Coscia, John XXIII.; and the far-famed figure of St. Mark, which is said to have been so admired by Michel Angelo, as to make him ask—"Well! why don't you speak?" And to these masterpieces, we must add the group of Judith and Holofernes for the Logge dei Lanzi; the equestrian statue of Erasmo Gattamelata; the Venetian condottiere at Padua, the finest of the kind produced in the fifteenth century; the St. George executed for the guild of armourers of Florence, which Raphael reproduced in one of his most celebrated drawings; the unparalleled statue of David; the four statues for the belfry of Santa Maria del Fiore, one of which (the portrait of Barduccio Chirichino, known, on account of his bald head, as the Zuccone) is said to have elicited from its author, whilst at work, the repeated ejaculations of "Speak, friend! speak!"—the same statue, in whose name Donatello was afterwards used to attest his words, by saying, "Sulla fè che io porto al mio Zuccone" (On the faith I have for my bald man). This brief notice would be incomplete were we to omit noticing the bas-reliefs by our artist, especially those in the Medici palace, and those representing the life of St. Anthony the abbot, for the sanctuary of Padua; the gates of the church of St. John at Siena (afterwards removed to Florence); the many works he carried out for his patron Cosimo, whose wife's portrait stands foremost; those he executed at Rome in aid of his brother Simone, who was charged with the preparations for the entry of the German emperor Sigismund, &c. As a sculptor, Donatello deserves to be called the Frà-Bartolommeo of his art. As a man, there are few with whom he can be compared for simplicity and goodness. His liberality knew no bounds. His money was kept in an open basket in his studio, that his friends might use it without hindrance or control. Cosimo di Medici having died, the patronage of the family was continued by Piero, who made gift of a beautiful villa to the aged sculptor. And in that villa the jovial old man closed his days when eighty-three, in 1466, requesting to be after death reunited to his former patron, Cosimo, in the vaults of St. Lorenzo. The merits of the artist and the virtues of the man form one of the noblest pages in the history of Italian art.—R. M.

DONATI, CORSO, head of the family whose feuds with the Cerchi disturbed Florence in the close of the 13th century, had acquired by his services an influence among his fellow-citizens, which was counterbalanced by the great wealth of his rival

Vieri de Cerchi. The signory having passed sentence of banishment against the factious chiefs, Corso appealed to the pope, who commissioned Charles of Valois to restore concord; but, before the negotiations were finished, the proud Florentine noble broke into the city at the head of his armed partisans, and pillaged for five days the property of his opponents. The papal influence afterwards effected a pacification; but the quarrel soon broke out again, being mixed up with the disputes of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and with another fierce family feud of that age, the feud of the Neri and the Bianchi. In the hope of composing the strife, the pope in 1305 summoned Donati and eleven others of the leading nobles to Rome; and they returned home in the following year to find the government strengthened and resolved to maintain order. Donati was again sentenced to exile, and on his refusing to submit, was attacked in his barricaded palace by the troops of the signory. Unable to repel them he cut his way out, but was overtaken and slain in 1308.—W. B.

DONATI, IGNAZIO, a musician, was born at Casale Maggiore, near Cremona, towards the close of the sixteenth century; he died probably at Milan about 1640. He was appointed *mastro di capella* in the academy del Santo Spirito at Ferrara in 1619; he filled the same office at Casale in 1624, and removed to Milan in 1633, to discharge the same duties in the cathedral. He composed very extensively for the church, and published also a collection of madrigals.—G. A. M.

DONATI, VITALIANO, an Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Padua in 1713, and died at sea in 1763. He belonged to an illustrious Florentine family. He studied at Padua, and took his degree in medicine there. In prosecuting natural history he travelled in Italy, Sicily, Illyria, and Albania. He was afterwards appointed professor of natural history at Turin, and made a journey to the east, traversing Syria and Egypt, with the view of visiting India. He was robbed, however, of everything, and determined to return to Europe, but was drowned on the passage. He made extensive collections, but unfortunately was cut off before he had an opportunity of publishing the results of his travels. He intended to give an account of all the productions, animal and vegetable, of the Adriatic. A part of his observations is given in a work edited by Carlo Rubbi, entitled "Saggio Della storia Naturale marina dell' Adriatico," a translation of which in English is given in the forty-seventh volume of the Philosophical Transactions. A genus, *Donatia*, was named by Forster.—J. H. B.

DONATO. See DONATELLO.

DONATO, BALDASSARO, a musician, was born in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and died at Venice in June, 1603. He was appointed *mastro di capella* at the cathedral of St. Mark in that city, 9th March, 1590. Previously to this he published five collections of vocal music, consisting of madrigals and villanellas, besides which, many of his compositions are preserved in manuscript. Burney prints a specimen of his writing, and several others are familiar in our madrigal societies.—G. A. M.

DONATO, FRANCESCO, Doge of Venice, was elected to that office in 1545, having previously rendered himself popular by his wisdom and temper in the administrative councils of the city. He held the supreme power till his death in 1553; cultivating and encouraging literature, adding to the architectural beauties of the city, and directing its political interests with ability during a period which was darkened on the one hand by the encroachments of the Turks, and on the other by the quarrels between France and the empire.—W. B.

DONATO, LEONARDO, Doge of Venice from 1606 till 1612, had been one of the political society which met in the house of Morosini to advocate the principles of religious liberty; and his embassy to Rome when Sixtus V. complained of the recognition of Henry IV. by the Venetians, assisted in moderating the measures adopted against the protestant monarch. In his tenure of the chief power in his native city, he stood firmly against the pretensions of Paul V., met the sentence of excommunication with a calm and resolute assertion of civil rights, and insisted on the expulsion of the jesuits, being greatly aided in these struggles by Paul Sarpi, one of his old associates in the Morosini meetings.—W. B.

DONATO, NICOLA, Doge of Venice for a few weeks in 1618, was extremely unpopular; his election and installation exposed him to public insults, and aggravated the discontent which proved so troublesome to his successor Priuli.—W. B.

DONATUS: There were two ecclesiastics of this name, contemporaries, and both concerned in the disputes which rent the African church in their day. The one was Donatus of Casæ Nigræ in Numidia; the other Donatus the Great. It is to be regretted that we know scarcely anything of the life of either. The schism in which Donatus Magnus was implicated has absorbed all other circumstances respecting him; while Donatus of Casæ Nigræ had only to do with the dispute in its germ. The cause of the Donatist schism, to which Donatus Magnus has given his name, may be traced up to the adverse relations of the two parties, headed by Mensurius, bishop of Carthage, a prudent man, who was unfriendly to the confessors and the enthusiastic Numidian bishops. On the death of Mensurius, Cæcilian, his archdeacon, was appointed to fill the vacant see. But a party was greatly opposed to him, to which belonged Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, and Lucilla, an opulent lady. Alleging that he allowed himself to be ordained by a traditor, an assembly of seventy Numidian bishops excommunicated Cæcilian, and chose Majorinus in his stead. The Emperor Constantine having declared himself against the party of Majorinus, the latter requested that he would inquire into the nature of the controversy. Accordingly he directed the bishop of Rome and five Gallic bishops to do so. Cæcilian was to appear before them, with ten bishops to defend him, and ten to bring charges. At the head of Cæcilian's accusers was Donatus of Casæ Nigræ; but his charges were declared to be unsupported. The council of Arles in 314 also declared against the party of Majorinus. Delegates of the two parties afterwards appeared before the emperor at Milan in 316, and he again decided for Cæcilian. From this time forward the party of Majorinus were treated as transgressors of the laws, deprived of their churches, and persecuted. After the death of Majorinus in 315, Donatus the Great, his successor, stood at the head of the party. In 321 Constantine granted the Donatists full liberty to act according to their convictions. But they would not return to the bosom of the catholic church. When Constans resorted to forcible measures he exasperated them the more. The most furious persecution began in the year 347, when the principle that church and state should be kept distinct was enunciated by Donatus. Under Julian they enjoyed favour; but their state was worse under succeeding emperors. Augustin tried to heal the division, but in vain. In 411, at Carthage, two hundred and eighty-six catholic and two hundred and seventy-nine Donatist bishops met. The disputation continued three days, Augustin and Aurelius being leaders on the one side; Primum and Petilian on the other. The imperial commissioner declared for the former. In 414 the Donatists lost all civil rights; and in 415 they were forbidden, under pain of death, to hold religious meetings. They continued, however, down till the seventh century; when the whole African church was annihilated by the Saracens. Donatus the Great seems to have been a man of energetic character, who possessed a fiery eloquence fitted to lead a fanatical party. He does not appear to have had much discretion or moderation, else he might have led his followers back into the catholic church. Such rigorous discipline as he inculcated was ill-suited to the minds of the less enlightened. The obstinate zeal of the Donatists was worthy of a better cause; yet it was narrow, intolerant, and fanatical.—S. D.

DONATUS, ÆLIUS, a distinguished grammarian. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain, but he was living at Rome in the middle of the fourth century. St. Jerome was his pupil. His Latin grammar—"De octo partibus orationis"—was everywhere used to such an extent, that Donat became the name of the science of grammar as Euclid of mathematics. It even went further than this, for among Bishop Peocok's works we find one entitled "The Donat on the Christian Religion," and there is a French proverb, "Les diables étoient encore à leur Donat" (the devils were as yet in their grammar). In the Vision of Piers Plowman, and in Chaucer, we have the word Donat in the sense of grammar—

"I drave among drapers my Donat to learne."

Editions of the grammar were printed from wooden blocks before the invention of movable types. Scholia on Terence and Virgil, attributed to Donatus, are preserved, but their authenticity is disputed.—J. A. D.

DONDÌ (in Latin Dondus or De Dondis), **JACOPO**, was born at Padua of a patrician family in 1298, and died in 1359.

He was skilled in natural philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, but is chiefly famous for the construction of a remarkable clock which was placed in the tower of the palace at Padua in 1344. Dondi wrote "*Promptuarium Medicinæ*," &c., and another book entitled "*De modo conficiendi salis ex aquis calidis Aponeusibus et de fluxu et refluxu maris*."—R. M., A.

DONDÌ, DALL' OROLOGIO, GIOVANNI, son of the preceding, was born in 1318, and died in 1389. Tiraboschi thinks that Giovanni assisted his father in making the celebrated Padua clock. He was the maker of a still more remarkable one which was put up in the library of Galeazzo Visconti at Pavia. From this he and his descendants derived the addition to their surname of Dall' Orologio. Giovanni, who was also a mathematician and physician, wrote an essay on mineral waters, and a description of his father's clock. He had the honour to be numbered among the correspondents of the great Petrarch.—R. M., A.

DONDUCCI, GIOVANNI ANDREA. See **MASTELLETTA**.

DONEAU or **DONELLUS, HUGUES**, a French jurist of eminence, born at Chalons-sur-Saône in 1507, was professor of law at Bourges when, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, his Huguenot opinions forced him to fly from his native country. He died in 1591 at Altorf, where he was professor of law. His specialty was his knowledge of the Roman law, his commentaries on which, first published in 1596, have been frequently reprinted. The latest edition is that of Florence, in twelve volumes, 1841-47.—F. E.

DONELLUS. See **DONEAU**.

DONGELBERGE, HENRI CHARLES DE, a genealogist of some distinction, was born at Brussels, August 18th, 1593, where he died, 3rd April, 1660. He was the illegitimate son of Duke John of Brabant, from whom he received the best education. Studying law, he became in 1625 mayor of his native town, and occupied this post, as well as that of "public treasurer," for several years. In 1657 he was made baron by letters patent from King Philip IV. He wrote several treatises on genealogy; but the work by which he is best known is a Latin poem of about 1600 verses, in celebration of a victory gained in 1288, by a duke of Brabant over a duke of Limburg. It is entitled "*Praelium Waringanum*," Brussels, 1641, and has been repeatedly translated into German, Dutch, and Flemish.—F. M.

DONI, ADONE, the most renowned painter of Assisi, is supposed to have studied under Perugino, as he executed his most important works in Perugia, whilst Pietro was teaching there. These works are—"The Last Judgment," in the church of St. Francis, and a large fresco in the town-hall. Having returned home, he displayed great activity in adorning churches and convents of that neighbourhood, showing excellency of colour, and freedom from the stiffness of his master, both remarkable. He also left several studies of portraits, stamped with the most extraordinary truthfulness. Flourished about 1560.—R. M.

DONI, ANTONIO FRANCESCO, was born at Florence about 1518; and died at Venice in 1574. Doni, who was for a while a monk, afterwards became a secular priest. He is described as of unsettled and wandering disposition and habits. He never resided long in any place, but from 1547 Venice was his headquarters. His support was derived chiefly from payments received for occasional religious services, and from the more uncertain fruits of his literary works. These works, like their author, were of the most bizarre and capricious character—serious and burlesque oddly mixed together—didactic prose, interspersed with verse not of a very instructive character. He was a member of the society of Pellegrini, of which some account is given in our memoir of **DOLCE**. He also belonged to the Academy of Piacenza, called the Ortolani, or gardeners. In this academy the members were all called, not by their baptismal names, but by some fanciful appellation taken from some object of vegetable life. There was the leek, the melon, the radish, the carrot, the cucumber. Doni himself was the semenza, or seed. In the Pellegrini his name was Bizzaro. Italian critics complain of the buffoonery of his manner; this is to be overfastidious. Of his numerous publications, the most interesting is the "*Lezioni di Accademici Fiorentini sopra Dante*."—J. A., D.

DONI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a writer on music, was born at Florence in 1598, where he died in 1647. His parentage was noble, and he was designed for the profession of the bar; preparatory to which, he was educated successively at Bologna, Rome, Burgos, and Pisa. He relinquished his original intention,

on the invitation of Cardinal Corsini, to accompany him to Paris, whence he was recalled to Florence by the death of his brother. He was next attached to the service of Cardinal Barberini, with whom he went a second time to Paris. By this patron's recommendation he was appointed secretary to the College of Cardinals at Rome, but resigned the office when the death of two more of his brothers necessitated his presence in his native city. There he was appointed to a public lectureship by the grand duke, Ferdinand II., and was elected a member of the Academy of Florence, and that of La Crusca. Throughout his life he was especially interested in music, and his immense erudition enabled him to make very elaborate researches into the character and condition of this art among the ancients. He wrote very voluminously on his favourite subject of investigation, arguing that the ancient musical system was superior to the modern. He wrote extensively also on the state of music in his own time, and in the century before him; and he is an invaluable authority for the history of the art at this period. Several of his works were printed during his life, but he left a far greater number in manuscript. These were collected for publication by Gori, who, however, died before the edition was issued, and it was brought out by Passeri in 1773 at Florence. Doni invented a kind of lute which he called the *Lyra Barberina* in compliment to his patron. It was so constructed as to induce the arrangement of the notes according to their order in the Greek modes. A description of this, and of its analogy with ancient instruments, is one of the most curious of his tracts. He constructed also a transposing harpsichord.—G. A. M.

DONIZETTI, GAETANO, a musician, was born at Bergamo, 25th September, 1798, where he died on 8th April, 1848. His father was opulent, and he designed Gaetano for the profession of jurisprudence. His natural impulse, however, was to an artistic career, and drawing, for which he had considerable talent, and which he desired to exercise in the capacity of an architect, was his first object. When he relinquished the wish of his childhood, and entered upon the study of music, he was placed under the instruction of Simone Mayer, who promptly perceived the germ of remarkable power in his young pupil, and accordingly took the greatest interest in his task of tuition. It was against the counsel of this master, that Donizetti was sent to Bologna in 1816, to take a course of lessons of Padre Mattei. Mayer feared a bad effect upon his scholar's genius from the severe style of the ancient Roman school, for which Mattei was famous; but his erring though well-meant advice was disregarded. While at Bologna, Donizetti had also another teacher, Pilotti, under whom probably he practised singing and the pianoforte. At this period he composed some masses, and a large number of smaller pieces for the church, several quartets for string instruments, and some overtures for the orchestra. The father of Donizetti, in conceding his own views to Gaetano's artistic predilection, had chosen music for his son's profession, under the idea that the grave character of a composer for the church, bore some analogy with the dignity of the forensic calling to which he had destined him; and it was on this account that he insisted on sending him to study with Mattei. He was greatly enraged, therefore, when the young musician, following the natural bent of his genius, applied himself to dramatic composition. Rendered desperate by the parental anger, Donizetti entered the army; but he was quickly disgusted with the habits and the duties of military life. While in garrison at Venice, he found leisure from the restraint his uncongenial vocation imposed upon him, to write his first opera, "Enrico di Borgogna," which was produced in Venice in 1818; and its great success enabled him to obtain his discharge from his regiment. His fortunate debut as a dramatic composer gained him also an engagement to write a second opera for the same city, "Il Falegname di Livonia," which appeared in 1819. This was followed in 1820 by "Le Nozze in Villa" at Mantua, but the year after he did not come before the public. His brief repose was succeeded by the production of four operas in 1822, "Zoraide di Granata" at Rome; "La Zingara" and "La Lettera Anonima" at Naples; and "Chiara e Serafina" at Milan. The same remarkable fecundity was evinced in 1823, when he brought out "Il Fortunato Inganno" and "Aristea" at Naples; and "Una Follia" and "Alfredo il Grande" at Venice. In 1824 Donizetti gave "L'Ajo nell Imbarazzo" at Rome, and "Emilia" at Naples. His name is not in the theatrical annals of 1825; but in 1826 he visited Sicily, and produced "Alahor in Granata," and

"Il Castello degli Invalidi" at Palermo; and, returning to Naples, he there brought out "Elvira." A more lasting success than that of any of his earlier operas was attained by "Oliva e Pasquale," at Rome, and "Il Borgomastro di Saardam" at Naples, both in 1827; in which year, also, he gave "Le Convenienze Teatrali" and "Otto Mesi in due Ore," at the latter city. There, likewise in 1828, he produced the still popular "Esule di Roma;" and after visiting Genoa, to direct the rehearsals of "La Regina di Golconda," he returned thither to give "Gianni di Calais" and "Giovè di Grasso." He had about this period an engagement for some years to Barbaja, the impresario of Naples, to furnish him with two serious and two comic operas every year; in 1829, not only did he fulfil this extensive contract, but he composed also three other operas for the same city. "Il Paria," "Il Castello di Kenilworth," "Il Diluvio Universale," "I Pazzi per progresso," "Francesca di Foix," "Imelda di Lambertazzi," and "La Romanziera," were all fruits of this wonderfully prolific year, an amount of production in so short a period that is scarcely paralleled in the history of the human mind. "Anna Bolena," the work that introduced Donizetti in this country, was first given at Milan in 1830, with Pastor and Rubini in the principal characters; and it was brought out in London in June, 1831, with the same powerful representatives. The success of this opera here at once stamped its composer's reputation, and prepared the public to welcome the many that followed it, including some of those that had been earlier produced. In 1830 "Fausta" was also written, and was first performed at Naples. "Ugo, conte di Parigi," the vivacious, melodious, and characteristic "Elisir d'Amore" (that has entirely eclipsed *Le Philtre* of Auber, to a translation of the libretto of which this opera is set), and "Sancia di Castiglia," were all produced at Milan in 1832; the preceding year having evoked no composition from the fertile author. In 1833 Donizetti married a lady to whom he was passionately attached, the daughter of a lawyer of Rome. Three very popular operas were brought out in the year of his nuptials, "Il Furioso," at Rome; "Parisina," at Florence; and "Torquato Tasso," at Rome. In 1834 "Lucrezia Borgia" was produced at Milan, with Mad. Meric Lalande as the heroine. This admirable work was not given in London until June, 1839, when Grisi and Mario sustained the characters with which they have become almost identified, by the rare excellence of their personation. The opera was not originally successful, and its first performance here, too, was not received with that favour which has since distinguished the work; but it is now a composition more frequently played than any other of Donizetti, and it is the one by which, as a whole, his genius is perhaps best exemplified. "Rosamonda," given at Florence, and "Maria Stuarda" at Naples, were also productions of 1834. About this time Donizetti was appointed professor of counterpoint in the conservatorio at Naples, an office for which he was better qualified than any Italian musician of his own age, but one which must have been to a great extent honorary, since his long and frequent absences from the city disabled him from any regular discharge of its duties. "Gemma di Vergy" was given at Milan in 1835. Then, for the first time leaving his own country, the composer went to Paris in order to produce "Marino Faliero" at the Italian theatre there; and he returned to Naples, to bring out the immensely popular "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was introduced in London in 1838, with Persiani, Rubini, and Tamburini, in its chief characters. It was in 1835 that Donizetti experienced the severe calamity of the loss of his wife by cholera; she had borne him two children, who both died in infancy; and we may in some degree ascribe to his sufferings from this total family bereavement, the licentiousness of life, which, more even than his excessive labours, induced the mental disease that prematurely closed his career. It would seem that he sought oblivion from his sorrow in the toils of his art. In 1836 he brought out "Belisario" at Venice; he then went to Naples to fulfil another engagement, where, finding one of the small theatres in a bankrupt state, he wrote "Il Campanello," a one act opera, for the benefit of the poor singers, translating the libretto from a French vaudeville for himself, and completing the entire composition, words, and music, directing its rehearsal, and witnessing its first performance, all in the marvellously brief period of a single week. "Betly" of which also he translated the libretto (it being the same subject as *Le Chalet* of Adam), and "L'Assedio di Calais," were likewise given in the same

year at Naples. In 1837 he produced "Pia di Tolomei" at Venice, and "Roberto Devereux" at Naples; in 1838 "Maria di Rudens" at Venice; and in 1839 "Gianni di Parigi" at Milan. He now went to Paris, to take up his residence; and there proved the great versatility of his talent, in the composition of operas for the French stage, by the felicitous adaptation of his style to the very diverse characteristics of this new field of action from those of the Italian theatre. "La Fille du Regiment" was produced at the Opera Comique, and "Les Martyrs" at the Academie; and they are both as fitted to the locality for which they were written, as though the author had spent his busy life in composing for the two Parisian theatres. The Théâtre de Renaissance mainly supported itself this year by the performance of a French version of Lucia, the success of which prompted the management to engage Donizetti to write a new opera; he composed, accordingly, "L'Ange de Nisida," but the theatre was ruined before the work was ready for production. He wrote "Le Duc d'Albe" for the Academie; but the drama of this opera being disapproved, and a work of Donizetti being much desired at the theatre, he remodelled the "Ange de Nisida," changing the music of "Léonore" originally written for Mad. Thillon's soprano voice, to suit the mezzo-soprano of Mad. Stolz, and adding the fourth act. In this form it was brought out under the name of "La Favorite," with at first but indifferent success, though it soon became and long remained the most attractive opera in the entire repertory of the theatre. Such were the labours of 1840; the following year was less active, being marked by one opera only, "Adelia," which appeared at Rome. In 1842 Donizetti produced "Maria Padilla" at Milan; he was then appointed kapellmeister at the imperial theatre in Vienna, whither he repaired to produce "Linda di Chamouni," as the inaugurative work of his new office. In the recess of the Vienna season he revisited Paris, to bring out "Don Pasquale" at the Théâtre Italien, of which Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache were the original representatives, who transplanted this brilliant work to London in the spring of the same year, 1843. Donizetti returned to Vienna, and there gave "Maria di Rohan," which he took with him back to Paris in the autumn, for performance by the Italian company. He now wrote "Dom Sebastien" for the Academie, and he was busied at the same time in superintending the rehearsals of this opera at the one theatre, and "Maria di Rohan" at the other. In 1844 he went to Naples, to give "Caterina Cornara," which was the last work he produced in public. He went thence again to Vienna, and in 1845 once more returned to Paris. It was now that his mental malady fell upon him; he was at first attacked by occasional fits of despondency, which in time became so frequent as entirely to absorb his reason, and he declined into a condition of melancholy madness. In January, 1846, when his disease was proved to be beyond momentary relief, he was placed in an asylum at Ivry, where he remained till June, 1847. He was then removed to a like institution in Paris, whence he was taken three months later, in the hope that a return to his native air might act beneficially upon him. He was arrested on his journey by an attack of paralysis at Brussels, from which, however, he rallied sufficiently to be conveyed to Bergamo. The hopes were vain that he might derive relief from the effect of the climate and the scenes of home. Suffering an unknown sorrow, shedding ceaseless tears for an unreal grief, he lingered until a second paralytic stroke dealt him the blow of death. He expired four days after this attack. His interment in the cemetery outside the city was witnessed by a large multitude, who felt one common regret for the loss the lyric drama had sustained. His brothers have erected a monument to his memory in the cathedral of his native city; but his own genius has reared one in every country throughout the world where music is known. Besides the sixty-four operas that have been noticed, Donizetti left one in the possession of the management of the Opéra Comique at Paris, which, like "Le Duc d'Albe," has not been performed. He composed a "Miserere" and many other works for the church, a great quantity of unpublished instrumental music, an immense number of single songs, which have been printed, and a still greater number of pieces for insertion in different operas, which remain in MS. in the hands of the several singers for whom they were written. Beyond all this scarcely credible mass of productions, it is related of him that it was his common custom, in such situations in his operas as he deemed specially

important, to make several settings of the text, from which to select the best.

It need not be said of the man who created, in twenty-six years, a number of works that has never been equalled in the same period, that he possessed an almost fabulous facility of invention. Some anecdotes of his immense rapidity of production are so startling, that they can scarcely be repeated with any expectation of credence. His first works, it is not to be wondered, are in the style of Rossini, which was universally in favour, and which almost universally prevailed at the period when they were written; but Donizetti soon emancipated himself from the influence of that popular master, and asserted a decision of character and an originality of thought, which are the questionless marks of true genius. It is one of his great merits, that each of his best works is individualized by some particular colouring appropriate to its subject, and is thus as much distinguished from the others as any one composition of an author can be from the rest of his productions. Many of his countless melodies have obtained the popularity of national songs in widely-severed lands, and are sung by thousands of people, who are made happy by them without ever having heard their composer's name. Donizetti was a man of ardent passions, warm in his friendships, prompt in his kindnesses, of most sensitive tenderness, open-handed and open-hearted; it may be said of him that, in his active life and in his living influence, he was one of the most remarkable men of the present century.—G. A. M.

DONNADIEU, GABRIEL, Viscount, a French general, was born in 1777, and died in 1849. He served with distinction in several of the revolutionary campaigns and the wars of the empire, particularly attracting notice in Spain, where he was made general of brigade. The Bourbons, who, on their restoration in 1814, found him in prison on a charge of conspiracy, gave him the military command of the district of Grenoble—a position in which he heightened his credit with the court, by suppressing with great promptitude a formidable insurrection that broke out in 1816 in the region of his command. He afterwards sat in the chamber of deputies, where he attracted attention by his unmeasured abuse of Richelieu.—J. T.

DONNE, JOHN, born in London in the year 1573, was the son of an eminent merchant belonging to an ancient family in Wales, while on the mother's side he was descended from Sir Thomas More. His parents were rigid catholics, and he was educated in that faith. At the early age of eleven he was sent to Oxford, and entered at Hart Hall (since merged in Exeter college), where he remained for three years; but his religion operated as a bar to his taking a degree. For the three succeeding years he studied at Cambridge, whence he came up to London about the age of eighteen, and entered at Lincoln's-inn to read for the bar. While thus engaged he commenced, we are told, a careful examination of the principal matters in dispute between catholics and protestants, which resulted in his embracing the doctrines of the Church of England. About the same time he seems to have written most of his minor poems, many of which are disfigured by the grossest sensuality. This has been called the "current mintage" of the time; yet the poems of Daniel are almost entirely free from it, nor does either Spenser or Shakespeare offend against decency to nearly the same extent as Donne. He tells us that he was diverted from the study of the law by "the worst voluptuousness, an hydroptique immoderate desire of human learning and languages." A simpler cause is mentioned by his biographers, namely, the death of his father shortly before he came of age—an event which put him in possession of property to the amount of £3000, and enabled him to gratify his love of travel and thirst after knowledge. He went abroad about the year 1594, and stayed three years in Spain and Italy, joining the two expeditions of the earl of Essex in 1596 and 1597—one against Cadiz, the other to the Azores. Returning to England after having spent the greater portion of his patrimony, he obtained a situation as secretary to Lord Ellesmere, then lord-keeper of the great seal. He remained in this capacity for five years, and won the entire esteem and confidence of the lord-keeper. But a niece of the lady Ellesmere, who often stayed in the house, captivated his heart, and interfered with the upward course of his ambition. This lady was the daughter of Sir George More, lieutenant of the Tower; and since her father would not consent to their union, Donne persuaded her to enter into a clandestine marriage, in the year 1602. The secret could not long be kept, and in his rage at

the discovery, Sir George prevailed upon the lord-keeper to dismiss Donne from the secretaryship, and actually succeeded in having him committed to prison. He was, however, soon liberated, and then had to engage in a tedious lawsuit in order to recover his wife. Having succeeded in this, he was glad, being now without fixed employment, to accept the invitation of his wife's kinsman, Sir Francis Wooley, to reside with him at his house in Surrey. Here they lived some years, and had several children. Upon the death of Sir Francis, Donne removed, first to Mitcham, and afterwards to London, where he and his family were received into Sir Robert Drury's house in Drury Lane. Poverty, sickness among his children, and that feeling of painful restlessness which besets talented men who have no settled occupation, weighed in these years upon Donne's sensitive spirit. From this unhappy state he was delivered by the interposition of royalty; for James I., having become acquainted with him through Sir R. Drury, and being delighted with a book—"The Pseudo-martyr"—which Donne had written in 1610 at his instigation, pressed him so strongly to take orders, that Donne, who had hitherto scrupled to do so from a consideration of the loose sayings and doings of his youth, could no longer refuse. He, however, exacted a period of three years in order to prepare himself, and was not ordained till 1614. In 1617 his wife died. In 1621 the king presented him to the deanery of St. Paul's. For a collection of profound criticisms on his celebrated sermons—through which there runs a high-church and patristic leaven which placed him in the strongest opposition to the puritan party of his day—the reader is referred to the third volume of Coleridge's *Literary Remains*. A slow fever carried him off after a lingering illness in 1631. His life has been written at length, but in a loose inaccurate way, by Isaac Walton.—T. A.

DONNEAU, JEAN DE VIZE, born at Paris in 1640; died in 1710. Intended for an ecclesiastic, love interfered; he married, and there was an end of the church. He wrote for the theatre—not very successfully—and he then began to write reviews of the works of more successful men. Of Corneille's *Sophonisbe* he wrote a severe review; "then shifting his side, as a critic knows how," he praised it extravagantly. Molière, too, he abused, but in this case he never recanted his errors. A passage in Molière's *Mère Coquette* he claimed as his thunder, and made such a noise about it that Louis XIV. interfered. The royal voice was for Molière. Donneau set up the *Mercurie Gallant*, the earliest journal of its character in France—a monthly newspaper and magazine. In 1690 Thomas Corneille became joint redacteur. Donneau became blind in 1706. He had a pension from Louis XIV., and apartments at the Louvre.—J. A., D.

DONNER, GEORGE RAPHAEL, one of the best sculptors of his time, was born at Esslingen in Austria in 1695; died in 1741. It was in the college of Heiligenkreuz that his talents for sculpture began to appear, and there he received whatever instruction Brenner and Giuliani were able to impart to him. Having obtained the patronage of Count Sinzendorf, he was enabled to complete his artistic education; but although he worked assiduously and meritoriously, he never met with great fortune. His best effort is the figures of river-gods of the fountain of the Mehlmarkt of Vienna.—R. M.

* **DÖNNIGES, WILHELM**, a distinguished German political economist, was born in the neighbourhood of Stettin in 1814, studied at Bonn and Berlin, and began lecturing in the latter university with marked success. He advocated free-trade and moderate political reform. During 1838-39 he travelled in Italy, and discovered at Turin the statutes of the Emperor Henry VII., which he published after his return, under the title "*Acta Henrici VII.*," 1839, 2 vols. Soon after he entered the service of the king of Bavaria, and rose to high posts of trust and honour, which he was, however, obliged to resign in 1855. He wrote—"Das Staatsrecht, historisch entwickelt;" "*Geschichte des deutschen Kaiserthums im ix. Jahrh.*;" and translated a selection of old English and Scotch ballads.—K. E.

DONOSO CORTES, JUAN, a Spanish journalist and politician, born 6th May, 1809, at El Valle in Estremadura. He studied successively at Salamanca, Caceres, and Seville, and was admitted an advocate in 1833, as soon as he had attained the legal age. Before this, however, at the age of twenty, he had filled for some time with credit the chair of literature in the college recently established at Caceres. The critical state of the kingdom in 1832 first turned his attention to public affairs, and during the illness of Ferdinand VII., he offered his services in

maintaining the loyalty of his native province, where his family possessed considerable influence, to the present queen. On the change of ministry which then took place, he addressed to the king a memorial on the state of public affairs, which was not published, being considered too liberal in its tendency. In February, 1833, he entered official life as secretary in the department of "grace and justice," and soon afterwards as one of the secretaries of state. In 1835 he was sent as a royal commissioner to Estremadura, to quell the insurrection in that province. His success was greater than could have been expected, and he received the cross of Charles III. as a reward for his services. In May, 1836, he became secretary to the council of ministers, an office which he shortly after resigned. He was returned for Badajoz in the cortes summoned by Isturiz, which, however, were never assembled; but on the accession of the exaltado party to power, he determined to exchange active political life for more studious and fruitful pursuits. He filled the chair of jurisprudence in the atheneum of Madrid, and nearly at the same time became the director of a periodical entitled *El Porvenir* (The Future). He was returned to the next cortes for Cadiz. On the prorogation of this assembly he became joint-editor with Galiano of the *Piloto* (Pilot), and afterwards was for some time director of the *Revista de Madrid*. The political views of Donoso Cortes may be summed up in a single sentence from his essay on popular sovereignty. "Two flags have floated, ever since the foundation of human society, on the horizon of nations—the banner of national sovereignty and that of divine right. A sea of blood separates them, witnessing what is the destiny of societies which follow them. A new flag, stainless, white, splendid, has appeared on the horizon, its motto is 'Sovereignty of intelligence, sovereignty of justice.' It alone is the banner of liberty—the others of slavery; it alone is the banner of progress—the others of reaction; it alone is the banner of the future—the others of the past; it alone is the banner of humanity—they of parties only." He died in 1853, leaving the reputation of a bold and able journalist. We are indebted for most of the above particulars to the memoir in Ochoa's *Apuntes*, where may also be found some of his more elaborate writings.—F. M. W.

DONOUGHMORE, JOB HELY HUTCHINSON, second earl of, born in 1757; died in 1832; second son of the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state for Ireland, and Christiana Nixon, created Baroness of Donoughmore in the Irish peerage in 1783. Educated at Eton and Trinity college, Dublin, in 1774 he was presented with a cornetcy in the eighteenth dragoons. In 1776 he was given a company in the sixty-seventh. In 1777 he sat in the Irish parliament for Cork. In 1794 he obtained the rank of colonel. In the expedition to Egypt he was second in command to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and on Abercrombie's death succeeded to the command. For his services in the campaign he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, with a pension of £2000 a year. In 1806 he was employed on a diplomatic mission to the Russian and Prussian armies, and afterwards to the court of St. Petersburg. In 1825 he succeeded to the title of Donoughmore. At his death the barony of Hutchinson became extinct.—J. A., D.

DONOVAN, EDWARD, an English naturalist, known principally for his voluminous writings. One of his earliest works was "*A Natural History of British Insects*," which was commenced in 1792, and finished in 1816. It contained figures of British insects, with descriptions, and contributed greatly to extend a knowledge of British insect life. Besides this work, he published many others on the same plan, illustrative of the natural history of the British islands, and other parts of the world. In 1794-1797 he published the "*Natural History of British Birds*;" in 1798 "*An Epitome of the Insects of China*;" in 1800 "*An Epitome of the Insects of India*;" in 1805 "*An Epitome of the Insects of Asia*," and "*An Epitome of the Insects of New Holland*." In 1823 he commenced the "*Naturalist's Pursuits*, or Monthly Miscellany of Exotic Natural History." He has also published several other works, but these are the chief. He was more remarkable for painstaking industry than original talent. Nevertheless, his works did much service to natural history in his day. It is to be regretted that he did not obtain from his labours that amount of remuneration which he felt he ought to have obtained, and in

a "Memorial of my publications of Natural History," he complains that whilst he was ruined, his publishers made great sums by his works. Donovan died 1st February, 1837.—E. L.

* DOO, GEORGE THOMAS, one of the best English line engravers of the day, is a pupil of Strange and of Sharpe. He has produced several prints after some of the best works of modern English artists, as Lawrence, Newton, Wilkie, Etty, &c., and also several after those by ancient masters, as the Infant Christ, by Raphael; the Ecce homo, by Correggio, &c.—R. M.

DOPPELMAYR, JOHANN GABRIEL, a German mathematician, was born at Nuremberg in 1671, and died in 1750 or 1759. For nearly half a century he was professor of mathematics in the gymnasium of his native town, and published a number of mathematical, geographical, and astronomical works, the most celebrated of which was his "Atlas Cœlestis."—K. E.

DOPPET, FRANÇOIS AMADÉE, was born at Chambery in 1753, and died at Aix in 1810. For three years he served in a regiment of horse, and then took a degree of medicine at Turin. He is soon after found in Paris in the Jacobin clubs, and conducting democratic journals. The legislative assembly gave him military employment, and after a while he replaced Kellerman as general of the army of the Alps. He was connected with some of the successes of France in the early days of the Revolution. In 1794 he retired from the army from ill health. In 1796 he was one of the council of Five Hundred. He appears free from the stains of blood with which the name of almost every one else connected with the Jacobin clubs is polluted, and in difficult circumstances acted with ordinary humanity. His writings are very numerous—many on subjects of animal magnetism. Another class of his books consists of democratic pamphlets, vindicating his conduct during the Revolution.—J. A., D.

DOPPING, ANTHONY, a distinguished Irish prelate, was born in Dublin on the 28th of March, 1643. His youth was so precocious that he entered Trinity college in his thirteenth year, and obtained a fellowship in his nineteenth. In 1678 he was appointed to the bishopric of Kildare, whence he was translated in 1681 to that of Meath. Dopping's position soon became one of danger and responsibility. When Tyrconnel, the deputy of James, endeavoured to suppress the church of Ireland, Dopping was dismissed from the privy council, but he ably and courageously defended the interests of protestantism, both in parliament and out of it. After the battle of the Boyne, Dopping, in company with his clergy, waited on William with an address. He was restored to his dignities, and died in Dublin in 1697. Dopping was a man of high moral and intellectual endowments; affable and kind, as well as bold and firm.—J. F. W.

* DORAN, JOHN, Ph.D., F.S.A., an accomplished, racy, and industrious writer, was born in 1807. He is of an old Leinster family, and passed a considerable portion of his early life in Paris, where he was chiefly educated. After successfully discharging the functions of private tutor in no less than four of the noblest families in the kingdom, Dr. Doran formed a connection with literature and the press, to which he has since remained faithful. He was for ten years editor of a London weekly paper, and has contributed extensively to leading periodicals. One of his earliest books, a work on the "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading," displayed his antiquarian tastes and lore. In 1851 appeared from his pen, "Filia Dolorosa, or Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême," a biography which bears Mrs. Romer's name, but of which she had written only a few pages when attacked by her last and fatal illness. In 1854, to Nichol's edition of the poet Young's works, he prefixed a valuable memoir of their author. Since then Dr. Doran's lively pen, indefatigable research, and well-stored memory have produced a series of works among the most popular of their class, and which are to the subjects of which they treat, what the elder D'Israeli's Curiosities were to literary history and biography. "Table Traits," 1854, has been followed by "Habits and Men," published the same year; by "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," 1855; "Knights and their Days," 1856; "Monarchs Retired from Business," 1857; "History of Court Fools," 1858; and "New Pictures and Old Panels," 1859. Dr. Doran has also edited the Bentley Ballads, and the Last Journals of Horace Walpole; he is now preparing the "Lives of the Princes of Wales" for publication in 1860.—F. E.

DORAT, CLAUDE JOSEPH, born at Paris in 1734; died 1780. Had some small private property, which prevented his thinking of professional studies; wrote verses, and before the age of

twenty produced his first dramatic piece "Zulica." Crebillon the Elder undertook to fit it for the stage, and helped it out with a fifth act written by himself. It failed. Another tragedy followed, and failed; and Dorat renounced, as he thought for ever, the higher walks of dramatic art, and gave himself to what are called *vers de société*. His works were published with expensive plates, which secured the sale of some copies. The Abbé Galatin said, with reference to this in an untranslatable pun—*Le poète se sauve du naufrage de planche en planche*. Dorat again tried the stage, and produced "Regulus" and "La feinte par Amour." He filled the house with his friends, for whose tickets he paid, and by this expedient attained what he regarded as success. The words of a successful general, "Another such victory and we are ruined," were applied to him. At the close of life he was dependent on the generosity of madame de Beauharnais. When Dorat was at the point of death, the curé de St. Sulpice attended with the last sacrament. It was a game of dexterity between the curé, who sought a formal recognition of ecclesiastical authority, and the poet, who wished to escape it, and who succeeded. Dorat died in his character of author, correcting a proof sheet for the press. His works were printed in twenty volumes.—J. A., D.

DORAT, JEAN (in Latin Auratus), born at Limoges; died at Paris in 1588. The name is sometimes written Daurat. The date of Jean Dorat's birth has not been recorded. From Limoges, where he received the rudiments of education, he went to Paris and taught French and Latin. His first pupil was the poet Antoine de Baif. He next taught the royal pages in the court of Francis I. We then find him in the army, where he made a campaign or two, but soon returned to his old pursuits. He became president of the college of Coqueret, and had among his pupils Ronsard, and one or two others of that cluster of poets who assumed, or were given, the name of the Pleiad. Dorat married twice; by his first wife he had a son and daughter, both of whom he lived to see writing verses of their own. At the age of seventy-eight he a second time married. This hazardous adventure he called a poetic license. He was a short, fat, merry little man, fond of good cheer, and always in debt. His Greek and Latin poems are said to contain fifty thousand lines; those in French are countless. Among his poems are some amusing anagrams.—J. A., D.

DORCA, FRANCISCO, born at Gerona in 1737. He taught jurisprudence and belles-lettres at the university of Cervera; was afterwards bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in America, and died in 1806. He wrote a history of the martyrs of Gerona; a treatise on the power of popes and bishops; "Reflections on Catholic Truth," and discourses.—F. M. W.

DOREID, IBN, a celebrated Arabian poet, and a noted drunkard, was born at Basrah in 838; died at Bagdad in 933. He left his birthplace for Oman at the period of the invasion of Zedji. The subsequent career of Doreid was one of adventure. He parted from Abdallah and his son, governors of Fares, traversed Iran, part of Khorassan and Mesopotamia, and reached Bassora under the name of Abon Bekr. After much hesitation as to his place of residence he fixed at last upon Bagdad, of which Mostader was then khalif. He here became acquainted with an ulema, who introduced him to the khalif, who bestowed upon him such a fortune as a poet and a votary to Bacchus could not venture to decline. Delirium tremens and palsy interrupted Doreid's happiness. In his cassidehs, or odes of a serious and devout character, in virtue of their dignified pathos, tragic sublimity, and religious fervour, Doreid's best title to praise may be found. In these, and above all in his ode "Al-Cassideh al-Maysoreh," he reached a height beyond that attained by any of his predecessors. Doreid was also an eminent linguist. He introduced in his poems copious idioms and words in use amongst the natives of the islands of the Persian Gulf.—(See Scheidius' *Latin translation of Doreid's Cassidehs*.)—CH. T.

DORFEUILLE, ANTOINE, a French revolutionist, was born in 1750, and died in 1795. Originally a comedian, he rushed into the thick of the Revolution, and played a prominent part in some of the most tragic scenes of the time. He was appointed president of the commission of popular justice, charged with the trial of the Lyonnese after the taking of their city. Supported by Collet d'Herbois and Fouché, he entered heart and soul upon his bloody work. The kennels of the Place des Ferreaux ran red, and mangled corpses rolled down the Rhone. Two hundred and nine men were marched forth over the river, and shot in

mass in the promenade of the Brotteaux—a butchery attended with such horrible circumstances, that even the nationals had to turn away their faces as they fired. Dorfeuille was slaughtered in the reactionary massacres of May, 1795.—R. M., A.

DORIA, ANDREA, a Genoese noble, born at Oneglia in 1466, rendered himself one of the most famous men of the age by his exploits as a naval commander, and the important influence which he exerted for half a century on the affairs of Genoa. He learned the art of war in the guards of the pope, and in the service of some other Italian princes; acquired a military reputation in the conquest of Corsica; and had nearly reached his fiftieth year before he received the command of the Genoese fleet. When Francis I. pushed the French arms into Italy, Doria took service under his banner; aided General Lautrec in the occupation of Genoa in 1527; and in the subsequent siege of Naples by that commander, his galleys, under the flag of his nephew Philipppino, inflicted on the armament of Moncada a signal defeat, in which the Spanish leader perished. Such services were viewed with jealousy by some of the French officers; their representations, and the free, blunt counsels of the admiral himself, alienated the mind of Francis; neglect, and even indignities, awakened dissatisfaction on the other side. But it was the attempt of the French to reduce the power of Genoa by improving Savona, and transferring thither some branches of the Genoese trade, that brought on a final rupture. The prompt and energetic remonstrances of Doria only drew forth an order for his arrest; but before it could be executed he received notice of it, sailed for the Gulf of Spezzia, resigned his commission and the decorations which he had received from the French monarch, proffered his services to the Emperor Charles V., and signalized his investiture with his former rank under a new banner by compelling Lautrec to abandon the siege of Naples. In the course of the same year, 1528, he planned and executed with complete success a scheme for the expulsion of the French from Genoa, where their rule had become a galling burden to his countrymen. Suddenly entering the harbour with a few galleys, he took possession of the town, and, driving the garrison into the citadel, he compelled it to capitulate. The moderation and public spirit which he then displayed, have won for him a higher glory than all his victories. Instead of seeking his own aggrandizement; when the sovereignty lay at his hand, he summoned an assembly of the citizens, proposed to them the question respecting the form of government to be adopted, and gave his influence cheerfully to the establishment of the republican constitution which they voted, receiving his reward in the esteem which the grateful people embodied in the title bestowed upon him, "Father of his country, and restorer of its liberties." The revolution did not remove him from the service of the emperor, who commissioned him to repress the pirates of the African coast. In this enterprise, and also in occasional conflicts with the Turks, he maintained his reputation as a skilful and successful commander. Tunis was taken in 1535, the Ottoman fleet with difficulty escaped at Corfu in 1538; and though his advice failed to dissuade the emperor from the disastrous expedition to Algiers in 1541, he effected all that human talent and energy could accomplish against the unparalleled tempests by which it was defeated. His co-operation with the marquis del Guasto in compelling the combined Turkish and French fleets to raise the siege of Nice in 1543, was among the last of his exploits abroad; advancing years compelled him to seek comparative retirement; but even to the end of his long life, Genoa had no more zealous and active patriot within her gates than Andrea Doria, prince of Melfi. In 1547, however, the haughty and ambitious spirit of his grandnephew Giannettino, the destined heir of his fortune, though not the inheritor of his moderation and wisdom, imperilled for a time the influence and even the personal safety of the admiral. Fiesco, count of Lavagna—a young noble of great wealth, and popular on account of his personal attractions, under which he concealed an artful and intriguing temper—taking advantage of the disaffection which the conduct of Giannettino caused, formed a conspiracy to assassinate him and his granduncle. With the connivance of the French ambassador at Rome, and the profligate Farnese, duke of Parma, whom the emperor had offended by refusing him investiture, Fiesco, at the head of his associates, suddenly seized the fleet. Giannettino was slain in a hasty effort to recover it; and Doria had time only to mount his horse and flee, before his palace was attacked by a strong party of the conspirators.

The count, however, was accidentally drowned in the harbour while engaged in securing his mastery of the fleet; none of his coadjutors had the ability or the hardihood to take his place; and the insurrection melted away almost as rapidly as it had appeared. In a few days the admiral re-entered the city amid the acclamations of the inhabitants, to resume his former position of influence and dignity, enhanced by the moderation which he displayed towards the conspirators. He died in 1560, at the age of ninety-four, honoured and lamented by the city which owed so much to his genius and virtues.

Others of the ancient family to which Doria belonged have received honourable mention in Genoese history. **OBERTO DORIA** fought the great naval battle of 1284, which finally broke the rival power of Pisa; and **LUCHETTO DORIA** was at the head of the land forces, which in the same century carried on the struggle for the dominion of Corsica. In the wars with Venice during the fourteenth century, **LAMBO DORIA** and several of his kinsmen held high command in the Genoese fleet; **STEPHANO DORIA**, in the middle of the sixteenth century, conducted the fierce wars which the republic waged against Sampiero the Corsican patriot; and after that conflict terminated, the rule of the good and the wise **GEORGIO DORIA** did much to soothe the discontent of the subjugated islanders.—W. B.

DORIGNY, SIR NICHOLAS, a distinguished French engraver, born in Paris in 1657, was the son of Michel Dorigny, also an engraver of some credit. His brother Louis followed the paternal profession at Rome; and to escape the toils of an uncongenial profession, Nicolas went there, and under the guidance of his brother commenced the study of art. During his long residence in Italy he engraved many of the works of the old masters, and in spite of a certain ruggedness of style, achieved a fame among French historical engravers second only to that of Gerard Audran. Some of his English acquaintances at Rome persuaded him to visit this country for the purpose of engraving the cartoons of Raffaele. Queen Anne gave him a room in Hampton Court, and he commenced his task in the spring of 1712. In April, 1719, the set of prints was complete, and copies were presented to George I., who conferred knighthood upon the artist, and gave him a purse of one hundred guineas. In 1724 Dorigny returned to Paris, where he died in 1746.—J. S., G.

DÖRING, GEORG CHRISTIAN WILHELM ASMUS, a German novelist, was born at Kassel, 11th December, 1781, and devoted himself to the legal profession at Göttingen. After various employments in different towns, he retired to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he died, October 10, 1833. His novels and tales, though not of a high rank, were widely popular in their time, and some of his dramatic pieces met with a fair success.—K. E.

DORIOLE or **DORIOLE, PIERRE**, Sire de Loire, a French statesman, was born at La Rochelle in 1407, and died in 1485. He became a licentiate in law in 1430, and in 1457 was elected mayor of his native city. Having in 1464 joined the party of seigneurs who formed the league styled the Public Good, Doriole was arrested and placed in the hands of the king. Louis XI. thought it for his own interests to pardon and reinstate him in his office of mayor. Doriole was henceforth a servant of royalty. Louis made him chancellor of France in 1472, and employed him constantly in difficult missions and negotiations. It is believed that Doriole would willingly have acted a straightforward part, if it had been attended with no danger; but the will of Louis XI. proving too powerful for Doriole's courage, the law of the land in his hands was accommodated to the caprice of the sovereign.—R. M., A.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, a learned civilian, a native of Holland, who removed to England during the reign of Charles I., and was appointed lecturer of history at Cambridge, but was silenced on account of his avowing republican principles. He subsequently held the office of judge-advocate in the royal army, but ultimately espoused the parliamentary cause, and on the trial of the king assisted in drawing up the charges against him. In 1649 Cromwell sent him ambassador to Holland, and he was assassinated at the Hague by some violent royalists who are said to have been in the train of the marquis of Montrose.—J. T.

DORLEANS, LOUIS, was born at Paris in 1542. The date of his death is uncertain. Dorleans practised at the bar as an avocat. He was a violent partisan of the league, and on the occasion of their arresting the royalist members of the parliament, he became their attorney-general. Dorleans defended every

measure of the leaguers, and even went the length of regretting that the prince of Condé and the king of Navarre had not been assassinated. When Henry IV.'s party came into power, several of his books were burned by the public executioner. One of them—"The Banquet of Arête," in which he represents the conversion of Henry as insincere, and argues that his right to the crown has been forfeited by his heresy, produced at the moment considerable effect. On Henry's obtaining possession of Paris, Dorleans was among the proscribed, and he remained in exile for nine years. He returned with some seditious object, was taken and imprisoned, but after three months liberated by the king. Henry's generosity attached Dorleans to his interest, and during the regency of Marie de Medicis, he published a work in her defence, which contains a warm panegyric on Henry. Dorleans is sometimes mentioned as a poet. His chief poem is a translation or imitation of part of the Orlando Furioso.—J. A., D.

DOROW, WILHELM, a German antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Königsberg, March 22, 1790, and died at Halle, December 16, 1848. After having seen some service in the war of liberation, he entered upon the diplomatic career, but was dismissed from office after the death of Prince Hardenberg. He then travelled in Italy, where he caused excavations on a large scale to be made in Etruria, and acquired a great number of Etruscan antiquities for the Berlin museum. Amongst his writings may be mentioned—"Opferstätten und Grabhügel der Germanen und Römer am Rhein," 2 vols.; "Denkmäler alter Sprache und Kunst;" "Voyage Archéologique dans l'ancienne Etrurie," 1829; "Erlebtes aus der Jahren 1813-20," and "Denkschriften und Briefe."—K. E.

DORPH, NIELS VINDING, born in 1783. From 1809 till 1833 he held various offices in the schools of Denmark, and ultimately became head-master of Horsens. After giving up this post he was, during 1856-57, director of the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen. He died in 1858. Dorph was the author of some physiological works, but is best known by his translation of classical plays for the use of the theatre. His translations of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Aristophanes are rendered with skill and care.—(*Nordisk Con. Lex.*)—M. H.

D'ORSAY, ALFRED GUILLAUME GABRIEL, Count, the most brilliant and accomplished of modern dandies, was born on the 4th September, 1801. His mother was a daughter, by amorganatic marriage, of the king of Wurtemberg; his father was a general in the French army, who, after the fall of Napoleon, entered the service of the Bourbons. Clever, handsome, an adept in all athletic exercises—an artist by nature and by education—the young D'Orsay was placed in the army, and became a garde-du-corps of Louis XVIII., or, as we should say, entered the guards. The position was an uncongenial one, less from any indisposition on the young man's part to a military career, than from a dislike of the Bourbons; for his heart was from the first, and remained almost to the last, firmly attached to the Bonapartist cause. Count D'Orsay's first visit to England was paid in the years 1821-22, when he accompanied to London his sister and her husband, the duke de Guiche (now duke de Grammont and French ambassador at Rome), who, in course of the emigration of the noblesse at the time of the French revolution, had been brought when young to England, educated there, and served in an English regiment of dragoons. Such a connection introduced Count D'Orsay at once to the highest fashionable circles of the great metropolis. His gifts and genius did the rest. His success, personal and social, was immense, and metropolitan dandyism did him loyal and voluntary homage. It seems to have been during this visit that he made the acquaintance of Lord and Lady Blessington (see BLESSINGTON, MARGUERITE, countess of) both of whom formed a strong attachment to him, and invited him to accompany them in a continental tour. In the course of it he made (1823) the acquaintance of Lord Byron, who speaks of him as a "cupidon déchainé," and to whose perusal he confided a diary of his residence in England, which impressed the author of Don Juan with a strong sense of admiration for the young Frenchman's knowledge of English society in particular, and of wonder at his premature knowledge of the world in general. Count D'Orsay made a sketch of Lord Byron, and they parted never to meet again. His companionship during this tour strengthened his original hold on Lord Blessington, and, with equal want of judgment and feeling, his lordship insisted that the young Frenchman should marry one or other of his two daughters (it did not matter which); and

with her who should become Countess D'Orsay, a magnificent dowry was to be given. Amiable and good-hearted, but thoughtless and inconsiderate, as well as unprovided with any large share of the world's goods, Count D'Orsay, in an evil hour, consented. The lot fell upon the present Countess D'Orsay, the Lady Hainault Gardiner, then a girl of fifteen. The marriage took place in 1827. Lord Blessington died in 1829; and, a few years afterwards, we find the count and countess D'Orsay separated, and the husband living in close vicinity to Lady Blessington—then beginning to be a leader of London society—at her house in Leamore Place, May Fair. With Lady Blessington's removal to Kensington Gore, Count D'Orsay took up his residence under her roof, and performed all the duties of a host to the brilliant circle which the countess assembled around her. The king of dandies was also the king of good fellows, and the wit and *bonhomie* of Count D'Orsay were perhaps, in their way, elements as indispensable to the social success of Kensington Gore, as were the beauty, fascinations, and talents of the countess of Blessington herself. The present emperor of the French, with Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. D'Israeli, were among the staunchest frequenters of Gore House and firmest friends of Count D'Orsay's; and from his influential French connections the count was enabled to be of great political use to the then pretender to the throne of France. But from Kensington Gore there was absent, whatever and whoever else might be present, the one humble deity, who, according to the moralist, brings all others in her train—prudence. The magnificent fortune which Count D'Orsay received with his wife was squandered; and for the last few years of his residence at Kensington Gore he was in constant fear of arrest. It deserves to be remembered, that during this period he endeavoured to provide honourably for some of his wants by the exertion of his talents as a draughtsman and a sculptor. Several of our chief notabilities, the duke of Wellington among the rest, sate to him for statuettes, or for spirited crayon sketches. It is also creditable to him, that in his deepest distress he refused to dispose of, to publishers, that diary descriptive of a long-vanished period of London life, which had elicited the praises of Lord Byron, and for which he might have procured almost any price. At last the crash came. An execution was put into Kensington Gore; and as, in the April of 1849, Count D'Orsay had to fly to Paris, whither he was soon followed by the countess of Blessington. He met with less kindness from his former friend, the prince-president, than from the ex-king, Jerome, and his son. Once more thrown upon himself, he fitted up a large studio, where he painted and modelled, and received the visits of all the celebrities of the French metropolis. At length, in the spring of 1852, he was attacked by the spinal malady which proved fatal to him. His relations with the present emperor of the French seem to have ceased since the coup d'état, of which he had vehemently expressed his disapproval. But yielding to the pressing solicitations of friends, the prince-president bestowed on him at the eleventh hour the post of "directeur des beaux arts." It was too late. The post was scarcely bestowed when it was vacated by the death of its recipient on the 4th of August, 1852, at the comparatively early age of fifty-one. When the news reached him, the prince-president is reported to have said, "I have lost my best friend." No occupant of the throne unfilled since the abdication of Beau Brummel had been so universal and popular a favourite with London society as Alfred Count D'Orsay; and his kindness of heart, his intellectual and artistic gifts, as well as his power of social fascination, lifted him far above the sphere of ordinary, or even of extraordinary dandyism. He has been more than once portrayed in fiction; notably as the Count Mirabel of "Henrietta Temple," which Mr. D'Israeli dedicated to him in 1836. Ample details respecting his career and character are scattered throughout the pages of Mr. R. R. Madden's "Life and Literary Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington," London, 1855.—F. E.

DORSCH, PEDER, a clergyman of Fredericia at the time when that place was stormed by Wrangel in October, 1659. Whilst the city was being plundered by the lawless and cruel soldiery, Dorsch stood at the altar of his church in his character of pastor, and being ordered to pray for the king of Sweden, he boldly replied—"I have only one God to pray to, and one king to pray for!" When they threatened to burn his parsonage, he made no attempt at resistance, nor yet at escape, but simply

said—"God's will be done: His will is always the best." His resignation and calmness astonished and overcame the conquerors, and his personage remained untouched.—M. H.

DORSET, the title, now extinct, of an ancient and powerful English family seated in Sussex, who trace their origin to Hubrand de Sackville, a follower of William the Conqueror. The most celebrated members of the family were—

CHARLES SACKVILLE, sixth earl of Dorset, who was born in 1637. In his youth he was the companion of Rochester, Jedley, and other notorious libertines of his day, and equalled them in their wildest excesses. In the midst of his follies and vices, however, his courage, splendid abilities, and amiable disposition made him a general favourite, and his maturer life was distinguished both by public spirit and unbounded generosity. In 1665 he attended the duke of York as a volunteer in the Dutch war, and finished his well-known song, "To all you Ladies now on Land," the night before the sea-fight in which Opdam the Dutch admiral was blown up with all his crew. He was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles II., and was favourably noticed also by James II., but he joined in the opposition to the arbitrary designs of that monarch, and was in consequence deprived of his office of lord-lieutenant of Sussex. Having concurred in the Revolution, Dorset was appointed lord-chamberlain of the household, and received the order of the garter. He was under the painful necessity of removing Dryden from the office of poet-laureate, but with characteristic generosity he assisted the poet liberally out of his own purse. This munificent patron of letters died in 1706, universally regretted. The writers of the day, whig and tory, unite in praising "his graceful manners, his brilliant conversation, his soft heart, and his open hand." He was eulogized by Waller, Pope, and Prior, and almost idolized by Dryden. Pope terms him—

"Blest courtier, who could king and country please,
Yet sacred keep his friendships and his ease."

And his taste and judgment in questions of polite learning were regarded by his contemporaries as unimpeachable. Dorset's own compositions are not numerous, and consist of only a few satires and songs, characterized by elegance, sprightliness, and point, rather than by power. Lord Macaulay says—"In the small volume of his works may be found songs which have the easy vigour of Suckling, and little satires which sparkle with wit as splendid as that of Butler."

EDWARD SACKVILLE, fourth earl of Dorset, grandson of the great earl, was born in 1590. He spent a gay and dissipated youth, and fought several duels, in one of which he killed Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, who had been his friend and companion in his life of pleasure. Clarendon states that on Sackville's part the cause was "unwarrantable." (See Nos. 129 and 133 of the *Guardian*.) Sackville was a great favourite of James I., who appointed him to the command of the forces which he sent to the assistance of his son-in-law, the elector palatine. He enjoyed no less the confidence of Charles I., who appointed him president of the council in 1641. He fought with distinguished courage on the royal side in the great civil war, and died in 1652.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, first earl of Dorset, who was born in 1536. He was educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, and afterwards studied law in the inner temple, according to the custom of young men of rank at that period. He was elected a member of the house of commons in 1557, and some time after travelled through France and Italy. He returned home on the death of his father in 1566, and was shortly after elevated to the peerage, with the title of Baron Buckhurst. In 1570 Elizabeth sent him on an embassy to Charles IX. of France. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and was appointed to the miserable office of superintending her execution. In 1587 he was sent as ambassador to the United Provinces, to hear and satisfy their complaints against the earl of Leicester. He discharged this duty faithfully; but, through the influence of that unworthy favourite, he was not only recalled, but closely confined to his own house for nine or ten months. On the death of Leicester, however, he was restored to favour, and made a knight of the garter. In 1591 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and, on the death of the great Lord Burleigh, was appointed lord high-treasurer of England. He was one of the privy councillors on whom the administration of the kingdom devolved on the death of Queen Elizabeth. His patent for the office of treasurer was

confirmed by James before leaving Scotland, and in March, 1604, he was created Earl of Dorset. The earl died suddenly, April, 1608, of water on the brain, while sitting at the council table. Few ministers, as Horace Walpole remarks, have left behind them so untarnished a character. Lord Dorset was distinguished for his poetical genius, as well as for his political sagacity. While a student of the law he wrote the tragedy of "Gorboduc," the earliest regular English drama, which was represented before Queen Elizabeth in 1562 by the members of the inner temple. It is founded on a fabulous British legend, and is full of slaughter and civil broils; but "the characters," says Hallam, "are clearly drawn and consistently sustained, the political maxims grave and profound, the language not glowing or passionate, but vigorous; and, upon the whole, it is evidently the work of a powerful mind." Sackville also contributed an induction or prologue, and one of the stories—that of the first duke of Buckingham—to the second edition of the *Mirror of Magistrates*, published in 1568. Like Dante, he lays the scene of his story in the infernal regions, and makes his chosen actors relate their history at the gates of Elysium, under the guidance of an allegorical personage named Sorrow. The induction, says Hallam, displays "a fertility of imagination, a vividness or description, and strength of language which not only leave his predecessors far behind, but may fairly be compared with some of the most poetical passages in Spenser." It bears the stamp, however, of a saturnine genius, and is justly likened by Campbell to a gloomy landscape on which the sun never shines.—J. T.

DORVIGNY, Louis, born at Versailles in 1744, and died in 1812, was the reputed son of Louis XV. After the king's death he was left to his own resources, when he began to write for the stage, producing some small pieces which had immense success. His morals were, however, so loose, that for the sake of indulging his low tastes he would sacrifice his productions for any price they would immediately bring, so that although he wrote, as is estimated, some hundreds of pieces, he was ever in want, until he at last died in misery.—J. F. C.

DOSIO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a distinguished Italian sculptor and architect, born in 1533; died about 1600. He is supposed to have been a native of Tuscany, but was very early in life removed to Rome, and apprenticed there to a silversmith. From the shop he soon passed to the studio, and under Raffaello de Montelupo he completed his education as a sculptor. Many and important are the specimens he left in the city of the popes, and especially in the Belvedere palace. In later years, having proceeded to Florence, he was employed on the Niccolini chapel at Santa Croce, a work which shows his talent, both as architect and as sculptor, to the greatest advantage.—R. M.

DOSITHEUS, a Samaritan heresiarch who flourished about the commencement of the christian era. He is by some regarded as the preceptor, and by others as the disciple, of Simon Magus. There is little authority for connecting the two in either way, save as in the case of Simon and Menander—similarity of blasphemous pretensions. Dositheus, who boldly claimed for himself the honours of Messiah, had, it is said, some thirty disciples upon whom he impressed the necessity of ascetic practices, and of contempt for their brethren of mankind. When his pretensions were scorned and denounced by the Jews, whom he first attempted to ensnare, he turned to the Samaritans, by whom also the pretended Messiah was disowned. To escape the pursuit of the emissaries of the high-priest, he was ultimately, it is said, obliged to take refuge in a cave, where he died. His career as prophet, which would seem to have been more that of a visionary, and less that of a knave, than the career of Simon Magus, was but short. Some of his disciples, however, appear to have faithfully transmitted his pretensions to later times, and to have obtained for them credit enough to form a party bearing the name of Dositheus; for in Egypt, as late as the sixth century, we find mention of the Dositheans.—J. S., G.

DOSSI, Dosso, the founder of the Ferrarese school of painting, was born in 1474; died in 1558 or 1560; was a pupil of L. Costa. His career would have been obscure, and his merit scarcely recognized, had it not been for the active friendship of Ariosto, who introduced him to the duke, and celebrated his works in the *Orlando Furioso*. The artist in return painted Ariosto's portrait to such a degree of perfection, that it is difficult to say which of the two is most indebted to the other. In many of his works Dossi had the assistance, often rather troublesome, of his ill-favoured brother Gian Battista. But those which

he painted unaided are considered his masterpieces. Amongst them rank "The Saviour amongst the Doctors," "St. Bartholomew and John," at Rome; "The Murder of the Innocents," at Florence; "The Four Great Doctors of Christianity," at Dresden; the "St. Hieronymus," at Vienna; "The Holy Family," in London; "The Circumcision," in Paris, &c. In spite of his great activity and undoubted merits, Dossi had to combat the most obstinate opposition—an opposition perhaps excited against him by the unbearable character of his brother, who, ugly and proud, had no superior in the art of getting generally detested. Yet Gian Battista was really a good artist, and excelled in landscape; he is believed to have died about 1541.—R. M.

DOST MAHOMED, ruler of Cabul, whose name is to be forever associated with the sad and glorious war in Afghanistan, was probably born about the beginning of the present century. He was one of the youngest among the many brothers of the celebrated Barukzye Sirdar, Futteh Khan, who procured the early downfall of the ruler of Afghanistan, Shah Soojah, afterwards Lord Auckland's unfortunate *protégé*, and who reigned in his stead as vizier of his feeble successor, Shah Mahmood. Dost Mahomed was the son of Poyndah Khan, an Afghan sirdar, once of note, but whose local celebrity has been thrown into the shade by that of his two sons. The Dost's mother was a woman of inferior rank, and he was accordingly denied the advantages of education, and spent his early years unnoticed and obscure, discharging menial duties in attendance on his powerful and successful brother. A truly oriental incident raised him from this humble position. Futteh Khan, in the presence of his young brother, once carelessly remarked, that he wished some one would kill a certain person of his acquaintance; and the Dost, a youth of seventeen, went forth and slew the wished-for victim in broad daylight, and in the crowded bazaar of Peshawur. He became forthwith the favourite and confidant of his brother; and when Futteh Khan was cruelly murdered by his master, Shah Mahmood, Dost Mahomed was soon elevated above all his brethren, by the energy and courage with which he sought to take vengeance for the great vizier's death. After a series of wars and revolutions, the murder of Futteh Khan was avenged; Afghanistan was parcelled out among the Barukzye brothers, and Dost Mahomed was eventually, in 1826, firmly seated as ruler of Cabul. It was now that he worked upon himself a change which raised him far above the rank and file of successful oriental adventurers. Brave, handsome, dashing, resolute, and able, he had been hitherto acknowledged; but his prominence and pre-eminence were, after all, only those of an unscrupulous, dissolute, and ignorant soldier. The undisputed ruler of Cabul proceeded to fit himself for his high and responsible position. He learned to read and write; he studied the Koran; he fore-swore drinking, and made a public acknowledgment of contrition for the past, and a public promise of improvement for the future. During this his culminating period, Dost Mahomed figures as almost an Afghan Alfred. Order was maintained, and justice was strictly done throughout his dominions. The meanest complainant had access to his ruler, and an attentive consideration of his grievance. When a wrong was tolerated, the common people would exclaim—"Is Dost Mahomed dead, that there is no justice?" He had ruled thus for about ten years—engaging in frequent conflicts with his turbulent brothers, and exposed to the occasional attacks of the wily Sikh sovereign, Runjeet Singh—when he and his territory became objects of more than usual interest to the Indian government. The Persians were besieging Herat. There were rumours of Russian intrigue in Central Asia. Afghanistan, it was feared, might become an advanced post of the czar. Dost Mahomed, on the other hand, afraid of Sikh encroachments, applied for aid to the new governor-general, and Lord Auckland sent Burnes (See SIR ALEXANDER BURNES) on a "commercial mission" to Cabul. Burnes' own opinion was always favourable to Dost Mahomed, whom he considered anxious for the friendship of England, and deserving of its bestowal. Lord Auckland thought otherwise; and when, discouraged and brow-beaten by the British, Dost Mahomed showed, or was supposed to show, some faint leanings towards Russia and Russia's puppet, Persia, the famous Simla manifesto (1st October, 1838) was issued. War was declared against Dost Mahomed, and a large Anglo-Indian force was marched into Afghanistan to depose its actual ruler and enthroned Shah Soojah in his place.

The storm of Ghuznee followed the fall of Candahar. Reso-

lute to the last, Dost Mahomed marched his forces to resist the progress of the invaders at Urgundeh; but his army and his chiefs deserted him when the crisis approached. The Ameer had to turn his horse's head, and fly with a few followers to the Hindoo Koosh; and on the 6th of August the "army of the Indus" entered his capital, Cabul, where Shah Soojah assumed the reins of a short-lived sovereignty. The Dost took refuge at Bokhara, where the Khan treated him after the usual fashion, with blandishments at first, and then with a captivity, which would have been terminated by a speedy murder, had not the prisoner contrived to make his escape. After a series of romantic adventures, he reappeared in Afghanistan at the head of a considerable force, but was routed by the brave Dennie in the affair of Bameean on the 18th of September, 1840. The Ameer had again escaped; and the English at Cabul were speculating on his whereabouts, when, the very day after the battle, a solitary horseman approached Sir William McNaughten, who was taking his usual evening ride; it was the redoubtable Dost come to surrender himself to the British resident. Sent to Peshawur, and thence to Loodiana, he was kindly treated by the Indian government; and there is every reason to believe that he was a perfect stranger to the vengeance taken on the British invaders of Afghanistan by his son, Akbar Khan. When those terrible disasters were retrieved, and a victorious British army had once more occupied Cabul, the new governor-general, Lord Ellenborough, issued, exactly four years after the publication of the Simla manifesto, a proclamation (dated 1st October, 1842), announcing the withdrawal of the British army to the Sutlej, and the resolution of the government to leave the Afghans to choose their own rulers. Four weeks afterwards the liberated Dost was on his way to Cabul, to resume his old sovereignty. The course of a few years more dictated a still more remarkable change of policy towards Afghanistan and its ruler. In 1852 Sir John Lawrence concluded at Herat a treaty of alliance between the Indian government and Dost Mahomed. Again, in 1856, when the Persians were once more besieging Herat, the Indian government, instead of marching an army against Dost Mahomed, was supplying him with money and arms, with which to repel or harass the common foe. At the outbreak of the Indian mutinies much was expected from the amity of Dost Mahomed; but he died too early in the struggle to prove either a powerful friend or a dangerous foe. His last years were, in other respects, unworthy of his prime; and during them he returned, there is reason to believe, to the dissolute courses of his early life. Numerous and sympathetic notices of Dost Mahomed occur in Mr. J. W. Kaye's lively and vigorous History of the War in Afghanistan; and there is extant a biography of him written in English, but in a style truly oriental, the Life of the Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan, London, 1846, by Mohun Lal, a native "political," who was attached, under Shah Soojah, to the English mission in Cabul, and from whom great impartiality was scarcely to be expected.—F. E.

DOUAREN. See DUAREN.

DOUBLEDAY, EDWARD, a distinguished entomologist, who was descended from a respectable family belonging to the Society of Friends. He was born at Epping on the 9th October, 1810, and died, after a long and painful illness, on the 14th December, 1849. For many years he devoted his attention to his favourite pursuit, and travelled in America and other countries for the purpose of enriching his collection of insects, which was a very extensive one. In 1841 he was appointed one of the zoological assistants to the British museum, and here he undertook that department of entomology devoted to the Lepidoptera. In 1848 he commenced the publication of a magnificent work, in conjunction with his friend, Mr. Hewitson, on the "Diurnal Lepidoptera," but he did not live to complete it. The numbers which were published, however, are valuable in themselves. His contributions to the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Entomologist*, *Physiologist*, and other scientific journals, sufficiently testify to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge on his favourite subjects; and the readiness and kindness with which this information was always communicated to others gained for him great esteem. He became a fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1843, and was, during two years, secretary of the Entomological Society.—E. L.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, an industrious antiquary and collector, was born in 1757, the son of one of the six clerks of chancery. He displayed an early taste for books, antiquities, and music, and entering, under his father, the six clerks office, soon quitted

it in disgust, and devoted himself to his favourite pursuits. He was for a time keeper of the manuscripts in the British museum, but his irritable temper could not brook the interference of a superior, and he resigned what must have been otherwise a congenial post. He published, in 1807, his learned and ingenious "Illustrations of Shakspeare," specially remarkable for the curious lore of its disquisition on the old clowns, and for its account of the Gesta Romanorum, one much superior to Warton's. The minute knowledge accumulated in the work was laughed at by some critics, especially the Edinburgh reviewers, as laborious trifling; and the irritated author foreswore publishing, while he went on collecting and note-taking. He deviated so far from his self-imposed abstinence as to publish after a long interval, in 1833, a volume of curious dissertation on the "Dance of Death;" but otherwise he contented himself with occasional contributions to such publications as the *Archæologia*, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He even determined to visit, as he thought, on mankind for several generations the sins of his own, and left in his will the bulk of his materials, available for future works, to the British museum, on condition that the repositories containing them should not be opened until the year 1900! His printed books, illuminated MSS., &c., he left to the Bodleian library, by which a catalogue of them was published in 1840. His paintings and carvings, &c., he bequeathed to Sir Samuel Meyrick, who published an account of them under the title of the Doucean Museum. Mr. Douce died in 1834.—F. E.

DOUELI AL-BASRI, ABOUT-ASWED TZALIM BEN-AMR BEN-SOFIYAN-AD-DELI, an Arabian grammarian, and one of the four most celebrated misers in Arabia, born in 606 at Bassora. He used to recommend his children "not to attempt to rival God Almighty in his generous gifts," and himself taking good heed to the precept, attained unexampled notoriety as a miser. Next to the master passion, however, was one which brought him celebrity of another kind—he was the most devoted philologist and grammarian of his time, and as he is called in Muzuru's book, the "father of the celebrated vowel-points." Young Doueli was introduced as an ornamental writer of manuscripts to the Kalif Ali, and the well-known Tabis, pupils of the companions of Mahomet. From Ali, whose northern accent would change the vowel *a* into *i*, and *o* into *e*, he derived his notions of the necessity of isophony in the practice of reading the sacred words of the prophet. There were at that time no fewer than eighty millions of the human family who were either Arabic, speaking Arabic, or who used that language for their religious service. The Koran was strictly forbidden by Mahomet to be translated or read in any other tongue or dialect. In the absence of any isophonic standard (the same vowel having nine different sounds in Arabic, and none of them written in the Arabic manuscripts), some of the Tabis had been employed to interpret the Koran at Mecca. Their performance was most distressing to witness, not merely by the Mahomedans, but also the Christians and the Jews who inhabited Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Tripoli, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, and used a different vowel, only understood by their own fraternity. A question from one of the Tabis was followed by a five minutes' wrangle between the teacher and the convert. "I am told," says Doueli, "that their Arabic has the greatest possible degree of remoteness from resemblance to the prophet's language, and it would puzzle the herd of the heavenly camels to understand the vowels they extract from the pilgrims who have come from Turkey, Persia, Bokhara, Tartary, Circassia, Georgia, Hindostan, and even from parts of China. If the Koran-reading Mecca is to have an extensive intercourse with the world, let the reading of the Koran at Mecca have a pronunciation intelligible to the world." Hence the origin of the Arabic vowel-points, which have fixed and determined, in both sacred and profane manuscripts, the regular sound of the vowels in the eastern languages. Doueli's other work is his celebrated chapter on *passive and active*, which contains upwards of ten thousand doctrinal and grammatical illustrations, arranged respectively for the use of his four sons; a work highly esteemed amongst the Arabian scholars. He died in 688 at Bassora, at the age of eighty-two.—(*Chrestomath. Arabica*).—CH. T.

DOUGLAS, the name of one of the oldest and most illustrious families in Scotland. The founder of the family is believed to have come from Flanders about the year 1147, and to have received from the abbot of Kelso a grant of a tract of land on the water of Douglas in Lanarkshire. He was termed Theobald the

Fleming.—WILLIAM, his son and heir, assumed from his estate the surname of Douglas, which is derived from two Pictish words, *Dhu Glas*, signifying the dark blue stream. The family did not make any particular figure in history until the eventful period of the war of independence.—WILLIAM, the fifth chief of the house, surnamed the Hardy, espoused the patriotic cause, and was in consequence deprived of his estates by Edward I., and sent a prisoner to England, where he died about the year 1302.—His son—

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, was the most illustrious man of the family, and one of the most remarkable of the band of heroes who vindicated the independence of Scotland against the English usurper. On the imprisonment of his father he retired to France, where he spent three years. He was then received into the household of Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, and was residing there when Robert Bruce took up arms against the enemies of his country in 1305-6. Young Douglas, on receiving intelligence of the revolt, secretly quitted the bishop's palace, not without the knowledge and approbation of the patriotic prelate, and joined the standard of Bruce. He was present at the battles of Methven and Dalry, in which the new king was defeated, and strove to cheer the fugitive band, with the queen and their leaders, in their privations and wanderings amid the mountains of Breadalbane. Barbour says Sir James was peculiarly active in providing for the wants, and promoting the comforts of the ladies, by bringing them venison and pike, salmon and trout, caught in snares wrought by his own hands; and the king himself was often comforted by his wit and cheerfulness. It was he who discovered the small leaky boat in which the remnant of Bruce's army was ferried over Lochlomond. Douglas spent the subsequent winter with the king on the island of Rachrin, and on the approach of spring he made a successful descent on the island of Arran. Shortly after, while Bruce was engaged in wresting his patrimonial domains in Carrick from the English, Sir James repaired secretly into Douglassdale, which was held by Lord Clifford, surprised the English garrison on Palm Sunday (1306-7), took possession of Douglas castle, destroyed all the provisions, put his prisoners to the sword, flung their dead bodies on the pile of goods heaped on the floor of the storeroom, and then set fire to the fortress. This barbarous deed was long commemorated in the traditions of the country by the name of the "Douglas larder." He continued to lurk for some time among the fastnesses of Douglassdale; for "he loved better," he said, "to hear the lark sing, than the mouse squeak." Douglas castle was shortly after rebuilt, the garrison was again surprised by Douglas in 1307, and a third time, in 1308, he took it by stratagem, and levelled its fortifications with the ground. He continued to take a prominent part in the struggles of the patriots to expel the English, and in 1312-13 he captured the important fortress of Roxburgh, and took the garrison prisoners. He commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the memorable battle of Bannockburn; and his chivalrous behaviour towards Randolph on the evening before the conflict, clearly shows the true nobility of his character. In 1317 he defeated an English army in Jedburgh forest under the earl of Arundel, and in the succeeding year, along with Randolph, he made himself master of Berwick. He made repeated inroads into England, from which his followers returned laden with booty. The last and most successful of these invasions took place in 1327, when he and Randolph entered England at the head of twenty-three thousand men, ravaged the northern counties as far as the Wear, completely baffled the attempts of Edward to intercept their progress, and regained their own country in safety. The result of this expedition contributed not a little to bring about a treaty of peace between the two kingdoms. In 1329, when King Robert was on his deathbed, he requested Sir James, his old friend and companion in arms, to repair with his heart to Jerusalem, and to deposit it in the holy sepulchre. Douglas lost no time in preparing to execute the last commands of his beloved master. He set sail for the Holy Land, attended by a numerous and splendid retinue, but turned aside on his voyage to assist Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile, in a war with the Moorish king of Grenada. He was surrounded by overwhelming numbers, and slain in a battle fought near Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, 25th August, 1330. The body of the hero of seventy battles was found next day on the field beside the silver casket which contained the heart of his sovereign, and sorrowfully conveyed by his surviving

friends to Scotland, and interred in the sepulchre of his ancestors at Douglas. The portrait of Douglas has been drawn by the hand of Barbour in very graphic and pleasing terms. He was tall, strong, and well-made, though lean; broad-shouldered and large-boned, and of a swarthy complexion, with black hair. He lisped a little in his speech, but "that set him right wonder weel." He was pleasant and affable in his manners; his countenance had a modest and gentle expression in time of peace, but he had a very different aspect in the day of battle. He was universally beloved by his contemporaries for his kindness and generous courtesy, as well as admired for his bravery and chivalrous exploits, and he is still affectionately remembered among his countrymen as "the good Sir James."—(Barbour, Froissart, Fordun.)

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, brother of the preceding, was lord of Galloway, and was chosen regent in 1333. He was surnamed Tyneman, in consequence of his defeats, and the ill-success which attended his measures. He undertook an expedition into England, for the purpose of raising the siege of Berwick, then hard pressed by Edward III., and was mortally wounded at the fatal battle of Halidon Hill, 20th July, 1333.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, the knight of Liddesdale, known also in history by the title of the Flower of Chivalry, has been supposed by Tytler and other Scottish historians, to have been a natural son of the "good Sir James;" but this is a mistake. He was the lawful son of Sir James Douglas of Loudon, and became possessor of the lands of Liddesdale through his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir John Graham of Abercorn. He flourished during the dark days of David Bruce, and took a distinguished part in the expulsion of Baliol and his English partisans from Scotland. In 1333 he was defeated and taken prisoner near Lochmaben, and was kept in close confinement in England for two years. On regaining his liberty he joined the small band of patriots who were struggling against great odds to maintain the liberties of their country, defeated the English and their auxiliaries in several fierce encounters, wrested from them Teviotdale and the other border districts, and by a dexterous stratagem recovered the castle of Edinburgh. He tarnished his fame, however, by his cruel murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay, his friend and companion in arms, whom he cast into a dungeon of his castle of Hermitage and left to perish of hunger, because the king had appointed him keeper of Roxburgh castle and sheriff of Teviotdale—offices which Douglas thought should have been conferred upon himself. Such was the weakness of the government at this time, that the king was obliged not only to pardon the savage murderer, but to bestow upon him the offices which led to the perpetration of the crime. Three years after this Douglas was taken prisoner along with his sovereign at the battle of Neville's Cross, and was induced to purchase his liberty at the expense of his honour, by entering into a secret treaty with the English king. But his treason was speedily discovered by his kinsman, Lord William Douglas, by whom he was shortly after his return from England waylaid and slain as he was hunting in Ettrick forest. This deed was ascribed by contemporary writers either to domestic jealousy, or to revenge for the murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay.

SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, a famous warrior in the reign of Robert II., was the natural son of Sir Archibald Douglas of Galloway. His graceful person and great prowess, combined with a generous disposition and most winning gentleness of manners, gained him the hand of the king's daughter, Egidia, with the lordship of Nithsdale, though, according to Fordun, the princess was sought in marriage by the king of France. Douglas performed a number of brilliant exploits against the English, both in Scotland and Ireland. He joined the Teutonic knights in their crusade against the pagans in Prussia and Lithuania, and was appointed admiral of the fleet. He was murdered at Dantzic about 1390, by a band of assassins hired by a certain Lord Clifford, who had fastened a quarrel on him.—(See Fordun.)

JAMES DOUGLAS, second earl, was the grandson of Sir Archibald, noticed above. He was a distinguished warrior, and closed his brilliant career at the famous battle of Otterburn. The Scottish barons in 1381 resolved, in opposition to the advice of their king, to make an inroad into England. The main body of their army, under the earl of Fife, the king's second son, entered England by Carlisle, while a smaller division, commanded by the earl of Douglas, crossed the eastern marches, pushed rapidly through Northumberland, and ravaged the bishopric of

Durham without molestation. On their return homeward a personal encounter took place between Douglas and Sir Henry Percy, the renowned Hotspur, in which the latter lost his pennon. Douglas boasted that he would plant it on the tower of his castle of Dalkeith. "That," said Percy, "shalt thou never do, you shall not even bear it out of Northumberland." "Well," replied Douglas, "your pennon shall this night be placed before my tent; come and win it if you can." The Scots retired to Otterburn, a hamlet situated in Redesdale, about thirty miles from Newcastle; but it was not till the third day that Percy marched against them, at the head of a greatly superior force, and attacked their encampment shortly after sunset. Froissart tells us that the battle was fought on a sweet moonlight evening, clear and bright. It raged for several hours with the utmost fury. Douglas, who wielded a battle-axe with both hands, cut his way into the thickest of the enemy, where, being separated from his men, he was borne to the earth mortally wounded. But this disaster was unknown to either army, and in the end the English gave way on all sides. Hotspur and his brother Sir Ralph were taken prisoners, and scarcely a man of note among the English escaped death or captivity. Froissart says, "Of all the battles that have been described in this history, great and small, this was the best fought and the most severe." It was fought on the 6th of August, 1388. The body of Douglas was carried in sorrowful procession to the abbey of Melrose, and buried in the sepulchre of his fathers. (See Froissart, vol. iii., chap. 129; the ballads of *Chevy Chase* and the *Battle of Otterburn*.)

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, third earl, lived in the feeble reign of Robert III., and was the most powerful subject in the kingdom. He was surnamed the Grim from his swart complexion and lowering visage. He was distinguished by his courage, firmness, and sagacity, mixed with indomitable pride. His daughter Margery married David, duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III.—(See *Fair Maid of Perth*.) He was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, but effected his escape.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, fourth earl, obtained a victory at Linton in East Lothian, over Hotspur and the earl of March, in 1401, but in the following year he was defeated and taken prisoner by Percy at Homildon Hill, near Wooler, where he showed great courage, but was guilty of many grave errors as a general. He was gained over by his captor and his father, the earl of Northumberland, to support them in a conspiracy against Henry IV. of England. His fierce courage at the battle of Shrewsbury has been commemorated by Shakespeare. It more than once placed the life of Henry in danger, and nearly decided the battle. But in the end Hotspur was killed and the insurgents routed, and Douglas was once more wounded and taken prisoner, thus justifying the name of Tyneman, that is, Loseman, generally applied to him by his countrymen. He recovered his liberty on payment of a large ransom, and in 1421 joined the Scottish auxiliaries, who went to the assistance of Charles VII., king of France. He performed some brilliant exploits, and was rewarded for his services with the duchy of Touraine. But he was defeated at Crevant in 1423, mainly in consequence of the same neglect of military tactics which caused the loss of the battle of Homildon. In the following year he fell at the battle of Verneuil (17th August, 1424), along with the greater part of the Scottish knights, and the auxiliary force under their command was almost annihilated.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, sixth earl, and third duke of Touraine, inherited the family titles and estates in 1439, when it had risen to a height of power which rivalled that of the crown itself. Their estates in Galloway, Annandale, Douglassdale, and other districts of Scotland, together with the duchy of Touraine and the county of Longueville in France, yielded them revenues probably not inferior to those of the Scottish king; and they could bring into the field an army scarcely less numerous of highly disciplined soldiers. When Earl William rode out he was usually attended by a thousand horse; his household was conducted on a scale of dazzling magnificence; he is said to have assumed almost royal state, and to have dubbed knights with his own hand. His arrogance and contemptuous disregard of the authority of the government at length became intolerable; acts of most grievous oppression were perpetrated by his followers, who, secure in his countenance and protection, filled the country with pillage and bloodshed. The Chancellor Crichton and Livingston, the royal governor, irritated by the constant insults

which Douglas offered to the government, resolved at last to destroy him; and having inveigled the earl into the castle of Edinburgh, they subjected him to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded him along with his brother, November 24, 1440.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, eighth earl, was one of the most powerful and tyrannical members of this powerful and imperious family. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and strove by every available means to curtail and humble the royal power, but his treasonable schemes were discovered and thwarted by the wisdom and integrity of Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews. Finding his power on the wane, Douglas, attended by a splendid retinue, undertook a pilgrimage to Rome. During his absence his retainers behaved in such a turbulent and disorderly manner that the castle of Douglas was demolished by the king's orders. On his return the earl came under submission to his sovereign, and was again received into favour; but he speedily resumed his treasonable designs, and set at defiance both the restraints of law and the authority of the king. He attempted to assassinate Crichton the chancellor; hanged Sir John Herries in contempt of an order of the king, James II. requiring his release; and beheaded Maclellan, tutor of Bomby, in circumstances peculiarly aggravating. He was invited to court by James, for the purpose of trying the effect of a personal remonstrance with him respecting his illegal conduct; but having returned a haughty refusal to the king's entreaty that he would renounce his treasonable league with the earls of Crawford and Ross, James, whose temper was naturally fiery, lost all self-command and stabbed the earl with his dagger. The atrocious murder was completed by the attendant nobles in the castle of Stirling, 13th February, 1452.

JAMES DOUGLAS, ninth earl, brother of the preceding, took up arms to avenge his death. A peace was patched up between the king and his too powerful subject, but it was not of long duration. The earl entered into treasonable negotiations with the Yorkist party in England, and received from them the promise of a supply of money and troops. He then took the field at the head of an army so formidable that the king is said to have hesitated whether he should abide the conflict or retire to France. But through the sagacious policy of Bishop Kennedy, Lord Hamilton and other powerful barons were detached from the Douglas cause, and the earl, deserted by his friends, fled into England; his three brothers were defeated at Arkinholme by the earl of Angus, and one of them was killed and another taken prisoner and executed. The vast estates of the family were forfeited to the crown in June, 1455. The following year the earl made an inroad into Berwickshire at the head of a considerable force, but was defeated by the earl of Angus, and again compelled to take refuge in England, where he remained an exile for nearly thirty years. In 1514, accompanied by the duke of Albany, brother of James III., he made a last attempt to regain his lost power, but was defeated by a body of the border barons at Lochmaben (July 22), and taken prisoner by Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael. The king, pitying the misfortunes of the aged and once powerful baron, merely commanded him to be confined in the monastery of Lindores in Fife, where he died four years after; and with him expired the principal branch of his great house. The earldom had existed for ninety-eight years, making an average of only eleven years to each possessor of the title. A great part of their estates and influence fell to—

GEORGE DOUGLAS, Earl of Angus, the head of a younger branch of the Douglas family, descended from William, first earl of Douglas, by his third wife, Margaret, countess of Angus. The prominent part taken by the earl of Angus in the overthrow of the elder branch of his family, gave rise to a popular saying founded on the different complexion of the two branches of the house of Douglas, "That the Red Douglas had put down the Black." The extensive grants bestowed upon this noble for the important services he had rendered to the crown, rendered the house of Angus nearly as powerful and as formidable as the elder branch of the family had long been to the independence of the crown and the tranquillity of the kingdom. The earl, who had a high military reputation, held the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom after the death of James II., and died in 1462. His son—

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, fifth earl of Angus, surnamed Bell-the-Cat, became the most powerful nobleman in Scotland, and was commonly called the Great Earl of Angus. Various anecdotes are told illustrative of his stature, strength, and

courage, as well as fierce and turbulent disposition. Spens of Kilsplindie, a favourite of James IV., having spoken of him lightly, Angus met him while hawking, and compelling him to single combat, at one blow cut asunder his thighbone, "as wood-knife lops the sapling sprig," and killed him on the spot. The king was exceedingly displeased, and as the price of his pardon for this slaughter, and for his disloyal intrigues with England, compelled the earl to exchange the lordship of Liddesdale and his castle of Hermitage for that of Bothwell. Angus took a prominent part in the various rebellions of the turbulent nobles against James III. He was their ringleader in the seizure of the king, and the murder of Cochrane and other royal favourites at Lauder. And it was his reply to the well-known fable of the mice and the cat, told by Lord Gray at the consultation of the conspirators, that procured for Angus his familiar cognomen of Bell-the-Cat. He was the principal agent employed by the king's brother, the duke of Albany, in his treasonable intrigues with the English government, and he was one of the leaders of the rebel army in the battle of Sauchie, in which James III. was defeated and slain. The administration of James IV. was much more vigorous than that of his unfortunate father, and when the young prince had arrived at the years of discretion, he gradually withdrew his confidence from the faction which had placed him on the throne. Angus resented so highly the coldness with which he was treated, that he withdrew into England and entered into a treasonable treaty with Henry VII. On his return, however, he was committed a prisoner to his own castle of Tantallan, and obliged to submit to a considerable diminution of the family greatness. Under the popular yet energetic rule of James, the turbulent baron was compelled to act the part of a peaceful subject. He attempted to dissuade the king from his impolitic invasion of England, and earnestly remonstrated against the rash and imprudent resolution of James to wait the attack of the English at Flodden. James was so enraged at the remonstrance of the old warrior that he scornfully replied—"Angus, if you are afraid you may go home." The earl burst into tears at this insult, and quitted the camp that night; but his two sons, who remained behind, fell in the battle, together with two hundred gentlemen of the name of Douglas. The aged noble, broken-hearted at the calamities of his house and his country, retired into the abbey of St. Mains in Galloway, where he died about a year after the battle of Flodden, 1514.—(Holinshed, vol. vi.; Pitscottie, vol. ii.)

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, sixth earl of Angus, grandson of old Bell-the-Cat, was possessed of great personal attractions and showy accomplishments; but these were marred by the characteristic vices of his family, lawless ambition and lust of power. He married with indecent haste in 1514 Margaret, the widow of James IV.; but disappointed in obtaining the regency, which he expected as the result of this alliance, he soon showed himself a careless and unfaithful husband, and Margaret, who was as capricious and high-spirited as he, obtained a divorce in 1525. Angus was the mainstay of the English party among the nobles, and by his violence and ambition distracted the peace of the nation for many years. He was at one time driven into exile, but after the lapse of two years he returned to Scotland, and soon resumed his former course. In 1527 he was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland, and raised the power of his house to such a height as to threaten to destroy both the independence of the crown and the liberties of the people. But the young king, James V., succeeded in escaping out of the hands of the Douglasses, who had held him in irksome thralldom, stripped Angus of the authority which he had so grossly abused, and compelled him once more to take refuge in England, where he remained till the death of James. He followed his usual turbulent and selfish course during the minority of Mary; but though at first friendly to the designs of Henry VIII., he was so enraged at the manner in which his estates were ravaged by the English that he took the field against them, and inflicted upon the savage invaders a bloody defeat at Ancrum Moor in February, 1544-45. Margaret Douglas, his daughter by the queen dowager, was the mother of Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, eleventh earl of Angus, was raised by Charles I. in 1633 to the rank of Marquis of Douglas. He was a Roman catholic, and having espoused the royal cause in the great civil war, attempted to hold out his castle against the covenanters in 1639, but they obtained possession of it by a sudden attack. He was nominated lieutenant of the Borders by

Charles L., and joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth in 1645. He was present at the total defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh, but escaped from the field, and soon after made his peace with the now dominant party. In his personal character he appears to have been one of the best of his race. He usually resided at the castle of Douglas, where he kept up the old Scottish hospitality and grandeur, and maintained a more numerous household than any nobleman in the kingdom. He was the father of three peers who bore different titles—viz., ARCHIBALD, his eldest son, who was the second marquis; WILLIAM, who married the heiress of the great family of Hamilton, and became first Duke of Hamilton; and GEORGE, who was created Earl of Dumbarton.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, third marquis, succeeded to the title and estates in 1700, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. In the rebellion of 1715 his grace adhered to the royal side, and served as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriffmuir. On his death in 1761, without issue, the ducal title became extinct. The marquise, which descended through heirs male, went to the direct representative of this famous old house, the duke of Hamilton; and the extensive estates of the family were inherited by Archibald Stewart, son of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, and of Lady Jane Douglas, only sister of the duke of Douglas. The estates were claimed by the duke of Hamilton on the plea that Mr. Stewart was not the actual child of Lady Jane. The court of session sustained the plea, but their decision was overturned by the house of lords, who finally determined the cause in favour of Mr. Stewart. "The great Douglas cause," as it was termed, was the most important and interesting suit at law ever known in Scotland. The successful claimant was created a British peer in 1790 by the title of Lord Douglas of Castle Douglas. The title became extinct in 1858 on the death of JAMES, fourth baron. The estates of the family devolved upon his niece the countess of Home.—(See Hume of Godscroft's *History of the House of Douglas*.)

GAWAIN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Dunkeld, was the third son of Archibald, fifth earl of Angus, the celebrated Bell-the-Cat. He was born about the year 1474. It is probable that he completed his education on the continent, and having entered into holy orders, he was at an early age presented to the rectory of Hawick in Roxburghshire. Some time before the year 1509 he was appointed by James IV. provost of the collegiate church of St. Giles' in Edinburgh. A few months after the battle of Flodden, in 1513, he was nominated by the queen-dowager archbishop of St. Andrews, in the room of the king's son, Alexander Stewart, who fell with his father in that disastrous conflict. He was fiercely opposed by Hepburn, prior of St. Andrews, who had been elected by the canons, and by Forman, bishop of Moray, who obtained a grant of the benefice from the pope. Douglas withdrew in disgust from the unseemly contest. The other two candidates had recourse to arms in vindication of their claim, and Forman ultimately obtained possession of the primacy. In the following year the see of Dunkeld became vacant, and the queen again nominated Douglas, and obtained a papal bull in his favour. But he was imprisoned for more than a year on the charge of having violated the laws of the realm by procuring bulls from Rome; and when he was at last released, and proceeded to Dunkeld to take possession of his office, a rival candidate, the brother of the earl of Athol, attempted to keep possession of the episcopal palace and cathedral by force of arms. Douglas in the end obtained possession of his see without the effusion of blood, and discharged the duties of the office in the most exemplary manner. He was distinguished also for his acts of charity and munificence, in spite of the debts in which his various contests had involved him. He was unavoidably implicated in the distractions of these troublous times, and especially in the turbulent proceedings of his ambitious nephew, the earl of Angus. He made an unavailing but praiseworthy attempt to mediate between the rival factions of the Douglasses and Hamiltons in the famous skirmish of "Clear the Causey," and rescued Archbishop Beaton from the fury of the victorious party. In the end the party of Angus was overthrown, and Bishop Douglas was obliged, along with his nephew, to take refuge at the court of Henry VIII., where the learned prelate was hospitably entertained and enjoyed the society of Polydore Virgil, and other eminent scholars. The dominant party in Scotland on the 21st of February, 1522, denounced the bishop as a traitor, sequestered the revenues of his cathe-

dral, and even wrote to the pope, beseeching his holiness to beware of nominating Douglas to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, which had again become vacant. The bishop was in consequence cited to appear at Rome; but before he could obey the summons he suddenly died of the plague at London in 1522, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the Savoy church. "To splendour of birth," says Buchanan, "and a handsome and dignified person, he united a mind richly stored with the learning of the age such as it then existed. His temperance and moderation were very remarkable; and living in turbulent times and surrounded by factions at bitter enmity with each other, such was the general opinion of his honesty and uprightness of mind that he possessed a high influence with all parties." Bishop Douglas left behind him various poems of no common merit. His chief original work is an elaborate and quaint allegory entitled "King Hart," intended to represent the progress of human life. It is ingenious and intricate, but somewhat heavy and full of alliteration. The longest of his original compositions is "The Palace of Honour," a complete allegory, displaying much learning and versatility of fancy, but frequently marred by incongruous passages and tedious and confused descriptions. His translation of Virgil's *Æneid* was produced before there was an English version of any of the classics, and has on the whole been executed with great felicity. The original pieces styled "prologues," which are affixed to each book, are among the poet's happiest pieces. His description of winter in the prologue to the seventh book has been pronounced equal to anything of the kind to be found in the whole range of ancient Scottish poetry. Bishop Douglas possessed an exuberant imagination and great descriptive powers, but his descriptions are often prolix, and his imagery is tediously profuse.—J. T.

JAMES DOUGLAS. See MORTON.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS. See QUEENSBERRY.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, a zealous Scottish botanical collector, was born at Scone, near Perth, in 1799, and was killed in the Sandwich islands on the 12th of July, 1834. He was sent to school, first at Scone, and then at Kinnoull. At ten or twelve years of age he was employed in the nursery ground at Scone palace, where he served a seven years' apprenticeship. He commenced botanical excursions on the summer evenings, and made collections of plants. In 1818 he became gardener at Valleyfield, near Culross. Here he prosecuted his botanical studies with vigour, and was allowed to have access to the botanical works in the library of Sir R. Preston. After two years' employment at Valleyfield, he went to the botanic garden at Glasgow, where, under Mr. Stewart Murray the curator, he had every facility of becoming well acquainted with plants. He also attended the lectures of Professor Hooker, and accompanied him in some of his distant excursions, where "his great activity, undaunted courage, singular abstemiousness, and energetic zeal, at once pointed him out as an individual eminently calculated to do himself credit as a scientific traveller." He was recommended to Mr. Joseph Sabine, secretary of the Horticultural Society, as a collector, and he went to London in 1823. He was sent first to the United States, where he procured many fine plants, and greatly increased the society's collection of fruit trees. During the years 1824-27 he explored the north-western part of the continent of North America, visiting the Columbia river and North California, and thence going to Hudson's Bay. His journey extended from the Pacific to the source of the Columbia river, and thence to the Atlantic ocean. He returned to Britain, and in 1829 he was sent a second time to the Columbia river and California; and he also visited the Sandwich islands, especially Hawaii. Here it was that in 1834, while crossing Mauna Loa, on the north side, he met with an untimely fate by falling into a pit, excavated for the purpose of taking wild cattle, and being gored to death by a bullock which had previously been snared in the pit. His death was a great loss to botanical science. He sent many ornamental plants to Britain, which are now common in every flower garden. He introduced fifty-three new woods, and one hundred and forty-five new herbaceous plants of a hardy nature, including specimens of pentstemon, lupinus, cenothera, glia, and collomia. A monument has been erected to him in the cemetery at Honolulu in Hawaii by Mr. Julius L. Brenchley.—J. H. B.

* DOUGLAS, SIR HOWARD, Bart., a distinguished English officer, was born in 1776. He was the second son of admiral Sir Charles Douglas, for whom the merit of originating the

manœuvre of breaking the enemy's line has been claimed. Sir Howard Douglas made choice of the military profession at an early age; took part in the disastrous Walcheren expedition, was present at the battle of Corunna, and served under Wellington during the greater part of the Peninsular war. In 1823 he was appointed governor of New Brunswick, an office which he held for six years. He was lord high-commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 to 1840, and from 1842 to 1847 represented Liverpool in parliament. He attained the rank of general in 1851, and was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot. Sir Howard is the author of several important works connected with his profession. In 1816 he published an "Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges, and the Passage of Rivers in Military Operations." He is also the author of "A Treatise on Naval Gunnery," 4th edition, 1855; of "Observations on Carnot's Fortification;" "Considerations on the Value and Importance of the British and North American Provinces;" and of "Naval Evolutions," and a vindication of his father's claim to the manœuvre of breaking the line.—J. T.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury, born at Pittenweem in Fifeshire in 1721, was educated at the parish school of Dunbar; and at the age of fifteen became a commoner of St. Mary's hall, Oxford. After being ordained deacon, he joined, as chaplain, a regiment in active service in Flanders, with which he was present at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745. Returning to Oxford shortly afterwards, he took priest's orders, and was presented to the curacy of Tilehurst, near Reading, which he subsequently exchanged for that of Dunster in Oxfordshire. In 1749, the earl of Bath, in whose family he had been tutor, presented him to the chapelry of Eaton-Constantine and the donative of Uppington in Shropshire, and afterwards the vicarage of High Ercal. In 1750 he came before the public as the defender of Milton against the aspersions of Lauder, whose attempt to prove the great epic poet a mere plagiarist was then exciting attention to a degree quite proportioned to its boldness, but ridiculously beyond the literary merits of the essay in which the charge was developed. Douglas' rejoinder to this rapid performance was the work of a man of taste, scholarship, and logical acumen; it was entitled "Milton no Plagiary, or a Detection of the forgeries in Lauder's essay." In 1754 he published his "Criterion, or Miracles examined," an essay in which he powerfully and compendiously answered the objections of Hume. This was followed by two pamphlets against the Hutchinsonians, and by four tracts against Bower's History of the Popes, which, according to his showing, was a despicable translation from a popish history. In 1760 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and two years afterwards dean of Windsor. In 1787 he was raised to the see of Carlisle, and in 1791 transferred to that of Salisbury. His death occurred in 1807. Besides the publications above mentioned, Bishop Douglas left a great number of miscellaneous works, a selection from which, with a memoir of the author, was published by the Rev. W. Macdonald in 1820.—J. S., G.

DOUGLAS, ROBERT, a distinguished Scottish clergyman of the true national type, who lived during the seventeenth century. He was for a considerable time chaplain to the Scottish brigade in the army of Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years' war, and was held in high esteem by that monarch for his wisdom and courage. In 1641 he was appointed one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and frequently preached before the parliament during the civil war. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1649, and was usually a member of the standing committee of that body. He officiated at the coronation of Charles II., January 1, 1651, and became the leader of the resolutioners, or moderate party in the church. At the Restoration, when the court had resolved upon the overthrow of the presbyterian system in Scotland, it is said that a bishopric was pressed upon Douglas, but indignantly refused by him. Kirkton says that Sharp, on his return from London, where he had betrayed the presbyterian cause, affected to have no desire for the archbishopric of St. Andrews, and pressed the acceptance of the office upon Douglas, who answered, he would have nothing to do with it. Sharp insisted, and urged him. Douglas repeated his refusal, on which Sharp arose to take his leave. Douglas accompanied him to the door. "James," said he, "I perceive you are clear. I see you will engage—you will be bishop of St. Andrews. Take it;" and laying his hand upon Sharp's shoulder, he added, "and the curse of God with it." "The subject," says Sir Walter Scott, "might suit a painter."—J. T.

DOULETSCHAH, BEN ALA AD DOULET BEN BAKTISCHAH AL GAZIAS SAMARKANDI, a Persian biographer, was born about the middle of the fifteenth century at Ispahan, and was left early an orphan. He studied life under an eminently "social" point of view—having a strong desire to do nothing. A beggar's life was, in his opinion, too much work, and "he thought it infinitely more troublesome to be a thief than an honest man." After much reflection, he decided in favour of contemplative philosophy. He dearly loved "meditation," and his greatest pleasure in the world was stargazing. Unfortunately the "Diogenes of the East" found himself one fine day, in the midst of his meditations, in great danger of starvation. His scientific acquirements, however, at last obtained him admittance to the court of the shah, and his later years were spent in ease and comfort. His principal work is the "Redzkiret Al Schodras," being a series of original memoirs of one hundred and forty Persian, and six Arabian poets; translated into Latin by Vullers, and into Turkish in the Ship of Poets.—CH. T.

DOURIS of SAMOS was born about 340 B.C., and died about 270 B.C. Douris' family were natives of Samos. His father and grandfather were of military rank. The inhabitants of Samos were dispossessed by Athenian settlers in the year 352 B.C., and allowed to return, by a decree of Alexander the Great, in 324 B.C. In the interval Douris was born. Before Alexander's decree he had succeeded in obtaining a prize at the Olympic games. He and his father attended at Athens the classes of Theophrastus. On his return to Samos we find him sovereign of the island. He wrote some works of criticism and of history. Fragments of a historical work relating to the affairs of Greece, from 370 to 281 B.C. have been preserved. He is now and then cited by Plutarch, who, however, seldom mentions him without expressing doubts of his veracity. His work was published by Halleman, Utrecht, 1841, and by C. Müller, in Didot's *Historicorum Græcorum Fragmenta*.—J. A., D.

DOUSA: the Latinized name of a family, the following members of which figured in the political and literary history of the Netherlands:—

DOUSA, JANUS, or JAN VAN DER DOES, Lord of Noordwyck, a celebrated Dutch scholar and statesman, was born at the village of Noordwyck in 1545, and died there in 1604. He lost his parents when very young. On his return in 1565 from Paris, whither he had gone to complete his education, he married, and immediately took part in the stirring scenes which were then beginning to be enacted. His name stands in the list of those who in that year banded themselves together, for the purpose of throwing off the Spanish yoke. He was one of the deputation whom the Dutch patriots sent to request the aid of Elizabeth of England, and behaved himself so well at the siege of Leyden in 1574, that the prince of Orange made him governor of that city. He was also the first curator of the university founded there by William, an office for which he was peculiarly well fitted on account of his prodigious learning and other conspicuous excellencies. After the assassination of William, 10th July, 1584, Dousa came over to England in a private manner to solicit aid in behalf of the popular cause, and in the following year was employed in a public mission for the same end. He was appointed keeper of the archives of Holland in 1585. During the oppressive administration of Leicester his wisdom and moderation were very conspicuous. On his being appointed a member of the sovereign council in 1591, he removed his residence to the Hague, leaving his eldest son in charge of the public library at Leyden. Dousa made a very considerable figure in the republic of letters. He composed the annals of his country both in prose and verse, for which the states presented him with a golden chain. He also wrote critical notes on Horace, Sallust, Plautus, Catullus, Tibullus, &c. As a man he was modest, humane, affable, and benevolent, and is well worthy of being remembered amongst the noble band of patriots who achieved the liberties of the Netherlands. His funeral oration was pronounced by the celebrated Daniel Heinsius.—(Hein. Orat. xxx.).

DOUSA, JAN, the younger, eldest son of the preceding, was born either at Noordwyck or at Leyden in 1571. He was appointed tutor to her son, Frederic Henry, by the widow of William I., and obtained the office of librarian to the university of Leyden in 1591. He died in 1596. J. J. Scaliger wrote an affectionate epicedium on him. The best edition of his poems, Greek, Latin, and Dutch, is that of Rabus, Rotterdam, 1704.

DOUSA, GEORGE, second son of Jan Dousa the elder, was born in 1574. George was also a learned man. He travelled some time in Germany, and afterwards visited Constantinople; attracted thither by the interest which the work of Cedrenus on that city had excited in him. After his return he published his "*De Itinere suo Constantinopolitano Epistola*." He perished in the expedition of his kinsman, Admiral Peter Van der Does.

DOUSA, FRANCIS, fourth son of the lord of Noordwyck, was born in 1577. He was educated by Scaliger and Lipsius, and in 1601 was made canon of Utrecht. He edited the epistles and orations of J. C. Scaliger in 1600.

DOUSA, DIDERICK, a younger brother of the former, was born in 1580. He was, like the rest of his family, an accomplished scholar. He settled at Utrecht, where he held several honourable offices. He died in 1663. It was Diderick who inherited his father's library.—R. M., A.

DOUVEN, JOHN FRANCIS, was born at Ruremonde in 1655, and died at Düsseldorf in 1727. G. Lambertin was his first teacher; but his progress under this master was but slow compared with that which he made after he had the good fortune to be permitted to study a select collection of pictures by the best Italian masters possessed by a patron of his, a Spanish nobleman in the service of the king of Spain. Having studied and copied these masterpieces, he was called to Düsseldorf by the duke of Nuremberg, who created him his court painter. Both merit and fortune rendered his career an easy one. From Düsseldorf he passed with his patron to Vienna, and there, meeting with equal success, he became the portrayer of emperors, empresses, kings and queens, princes and princesses, and of crowds of courtiers and private personages. But Douven, feeling loth altogether to abandon his former patron, at last declined further employment from that court; and, after a short journey to Denmark and to Modena (others say to Florence) to execute some more likenesses of princes and kings, he retired to Düsseldorf, where, amidst a circle of distinguished artists gathered together by his excellent patron, he happily spent the remainder of his days. Amongst his works are noted—"The Education of the Virgin," and the portrait of the princess Anna Maria of Medici, at Florence; "Susan and the Elders," and "A Holy Family," at Paris; the equestrian portrait of the Elector Johann Wilhelm, at Munich. The characteristics of his style were a fine and noble expression, good colouring, and perfect resemblance.—R. M.

DOUVRE, THOMAS DE, first of the Norman archbishops of York, was born at Bayeux about 1027, and educated at the school of its cathedral church. He was a laborious student; and in his search after knowledge, visited, when a young man, Germany and Spain. On his return home, having taken holy orders, he secured the favour of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and was appointed by its chapter their treasurer. It is said that he contributed large sums of money to aid William the Conqueror in his great expedition; and having accompanied Odo to England as the invader's chaplain, he was rewarded by the archbishopric of York. All accounts represent him as a lovable and earnest prelate, who rebuilt the ruined cathedral of York, and did his utmost for the restoration of the shattered ecclesiastical economy of the great archiepiscopal see of the north. He withstood the attempts of Lanfranc to claim supremacy for the see of Canterbury, but had to succumb. After living to crown Henry I., he died at Ripon on the 18th November, 1100, and was buried at York. The date given in Le Neve's Fasti for the appointment to the archbishopric of York, is the 23rd May, 1070.—THOMAS, nephew of the foregoing, succeeded as archbishop of York, Girard, the immediate successor of the first Thomas, and died on the 24th February, 1114.—F. E.

DOVER, LORD. See ELLIS, G. J. W. A.

DOW, or DOUW, GERHARD, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1613 or 1615, and died in 1680. His chief characteristic is an extraordinary perfection in the minute finishing of every one of his works. Perhaps he owed this to the instruction he received in art, which was first from Bart. Dolendo, an engraver, and then from Peter Kouwboorn, a painter on glass. Having afterwards studied under Rembrandt, he acquired both strength of colouring and power of chiaro-scuro. Nevertheless, although much improved by such tuition, he continued spending enormous time on all his works. Thus he admitted having spent five days painting a hand, and three

days painting a broomstick. He bestowed the greatest care on the preparation of his colours, in the manufacture, generally his own, of the brushes, and in keeping his works free from dust. His subjects are constantly taken from the every-day occupations of common life, or are portraits. What is most remarkable about this painter is, that, in spite of this finical minuteness, his works do not show the least trace of stiffness or labour. The colour is wonderfully well impasted, and exquisitely fresh. Yet in design and composition Dow was greatly deficient. At thirty years of age the microscopic style of his works had entirely spoiled his sight. From that time he was obliged to use spectacles. He was fond of introducing in his pictures, always, as we have said, exceedingly small, an infinity of minute episodes, which he treated with the same importance as the chief parts of his paintings. The pettiness of his overting tendency makes one regret that such a clever artist should have wasted so much of his life in doing that which was beneath his talents and his acquisitions. The most famous pictures amongst the many by this artist are the following—"The Dentist," for which he received fourteen thousand florins, and which when sent to Russia was lost in the wreck of the vessel taking it there; "the Dropsical Woman," in Paris, considered by some his masterpiece, and in which even the composition is more interesting and expressive than in the generality of his works; "The Village Grocer;" "The Dutch Cook;" and another "Dentist," also in Paris. At Amsterdam there are a school represented at night, and by candle-light (quite a masterpiece); another effect of light representing a young woman before a window; portraits of a knight and of a lady in a landscape by Berghem; a woman with a child in a cradle, and another before a lamp, are at the Hague. Besides these, some other of Dow's best paintings are to be seen in the collections of London, Florence, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Munich, &c.—R. M.

DOWDALL, GEORGE, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland during a very eventful period, sprung from a family who had, throughout several centuries, produced eminent ecclesiastics. In 1321 Nicholas Dowdall was the learned prebendary of Clonmethan; and in 1417 we find Abbot Lucas Dowdall sustaining Lord Furnival in his difficulties. The passion of the family for erudition may be inferred from the fact, that in 1475 Prebendary Dowdall solicited and received a license, for eight years, to master some extra studies at Oxford. George Dowdall was a native of Louth, but the date of his birth is not known. On the death of Primate Cromer in 1542, Henry VIII., who had not at this time renounced his fealty to the Roman see, thought favourably of Dowdall, and, having exerted the royal influence with the deputy St. Leger, Dowdall, then vicar-general of Armagh and prebendary of Saggard, was appointed to the vacant mitre. But a short experience proved to the king that in the new archbishop he had no pliant instrument to deal with. Among the foremost in opposing the Reformation was Primate Dowdall. The deputy, St. Leger, finding that Dowdall and other prelates were disposed to resist the great ecclesiastical revolution, caused writs to be formally addressed to them, in pursuance of which they were summoned to appear before him. The assembly took place at the council chamber in Dublin; but no sooner had St. Leger read the proclamation than Dowdall arose, and in energetic language protested against it as a daring innovation. The primate withdrew from the room accompanied by the entire body of the clergy who were present, with the exception of Browne, archbishop of Dublin; Staples, bishop of Meath; and John Bale, a Carmelite friar, who was shortly after inducted to the see of Ossory. Sir James Crofts succeeded St. Leger as lord-deputy, and anxious to secure, if possible, the co-operation of one who held the highest station in the Irish church, he proposed that an episcopal conference should be held at the residence of Dowdall. The request was acceded to; and Staples, bishop of Meath, advocated the principles of the Reformation, while the primate zealously maintained those of the Roman catholic church. Polemical discussions are seldom attended with any satisfactory result, and the present case was no exception to the general rule. The controversy was marked by great learning and much asperity; and after several days had been consumed in the argument, both parties retired more firmly devoted than ever to their previous professions, and each vehemently claiming the victory. Brennan, the Roman catholic ecclesiastical historian, declares that Staples met with "a signal defeat," and that so intense

was the chagrin of the reformers that "it was apprehended an attempt would have been made on the life of Dowdall;" but statements equally strong have been advanced on the other side in the *Harleian Miscellany*, by Usher, Leland, and others. In January, 1547, on the accession of Edward, the see of Armagh was handed over to Hugh Goodacre, and Dowdall lived in exile until, by the accession of Mary, he was recalled, and restored to the archbishopric and primacy. Mary intrusted to him the task of deposing all the married bishops in Ireland, and, having convened a national synod at Drogheda, with one stroke of his pen he hurled all the protestant prelates from their sees. Dowdall did not long survive his restoration to ecclesiastical power. He proceeded shortly after on primatial business to London where he died on August 15, 1551. "He was," writes Ware, "a man of gravity and learning, and a very assiduous preacher."—(Ware's *Bishops*; Rymer, tom. xv.; *Hist. Cath.* tom. ii.; Ware's *Annals*; Brennan's *Ecclesiastical History*; the *Harleian Miscellany*; Dalton's *Archbishops of Dublin*, &c.)—W. J. F.

DOWLAND, JOHN, the friend of Shakespeare, the companion of the greatest poets, and "the rarest musician that the age ever beheld," was born in the city of Westminster in the year 1562, where, says Fuller, "he had his longest life and best livelihood." His first musical instructor is not known. At the age of twenty-two he visited the chief parts of France and Germany. At the latter place he was kindly entertained by Henry Julio, duke of Brunswick, and the learned Maurice, landgrave of Hessen, the same whom Henry Peacham commends as an excellent musician. Here he became acquainted with Alessandro Orologio, a musician of great eminence in the service of the Landgrave Maurice, and, with George Howet, lutenist to the duke of Brunswick. Having spent some months in Germany, he passed over the Alps into Italy, and saw Venice, Padua, Genoa, Ferrara, Florence, and many other places. At Venice he became acquainted with the celebrated Giovanni Croce, who was at that time vice-master of the chapel of St. Mark. The exact time of his return to England is not known, but it is assumed to have been before the year 1588, as in that year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of bachelor in music. In 1592 Dowland was engaged, in conjunction with some of the principal musicians of the day, to harmonize the psalm-tunes in four parts, which were published by Thomas Este in that year; and in 1597 he produced his first work, a collection of "Songs or Ayres of Foure Parts, with Tablature for the Lute." This work was favourably received, and a second edition was called for in 1600. In this latter year he also produced his second book of "Songs or Ayres." Dowland was then residing in Denmark, where he enjoyed the post of lutenist to the king. Fuller tells us that Christian IV., coming over into England, requested him of King James, who "unwillingly willing parted with him." The work is dedicated to the celebrated Lucy Countess of Bedford, and dated from "Helsingnour in Denmark, the 1st of June, 1600." In 1603 he was still in Denmark, when he printed his third book of songs. In the epistle to the reader he says—"My first two books of ayres speed so well that they have produced a third, which they have fetched far from home, and brought even through the most perilous seas, where, having escaped so many sharp rocks, I hope they shall not be wrecked on land by curious and biting censures." In 1605 he visited England, and published his "Lachrymæ, or Seven Teares, figured in Seven Passionate Pavans, &c., set forth for the Lute, Viols or Violins, in five Parts." This work is dedicated to Anne, the queen of James I., and sister to Christian IV., king of Denmark. In the epistle the author tells us, that, hastening his return to her brother and his master, he was by contrary winds and frost forced back again, and compelled to winter in England, during his stay wherein, he had presumed to dedicate to her hands a work that was begun where she was born, and ended where she reigned. The first pavan in this book was the celebrated one known, and so often alluded to, by Ben Jonson, Fletcher, Middleton, Massinger, and the other great dramatists of the Elizabethan era. In 1609 Dowland published a translation of the *Micrologus* of Andreas Ornithoparcus, and it appears had then quitted the service of the king of Denmark; for he styles himself "lutenist, lute-player, and bachelor of music in both universities," and dates the preface from his "house in Fetter-lane, this 10th of April, 1609." In the following year he printed his "Observations on Lute-Playing," prefixed to his son Robert Dowland's *Varietie of Lessons*; and concluded his

publications with an appropriate one, under the title of "A Pilgrime's Solace, wherein is contained musical Harmony of three, four, and five parts, to be sung and played with Lute and Viols." On the title-page he styles himself, "Lutenist to the Lord Walden." In the preface to the work he says that he had "received a kingly entertainment in a foreign climate, though he could not attaine to any, though never so mean, place at home." He says, that "some part of his poor labours had been printed in eight most famous cities beyond the seas, viz., Paris, Antwerpe, Collein, Nuremburg, Frankfort, Leipzig, Amsterdam, and Hamburge;" but that, notwithstanding, he had found strange entertainment since his return by the opposition of two sorts of people—the first, simple cantors, or vocal singers; the second, young men, professors of the lute, against whom he vindicates himself. He adds, that he is entered into the fiftieth year of his age; and because he wants both means, leisure, and encouragement, recommends to the "learneder sort of musicians, who labour under no such difficulties," the defence of their lute profession. Dowland's complaint of want of patronage at home, which is corroborated by the evidence of Henry Peacham, does not accord with the statement handed down to us by Anthony Wood or by Fuller, who tell us that he was a gentleman of the chapel-royal to Queen Elizabeth and King James. According to Fuller, "he was the rarest musician that his age did behold. Having travelled beyond the seas, and compounded English with foreign skill in that faculty, it is questionable whether he excelled in vocal or instrumental musick." Fuller and Wood suppose Dowland to have died in Denmark, and Sir John Hawkins tells us that the event took place in 1615; but we have evidence to show that he was alive in 1625, and in the service of the English court. A privy seal, preserved in the chapter-house, Westminster, exempting the musicians in the service of the king from the payment of subsidies, includes among the "musicians for the lutes" the names of "Nick Lanieri, Rob. Johnson, Timothy Collins, Maurice Webster, John Dowland, and Tho. Warwick." In the British museum (Addit. MS., No. 5750) is preserved a warrant, appointing Robert Dowland to succeed his father as one of his majesty's musicians. The document is dated April 26, 1626, from which it may be inferred that Dowland died at the end of 1625, or early in the following year. From the praise of the poets who were his contemporaries, it appears that Dowland was chiefly famous for his vocal abilities, and for his performance on the lute. Nevertheless, he was a charming writer of part songs, and perhaps it would be difficult to point out three more pleasing specimens of Elizabethan music in this kind than "Now, O now! I needs must part;" "Go, crystal tears;" and "Awake, sweet love!"—E. F. R.

DOWNING, ANDREW JACKSON, an American horticulturist, was born at Newburgh, New York, October 30, 1815. He received only a common school education, and at the age of sixteen joined his brother in the management of a nursery. He had a fine natural taste, and enough of scientific knowledge to turn what he knew to practical uses. No one ever had a finer appreciation than he of what would add to the comforts and embellishments of rural life, and no one contributed more effectually to elevate and direct the public taste in these respects. His writings had an immense circulation, and may be said to have formed the style of landscape gardening and rural architecture which now prevails in the United States. He was a good writer, easy and perspicuous in his style, and not without some of the higher graces of composition. He began by writing descriptions of some of the fine country seats on the banks of the Hudson, and the beautiful scenery around them, for some of the New York journals. In 1841 he published a treatise on the "Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening adapted to North America, with Remarks on Rural Architecture." It was very popular, and was followed four years afterwards by a practical work, a thick volume, on "The Fruits and Fruit-trees of America." In 1846 he became the editor of the *Horticulturist*, a monthly magazine, and wrote for it to the end of his life. In 1849 he caused Wightwick's Hints to Young Architects to be reprinted at New York, and prefixed to it additional notes and hints to persons about building in this country. The next year he visited England to obtain aid in his architectural pursuits, and also to visit some of the splendid country seats in that country, from which he derived much pleasure and instruction. On his return he published his "Architecture of Country Houses, including designs, &c.," one of his ablest and most useful

works. In 1851 he was commissioned by the president of the United States to lay out the public grounds at Washington lying around the capitol, the president's house, and the Smithsonian institute. He began this work with great zeal and interest, but his superintendence of it and his life were suddenly cut short. On the 27th of July he was a passenger on board the *Henry Clay* steamer, when she was burnt on the Hudson river; and while endeavouring to save others, he perished either in the water or the flames.—F. B.

DOYLE, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM, an eminent British officer, was a native of Ireland, and died in 1843. Entering the army in 1793 as lieutenant in the fourteenth foot, he remained in active service during the long period of thirty-seven years. He served in Holland and Flanders, as well as in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Egypt; but it was in the Peninsular war that he especially distinguished himself. He was sent into Spain in 1808 in the capacity of a military commissioner, and soon after had conferred on him the rank of major-general in the Spanish armies. A standing memorial of his conduct in the affair of Olite was raised in the regiment, which was then formed and styled the "Triadores of Doyle." He won high favour with the Spaniards, who made him a knight of the order of Charles III., and introduced him to the special notice of the British government. They also struck a medal in honour of his heroic exploit of taking by assault the town and battery of Bagur, and of the great assistance which he rendered in the capture of the castle of Palamos. Wellington meanwhile recommended him to be appointed colonel of a regiment to be raised in Catalonia; and, soon after, his defence of Tarragona procured him the additional honour of the cross of distinction, while his services in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia were rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general in the Spanish armies. Doyle subsequently had the chief command of the army of reserve which was raised at Cadiz during the siege. Besides other honours which we need not mention, he was in 1819 created a knight-commander of the Guelph for his services in the Hanoverian army at Valenciennes and Lannoi, and a grand cross in 1839.—R. M., A.

DOYLE, JAMES, R.C. Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, whose polemic and political writings under the signature of J. K. L. exercised in their day an extensive influence, was born near New Ross, county of Wexford, in 1787. His father was a small farmer, and belonged to a family once locally influential. For a year or two young Doyle went daily to a village school, at which Roman catholics and protestants sat and studied side by side; but from his twelfth year he resided at an academy kept by a zealous Roman catholic priest named Crane; and as soon as he had attained the canonical age, he entered at Grants-town the novitiate of the hermits of St. Augustine. In the prosecution of his studies, James Doyle proceeded to the university of Coimbra in Portugal during the spring of 1806, where he studied with extraordinary industry, and highly distinguished himself; but his honours were soon interrupted by the invasion of Portugal under Napoleon. The royal house of Braganza fled to Brazil; all was excitement and confusion—in the midst of which the duke of Wellington, then Sir A. Wellesley, arrived in Mondego Bay. His army was soon joined by a volunteer force, chiefly comprised of the Coimbra students, foremost among whom stood James Doyle, who had substituted a cuirass and helmet for his collegiate gown and cap. The battles of Rolicca, Vimiera, and other sanguinary engagements followed. The French invaders were expelled, and the royal house of Braganza was reinstated. But Mr. Doyle distinguished himself still more at the council board than in the field: tempting proposals were made to him, as we learn from a pastoral charge which he addressed to his flock in 1823—"We have at an early period of our life rejected the favours of the great, and fled even from the smiles of a court, that we might in our native land, from which we had become an exile to procure an education, labour in the most humble department of the sacred ministry." The sceptical opinions of Voltaire and Rousseau then furiously swept the continent; and the university of Coimbra was not exempt from the visitation. Doyle was naturally of a speculative and inquiring turn of mind; and we learn from one of his letters on the state of Ireland, that he paced the halls of the college, debating with himself whether he would be a christian or an unbeliever. "I recollect," he writes, "and always with fear and trembling, the danger to which I exposed

the gifts of faith and christian morality which I had received from a bounteous God; and since I became a man, and was enabled to think like a man, I have not ceased to give thanks to the Father of mercies, who did not deliver me over to the pride and presumption of my own heart. But even then, when all things which could have influence on a youthful mind combined to induce me to shake off the yoke of Christ, I was arrested by the majesty of religion; her innate dignity, her grandeur and solemnity, as well as her sweet influence upon the heart, filled me with awe and veneration. I found her presiding in every place, glorified by her votaries, and respected or feared by her enemies. I looked into antiquity, and found her worshipped by Moses; and not only by Moses, but that Numa and Plato, though in darkness and error, were amongst the most ardent of her votaries. I read attentively the history of the ancient philosophers as well as law-givers, and discovered that all of them paid their homage to her as to the best emanation of the one supreme, invisible, and omnipotent God. I concluded that religion sprang from the Author of our being, and that it conducted man to his last end. I examined the systems of religion prevailing in the East; I read the Koran with attention; I perused the Jewish history, and the history of Christ, of his disciples, and of his church, with an intense interest, and I did not hesitate to continue attached to the religion of our Redeemer, as alone worthy of God." In 1809 Doyle returned to Ireland, was ordained, and taught theology at the Augustinian seminary at Ross until 1813, when he removed to Carlow college. Here he filled first the chair of rhetoric, then of humanity, and finally of theology; and, on the death of Bishop Corcoran in 1819, Doyle, then aged thirty-three only, was elected by the clergy as their episcopal pastor. The reformatory arrangements which he at once grasped and mastered were of vast importance; but it was not until 1822 that he made his debut as a public writer. In that year Magee, archbishop of Dublin, uttered the celebrated antithesis that the catholics had a church without a religion; and the dissenters a religion without a church. Dr. Doyle at once retorted. Affecting the greatest humility, he displayed extensive erudition; and, in a masterly letter in which all the subtleties of dogmatic theology were clothed in the most powerful and argumentative language, he took a review of the Reformation, tithes, pluralities, the appropriation of church property, and finally denounced the church itself as an usurpation and the bishops as usurpers; maintaining that the apostolical right of succession could never be transferred from the catholic church to the protestant. In the following year Dr. Doyle published his eloquent and powerful "Vindication of the Religious and Civil Principles of the Irish Catholics." This work was soon followed by twelve elaborate "Letters on the State of Ireland," which at once became an authority, and were repeatedly quoted in parliament. Their great celebrity led to a decision on the part of the senate, in 1825, to summon Dr. Doyle to give evidence before a select committee of that body on the state of Ireland. This he delivered with such perspicuity and irresistible powers of persuasion, that at least a dozen of the leading members of parliament, who had previously opposed the catholic claims, announced themselves converted by the evidence of Dr. Doyle. During the previous year he laboured with much ability, as Bossuet had done before him, to effect a union of the catholic and protestant churches. He considered that the points on which they differed were few, while those on which they agreed were many; and that a few matters of discipline on the catholic side (which were perfectly optional to alter or abrogate) were the chief stumbling-block to protestants. Dr. Doyle's labours to promote education for the people were unflagging and powerful. He regarded popular ignorance as the source of almost all their crimes; and he constantly inculcated the necessity of early culture, spiritual and general. He established schools in every parish; he personally visited the districts disturbed by Ribbonism and Whitefeet; and it was no unusual sight to see the bishop, with crozier grasped, standing on the side of a steep hill in a remote county, addressing and converting vast crowds of the disaffected people. The immense number of letters, tracts, and essays on education, public morality, poor laws, tithes, and the catholic claims, which Dr. Doyle threw off, it would be tedious to enumerate. The activity of his mind wore out his body, and for several years before his death his health was most precarious; but he did not spare himself in consequence. On the subject of poor laws he differed

with O'Connell. O'Connell avowed himself at four distinct periods in their favour, and on five or six occasions against them; whereupon Dr. Doyle made his celebrated declaration that anything which vacillates must be weak—that a man who changes his mind so often was not an authority to be followed—and that, in short, he was unfit to be the leader of the Irish people. Until the concession of emancipation of 1829, Dr. Doyle and O'Connell cordially co-operated, but after that period they differed; Dr. Doyle regarding the repeal agitation as a mere phantom, and a waste of that popular energy which the bishop would have preferred to see concentrated on other vexed questions. Dr. Doyle's death was most touching. For three hours during his agony he uttered, in language of surpassing and extempore eloquence, the most lively expressions of faith, hope, and charity. His couch was surrounded by several prelates and priests. He ordered them to lift his body from the bed, and place it on the hard and uncarpeted floor, in order that his death might resemble as closely as possible that of the Master whom he had so worthily served. On Sunday morning, June 16, 1834, Dr. Doyle at the age of forty-eight passed tranquilly into eternity. In the stately cathedral of Carlow his remains repose, surmounted by one of the finest pieces of statuary from Hogan's chisel. Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, is preparing for publication the life and correspondence of Dr. Doyle.—W. J. F.

DOYLE, SIR JOHN M., a British officer, born in Dublin in 1756, entered the army at a very early age, and had not reached manhood when he embarked for America to support the royal cause in the insurgent colonies. He had active employment there till the peace of Versailles, being present in all the principal engagements of the war, and winning by his services his promotion to the rank of major, and the office of adjutant-general. On his return home he entered the Irish parliament, and acquired new distinction as an earnest advocate of the rights of his native country. But the events of 1793 called him again into the field. Having raised a regiment he led it to the continent, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; fought at its head under Earl Moira and the duke of York; and was dangerously wounded at Alost. After his recovery he conducted an expedition to the Texel; and at a later period he took office under Lord Rawdon, as secretary-at-war in Ireland. In 1799 he accompanied Sir R. Abercromby, with the rank of general of brigade, in the expedition to the Mediterranean and Egypt, where he had a share in the operations by which the schemes of the French were baffled, and specially distinguished himself by leaving a sickbed to take part in the repulse of Menon's attack on Alexandria. Being compelled to leave active service for the re-establishment of his health, he spent some time in Italy, and was subsequently appointed governor of Guernsey, where his administration was commemorated by the erection of a public monument in 1815. He died in 1834, having been created a knight of the bath and a baronet.—W. B.

* DOYLE, RICHARD, for many years the cleverest and most original contributor to the illustrations of *Punch*, was born in London in 1826, ranks, by the fertility of his imagination, and the apropos of his artistic witcisms, amongst the highest champions of popular and spiritual art. His caricatures have often, if not always, proved of greater benefit, not amusement merely, to society at large, than many and many of the insipid euletic daubs which pretentiously crowd the perennial exhibitions. Having, out of respect for his coreligional connections with the Roman catholic clergy, abandoned *Punch*, he has since contributed to illustrate many of the most attractive Christmas books, and, on two or three occasions, the writings of some of the leading novelists of the day. His "Continental Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson" is deservedly considered one of his best works.—R. M.

D'OYLY, GEORGE, D.D., a theological writer and commentator on the bible, was born in London on the 31st October, 1778—the fourth son of the archdeacon of Lewes. His alma mater was Cambridge, and his college Benét, where he highly distinguished himself, and of which he was chosen a fellow. He became afterwards moderator of the university, and christian advocate. One of his earliest polemical performances was a reply to the observations of Sir William Drummond on the Old Testament, in that almost forgotten sceptic's "Edipus Judaicus." Appointed in 1810 chaplain-in-ordinary to George III., and in 1813 domestic-chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, he became eventually rector of Lambeth, Surrey, and of Sundridge, Kent; and while holding these

preferments he died on the 8th January, 1846. He was an industrious ecclesiastic, busy with his pen, and in connection with the religious societies and movements. In theological literature, his chief feat was his joint-editorship with Bishop Mant, of the well-known "D'Oyly's and Mant's Bible"—an edition of the scriptures, with copious and laborious commentaries, projected for the Christian Knowledge Society, completed in the year 1814, and which has had a great success, and gone through several editions. He is also to be had in remembrance as the person who, in a published letter addressed to the late Sir Robert Peel, first suggested the idea of King's college, London, where religion is combined with secular education, in opposition to the then popular scheme of London University college, where, it was proposed, secular instruction should alone be imparted. Of his miscellaneous writings, his "Life of Archbishop Sancroft," which was published in 1821, and came to a second, edition was the most striking. A volume of his sermons, with a pre-fatory memoir, was published by his son in 1847, the year after his death.—F. E.

* DOZY, REINIER, one of the most learned Oriental scholars of the present day, was born, February 21, 1820, at Leyden in Holland. He is descended from a family of respectable French emigrants, who left their native country in consequence of the edict of Nantes. Evincing almost from his infancy a great inclination for the study of languages, he was early placed under the charge of eminent professors, and at the age of seventeen entered the university of Leyden. Gaining the degree of doctor in 1844, he was nominated at once librarian of the collection of Oriental manuscripts of the university, and in 1850 was called to the chair of history which he still occupies. Besides many able articles in various periodicals, and chiefly the *Journal Asiatique*, he has published—"Dictionnaire détaillé des noms des vêtements chez les Arabes," Amsterdam, 1845; "Recherches sur l'histoire politique et littéraire de l'Espagne pendant le moyen Age," Leyden, 1849; "Historia Abbaditarum," 2 vols., Leyden, 1846-52, and several translations.—F. M.

DRABICIUS, NICHOLAS, a notorious Moravian fanatic, was born at Stransnitz about the year 1687. He exercised the functions of a protestant minister at Drakotutz from 1616 till 1629, when he was forced to take refuge in Hungary in consequence of the edict of the emperor against the communion to which he belonged. He then engaged in the trade of a woollen draper at Leitnitz. His suspension from the office of the ministry for his notorious drunkenness produced an amendment in his behaviour; but his dissipated habits having unhinged his mind, he became an incurable enthusiast and believed himself endowed with the gift of prophecy. In 1638 he began to fancy that he was divinely chosen to denounce the vengeance of heaven against the house of Austria, and to assure his brethren of the dispersion of a speedy restoration to their own country by means of armies which were to come from the north and the east. He announced Ragotski, prince of Transylvania, as the leader of the latter. His visions and prophecies, which soon became numerous, were treated with the neglect which they deserved; but his zeal suffered no abatement, and was at length rewarded by the conversion of Comenius. He visited the camp of Ragotski for the purpose of notifying to that prince, that it was the will of heaven that he (Ragotski) should prove the ruin of the pope and of the house of Austria. To this communication he appended a threatening to the effect, that if these punishments did not speedily find their proper destination, they would inevitably descend upon the house of the Transylvanian prince. The prophecies of Drabicius were constantly falsified by the event; but his craze had become incurable, and he went on till the day of his death denouncing wrath and judgment against the pope and the house of Austria. He was confirmed in his delusions by the adherence of his fellow-enthusiast Comenius, whom he commanded, in the name of heaven, to make his visions known to all the nations of the earth, and especially to the Turks and Tartars. Comenius accordingly published them in 1657, along with those of Christopher Kotlerus and Christina Poniatovia, under the title of *Lux in Tenebris*. The book was reprinted, with additions, in 1666. The fate of Drabicius is involved in uncertainty. Some affirm that the court of Vienna at length got him in its clutches, and had him burned as an impostor and false prophet; by others he is said to have died in Turkey. Strange to say, he had been restored to the exercise of the ministry in 1654.—R. M., A.

DRACO, a famous Athenian legislator, who succeeded Triptolemus about the thirty-ninth Olympiad, 621 B.C. Though his name occurs frequently in the writings of the ancients, yet we nowhere find so much as ten lines together concerning him and his institutions. We are informed by Suidas that he was an old man when he brought forward his celebrated code of laws. Draco may be considered as the first legislator of the Athenians, the laws of Triptolemus having been little more than precepts—"Honour your parents—worship the gods—hurt not animals." The extreme rigour of the written laws which he introduced, has been proverbial in all ages. Death is said to have been the penalty of every kind of offence; in vindication of which severity he alleged that small faults seemed to him deserving of capital punishment, and that he could find no greater for the worst crimes. Hence Demades remarked that he wrote his laws, not with ink, but with blood. It appears, however, that there were some offences which he did not punish with death; for we learn from a passage in Demosthenes that the loss of civil rights was the punishment of an attempt to alter one of his laws. The story of his having ordered prosecutions to be instituted against inanimate objects which had been instrumental in taking away life, is an absurdity which was probably invented in accordance with his well-known abhorrence of the crime of murder. The laws were for some time enforced; but the severity of their penalties gradually placed them in abeyance, and they were abolished *in toto* by Solon. (See Plutarch, under *Solon*.) The legislator was at length obliged to retire to the island of Ægina, where he died, having been suffocated, it is said, at the public theatre amidst the applause of the people. Aristotle says (*Polit. ii.*) that Draco adapted his laws to the condition of the existing constitution, and that there was nothing peculiar in them beyond the severity of their penalties.—R. M., A.

* **DRAEXLER-MANFRED, KARL FERDINAND**, a German poet and novelist, was born at Lemberg, 17th June, 1806, and completed his education at Prague and Vienna. He began early to write for the press, and led an unsettled life at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Meiningen, Cologne, and Darmstadt, at which latter place he was appointed editor of the *Official Gazette*, and dramaturg of the grand-ducal theatre. He has written some volumes of poetry, and a number of novels, tales, and sketches.—K. E.

DRAGHI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, was an Italian by birth, and is supposed to have been one of those musicians who came into England with Mary d'Este, the princess of Modena, and consort of King James II. He was a fine performer on the harpsichord, and composed and published in England many lessons for that instrument. He joined with Matthew Locke in composing the music to Shadwell's English opera of *Psyche*, performed in 1674; and on the decease of Locke in 1677, succeeded him in the place of organist to the queen. Although Draghi was an Italian, and many of his compositions are entirely in the Italian style, yet, during his long residence in England, he seems in a remarkable degree to have assimilated his music to that of the old English masters. This is particularly apparent in his anthem, "This is the day that the Lord hath made," and in many of the ballad airs and dance tunes composed by him. The melodies of some of the latter are singularly elegant. During the reigns of Charles II. and James, Draghi was the favourite court musician, and is supposed to have been the musical preceptor to Queen Anne. Towards the latter end of his life, he composed the music to a whimsical opera, written by Tom D'Urfey, entitled the *Wonders in the Sun*, or the kingdom of Birds, performed in 1706. Some of the music of this opera is deserving of the highest credit, but the piece proved unsuccessful. Pepys, in his Diary, under date of February 12, 1667, mentions having heard Draghi (at Lord Brouncker's house) sing through an act of an Italian opera, which he had written and composed at the instance of Thomas Killegrew, who had an intention of occasionally introducing such entertainments at the theatres. "I confess," says Pepys, "I was mightily pleased with the musique." It is not known whether this opera was ever produced. He also composed the original music to Dryden's celebrated Ode to St. Cecilia—from Harmony, which was performed in 1687. In the printed collections of songs published towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, we meet with many that have the name of Signor Baptist to them. This uniformly means Baptist Draghi, and not Baptist Lully, as some writers have supposed. The dates of Draghi's birth and decease are unknown.—E. F. R.

DRAGONETTI, DOMINICO, the doublebass player, was born in Venice in 1771, and died in London in 1846. His father Pietro lived by playing the doublebass at dances, and by giving lessons on the guitar; he had no technical knowledge of music, and played both these instruments by ear. At nine years old Dominico, whose love for music was ardent, was allowed to practise on his father's guitar; but, discontented with the limited capacity of this instrument, he persuaded a shoemaker to teach him the rudiments of music, and then began, without a master, to study the doublebass. He was afterwards placed under the instruction of Berini, who, when he had given young Dragonetti eleven lessons, dismissed him, saying he had learnt all he could teach him; and this was the only tuition on his instrument that the world-renowned artist ever received. Dragonetti made the friendship of Mestrino (a violinist who afterwards obtained some celebrity), and the two aspirants studied much together—each profiting by the other's counsel. When but thirteen years old this remarkable boy filled the responsible office of principal doublebass at the opera Buffa in his native city; and but one year later he was appointed to the same post at the opera Seria. In 1789 he was offered an engagement as principal doublebass at the chapel of S. Marco, which he declined in consideration of Berini, who held the appointment; but his old master went to him, acknowledged his superior merit, and persuaded him to accept the post which he resigned in his favour; and the veteran receiving a pecuniary indemnification, the stripling virtuoso took his place. He was no less noted for his solo performances than for his orchestra playing; and finding no music for the doublebass of sufficient difficulty to exhibit his powers, he frequently executed concertos written for other instruments, and he wrote pieces to display his own peculiarities. While fulfilling a temporary engagement at Vicenza, he obtained a doublebass which had belonged to the convent of S. Pietro, the manufacture of Gasparo di Salo, master of Andrea Amati. This singularly fine instrument was always after his favourite for performance, and it became widely famous while in his hands. In 1795 he obtained leave of absence from the chapel of S. Marco to visit London; but his success here was such as to induce him to resign his appointment in Venice, and remain in England for the rest of his long life. His solo playing was here admired by all who heard him, and was wondered at by those who understood the difficulties of his unwieldy instrument; but, for many years before his death, he discontinued the performance of those feats of agility in which, as a young man, he defied all emulation. On his arrival in London he was engaged as chief doublebass at the King's theatre, where he played out of the book with Linley, the violoncellist; and these two remained at the same post, and appeared also together at the Philharmonic concerts, and at every other musical performance of highest pretensions throughout the country, until a very short time before Dragonetti's death, when the infirmities of age compelled him to rest from his labours. Dragonetti bequeathed a valuable collection of classical Italian music to the British museum. It is generally understood that we owe to the example of Dragonetti, which, on account of his transcendent merit, is followed by all doublebass players in England—the restriction of the doublebass in this country to the Italian compass of three strings, omitting the fourth string used in Germany, and thus we lose an effect of depth and sonority in the orchestra which nothing can replace. It is said also that the common practice with indifferent players of jerking the prominent notes of passages, is an exaggerated imitation of the mannerism of this master. If these two current creeds be correct, the present generation pays a costly price for our fathers' enjoyment of the talent of a great artist.—G. A. M.

DRAGUT, a famous Turkish corsair, born, it is said, of christian parents in Natolia, but the date of his birth is uncertain. At an early age he was distinguished for his courage and skill in the use of arms; and having entered the service of the sultan, he was speedily promoted to the rank of captain, and obtained the command of a squadron of twelve ships. He rendered himself so formidable by ravaging the coasts of Italy and the islands that the Genoese sent a fleet against him in 1548, and he was captured along with all his vessels on the coast of Corsica by the celebrated Andrea Doria. Dragut was conveyed to Genoa and cast into prison, where he was kept for four years until ransomed by the famous Barbarossa his rival. On regaining his liberty Dragut was reinstated in his command. Dragut performed several brilliant exploits on the coasts of Italy

and of Africa, and took the island of Djerbeo and various other places from the Spaniards. On one occasion he was blockaded in this island by the combined forces of Doria and Toledo, a general in the service of the Emperor Charles V., and narrowly escaped falling into their hands. On the death of Barbarossa Dragut was nominated to succeed him in the command of the Barbary corsairs, and was also appointed to the government of Tripoli although it seems to be thought that his services were not duly appreciated and rewarded by the sultan. In 1565 he joined Solymán at the memorable siege of Malta, and while leading an attack upon Fort St. Elmo was mortally wounded in the head by a splinter of a stone ball.—J. T.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, a renowned English sailor, was born near Tawstock in Devonshire in 1546. His father was a poor yeoman, and Francis was the eldest of twelve sons. Francis Russell, afterwards the first earl of Bedford, was his godfather; and the expense of his school education was defrayed by John Hawkins the navigator. His father, who was a zealous protestant, was obliged to take refuge in Kent during the Marian persecution. Under Elizabeth he obtained an appointment among the seamen in the royal navy to read prayers to them, and appears to have been employed as a preacher, but without any regular benefice. Young Drake was thus brought up among sailors, and at an early age was apprenticed to the master of a bark who carried on a coasting trade, and sometimes made voyages to Zealand and France. At his death he bequeathed to Drake the bark and its equipments, with which he continued to carry on the coasting trade, and acquired some money. But when he had reached the age of twenty-two, the exploits of his kinsman, Sir John Hawkins, so inflamed his imagination, that he sold his ship and joined that navigator in his last expedition to the Spanish main. The adventure, however, was unfortunate, and Drake lost all the money he had made. A chaplain belonging to the fleet assured him that he had a right to repair his losses upon the king of Spain, whenever and wherever he could. "The case was clear in sea divinity," says Thomas Fuller; "and few are such infidels as not to believe doctrines which make for their profit." Drake, accordingly, determined to repair his shattered fortunes by reprisals upon the Spaniards, and made several voyages to the West Indies, in which "he got some store of money by playing the seaman and the pirate." In 1572, having obtained a commission from Elizabeth, he set sail with two small ships, named the *Pasha* and the *Swan*, manned by only seventy-three persons, and with this small force he took and plundered the town of Nombre di Dios, on the Isthmus of Darien. He subsequently captured Vera Cruz, and in addition to the booty obtained in these places, he fell in with fifty mules laden with silver. He returned to England in August, 1573, with his ships laden with plunder. His success in this marauding expedition gained him high reputation as well as wealth; and he raised himself still higher in public esteem by serving with great distinction in Ireland under the earl of Essex, with three frigates fitted out at his own expense. On his return to England he was introduced to the queen by Sir Christopher Hatton, and obtained permission to undertake a voyage into the South Seas, through the Straits of Magellan, on which his heart had long been set. Having collected for this purpose a fleet of only five small vessels, manned by no more than one hundred and sixty-four men, he set sail from Falmouth on the 13th of December, 1577. On the 29th of May he reached Port St. Julian, where he remained two months, in order to refit and lay in a stock of provisions. He entered the Straits of Magellan on the 20th of August, and having by this time parted company with the other vessels, he sailed in his own ship along the coasts of Chili and Peru, attacking and plundering the Spaniards. He then continued his voyage along the shores of California and North America, as far as the forty-eighth degree, in the hope of being able to discover a passage into the Atlantic. Having failed in this attempt, he landed and took possession in the queen's name of the country which he named New Albion. Setting sail from this place on the 29th of September, 1579, he reached the Molucca islands on the 4th of November, and landed at Ternate, where he was well received by the reigning sovereign. He thence proceeded to Java, which he reached on the 16th of March, and resolving to return home, he doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th of June, and arrived at Plymouth on the 3rd of November, 1580, having completed his voyage round the world in two years and about ten months. The Spanish ambassador

made loud complaints against Drake, denounced his expedition as piratical, and demanded the restoration of his plunder; but Elizabeth, after considerable hesitation, gave her sanction to his conduct by dining on board his ship at Deptford, conferring upon him the honour of knighthood, and declaring at the same time her entire approbation of all he had done. She also ordered his ship to be preserved as a monument of his country's glory, and of the daring and skill of her adventurous captain. In 1585 an open rupture between England and Spain having now taken place, Drake was sent with a fleet of twenty sail, having on board twenty-three hundred soldiers and marines, to attack the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. He captured the cities of St. Jago in Cuba, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine. In 1587 he sailed with a fleet of thirty ships to the coast of Spain, burnt upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping in the harbour of Cadiz, intended to form part of the great armada, and took and destroyed also upwards of a hundred vessels between Cadiz and Cape St. Vincent, besides four castles on the shore. This feat he jocularly termed "singeing the king of Spain's beard." Before returning home he captured a rich carrack near Terceira, to the great satisfaction of the London merchants, who had assisted in fitting out the expedition. He employed a portion of the wealth he had thus acquired in bringing water into the town of Plymouth, from a spring distant nearly fifteen miles. In 1588, when the Spanish armada was about to invade England, Sir Francis was appointed vice-admiral, under Lord Howard of Effingham, and by his courage and professional skill contributed not a little to the overthrow of that vaunted enterprise. Drake himself, in the conflict with the Spanish fleet, captured a very large galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, the reputed projector of the invasion, who surrendered at once through the mere terror of his name. The following year Sir Francis Drake commanded the fleet sent to support Don Antonio in his pretensions to the throne of Portugal. The land forces were under the orders of Sir John Norris, but the attempt proved abortive, mainly owing to the differences of opinion between the commanders. In 1595 another expedition, under Drake and Hawkins, was fitted out against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. The fleet consisted in all of twenty-six vessels, partly furnished by the queen, partly fitted out by Drake and his friends. A powerful body of soldiers was embarked in the fleet, under the command of Sir Thomas Baskerville and Sir Nicholas Clifford. The expedition sailed from Plymouth in the month of August. Its main object was to capture and destroy Nombre de Dios, and to seize the treasure lying at Panama. But the commanders disagreed about the plan of operations, and the result was most disastrous. Their first attempt was made upon the Canaries, but it failed, and valuable time was then lost in refitting at Dominica. One of their vessels was captured by the Spaniards, who thus obtained a knowledge of their plans, and conveyed away their galleons from Porto Rico. Hawkins died of a disease brought on by vexation and disappointment; and a desperate attack made by Drake upon the port and shipping of Porto Rico proved unsuccessful, as did an attempt upon Panama, made overland by Sir Thomas Baskerville. Immense damage was inflicted upon the Spaniards. Río de la Hacha, Nombre de Dios, and many other towns and villages were taken and burnt, together with a great number of vessels. But the expedition failed in accomplishing the end for which it had been fitted out, or in effecting anything of much importance. This disappointment preyed upon the mind of Drake, and aided by the unhealthy climate, threw him into a fever, of which he died 28th January, 1596.—J. T.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, a surgeon and antiquary. He practised in York, and died in 1770. In 1736 he published, in a splendid octavo volume, "Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York." Drake was a member of the Royal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries, and is said by Cole to have been one of the compilers of the Parliamentary History of England, in 24 vols., 8vo, 1751.—R. M., A.

DRAKE, JAMES, a celebrated political writer and physician, was born at Cambridge in 1667. On going up to London in 1693, he turned his attention to medicine, and received his degree from the College of Physicians in 1696. Soon after he was elected a member of that body, and fellow of the Royal Society. About this time, also, for what reason is not known, he commenced writing for the booksellers. The first publication in which he was concerned, was a pamphlet

entitled "Commendatory Verses upon the Author of Prince Arthur and King Arthur;" but his first considerable work was "The History of the Last Parliament begun at Westminster, February 10, in the twelfth year of King William, A.D. 1700." It was published in 1702, and brought him into trouble; for the house of lords, thinking that his reflections on the memory of the king were of an unjustifiable description, ordered him to be prosecuted by the attorney-general. Drake was acquitted, however, in the following year. The rejection in 1704 of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, again induced him to appear before the public as an author; it being at this time that he published, in conjunction with Mr. Poley, member of parliament for Ipswich, the "Memorial of the Church of England, humbly offered to the consideration of all true lovers of our Church and Constitution," 8vo. This publication so highly enraged the treasurer Godolphin, and the other whigs who were then at the helm of affairs, that they represented it to the queen as injurious to her honour, inasmuch as it conveyed an evident intimation that the church was in danger under her administration. Her majesty adverted to it in her speech at the opening of the ensuing parliament, October 27, 1705, and received addresses from both houses. The commons afterwards petitioned her to issue a proclamation for discovering the author of the "Memorial." The secret, however, remained untouched. But to show the great excitement which the book produced, we may add, that the grand jury of the city of London prosecuted it at the sessions as a "false, scandalous, and traitorous libel," whereupon it was immediately burnt in presence of the court then sitting, and afterwards by the hands of the common hangman before the Royal Exchange. Drake was prosecuted in the queen's bench in 1706 for some passages in his newspaper, *Mercurius Politicus*. A flaw being found in the information, the trial was adjourned; but an acquittal followed in November of the same year. This prosecution is thought to have brought on the fever which carried him off, March 2, 1707. Drake's political writings are now forgotten; but his "System of Anatomy" is of considerable value.—R. M., A.

* DRAKE, FREDERICK, one of the best German sculptors, born in 1805, and a pupil of the celebrated Rauch, is especially known in this country on account of the figured pedestal from the monument of Frederic I. in the public garden at Berlin, which he exhibited in 1851 in Hyde Park, and again, under the form of a vase, at the crystal palace of Sydenham. Like his master, he couples in his style the worship of nature with the study of the ennobling ideal of ancient art. Besides more important works, he has produced several statuettes which have become as household gods—amongst them we may note with especial commendation those of Rauch, Goethe, Schinkel, Humboldt, Schiller, &c.—R. M.

DRAKE, NATHAN, M.D., a noted British essayist was born at York in 1766. He studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1792 settled as a practitioner at Hadleigh in Suffolk, where he died in 1836. He was a copious contributor to the critical and imaginative literature of his day, expending the resources of a genial fancy and a well-stored memory in writing poems, tales, and essays, in editing the works of British essayists, and in illustrating from original sources the life and times of Shakespeare. Dr. Drake was highly esteemed in his profession both for skill and courtesy, and in the refined society to which his literary labours introduced him, he was no less esteemed for the kindness of his heart than for his varied accomplishments.—J. S., G.

DRAKENBERG, CHRISTIAN JACOBSEN, a Norwegian, celebrated on account of the extreme old age to which he attained. He was born at Stravenger in Norway in 1624, and died at Aarhuys in 1770 aged one hundred and forty-six. He is said to have been characterized by great modesty and good sense, and on this account stood in high favour with the numerous distinguished persons whom the circumstance of his remarkable longevity induced to visit him.—R. M., A.

DRAKENBORCH, ARNOLD, a distinguished philologist, was born at Utrecht, 1st January, 1684, became professor in the university of his native town in 1716, and died on the 16th of March, 1748. By his editions of Livius and Silius Italicus, he has earned a lasting reputation.—K. E.

DRAPER, ELIZABETH, was the wife of Daniel Draper, counsellor at Bombay. She was by birth an East Indian, but her delicate health induced her to come to England, where she

became acquainted with Sterne. A friendship of the closest nature sprang up between them, the purity of which may well be doubted. It was said at the time that the latter part of her life would not bear inspection. She was the Eliza to whom the ten celebrated letters of Yorick were addressed.—R. M., A.

DRAPER, SIR WILLIAM, son of Ingleby Draper, Esq., of the custom's service at Bristol, was born there in 1721. After studying at Eton and Cambridge he entered the army, and served with credit in the East Indies, particularly at the taking of Madras in 1758. Having received his colonelcy two years later, he commanded a brigade at the capture of Belleisle, and afterwards accompanied the expedition to the Manillas under Admiral Cornish. On his return home, he was honoured with the knighthood of the bath, but fell under the lash of Junius, in consequence of his attempt to defend the marquis of Granby from the charges brought against him by the anonymous censor. He was subsequently lieutenant-governor of Minorca under General Murray, against whom he laid accusations which he failed to substantiate. He died at Bath in 1787.—W. B.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, an English poet of the Elizabethan age, born in 1563 at Harsull in Warwickshire; he was senior to Shakespeare by a year, and died in 1631, fifteen years after the death of the great dramatist. We have few details of Drayton's early life. His childhood was marked by a peculiar sweetness of temper, and early indications of the genius which subsequently developed itself in his works. "What sort of creatures are those poets? of all things make me one"—was a question which his tutor afterwards remembered and handed down as a memorial of his promising pupil. At the age of ten Drayton served as a page to some person of distinction, whose name has not been transmitted to us. We hear of him again as an Oxford student, and later in life as holding a post in Queen Elizabeth's army. In neither of these capacities does he appear to have acquired much distinction, and we may believe that his contemplative tastes withdrew his energies from the studies of the college and the activities of the camp. The elaborate description of the woodland scenery of England in the "Poly-olbion" shows the intensity of the author's passion for nature. Drayton made his first appearance as an author in 1593 by the publication of a small volume of pastorals, followed at no long interval by the "Baron's Wars." The first part of the "Poly-olbion" was issued in 1613, the year in which Shakespeare retired to Stratford; the second part of the same poem appeared in 1622. Four years later its author was created poet-laureate, and held the office till his death. Drayton wrote odes, elegies, fables, epistles, sonnets; but amid his voluminous mass of writing the "Poly-olbion" and the "Nymphidia" alone are inseparably associated with his memory—two works contrasted in their manner as in their purpose. The former described by the author himself as "a strange herculean toil," is an attempt to register in verse the topography and antiquities of England. The verse, a sort of broken Alexandrine, is remarkable for nervous strength, and the poem abounds in beauties of imagery and illustration; but as a whole it is somewhat cumbersome. It wants the grace and melody essential to relieve the tedium of the subject. Antiquarians have referred to the "Poly-olbion" as a high authority; it endures still as a monument of learning, ingenuity, and research; but its historical is greater than its literary value, and mere lovers of poetry shrink from the "herculean toil" of reading it. The "Nymphidia" on the other hand teems with exuberant and playful fancy. A faery poem about faery land, it recalls the Midsummer Night's Dream, on which it is founded. The author has entered fully into the spirit of his subject; and his verse trips along with an airy cadence which perfectly suits the tone of this triumph of grotesque. Drayton names his sonnets "Ideas;" and the full and rounded thought of each separate piece, shows that he was as successful in his illustration as correct in his conception of that species of poetry. Some of his lighter pieces display remarkable force and fire, with an easy flow of expression. He sweeps with a free hand a lyre of many strings. Drayton's remains repose in Westminster abbey among the other "sacri vates" of the land, beneath a noble epitaph, the device of Ben Jonson or Quarles. The judgment of posterity, to which it appeals, awards him a safe and distinguished place in the second rank of English poets.—J. N.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a famous Dutch physician, born at Alkmaar in 1572; died in London in 1634. He shares with Santorio the honour of being considered the inventor of the

thermometer, which is said to have been first used in Germany about the year 1621. The instrument used by Drebbel consisted of a tube of glass containing water, and connected with a bulb containing air, according to the expansion or contraction of which, and the consequent rise and fall of the water, the variations of temperature were measured on a scale similar to that of the thermometers now in use. Several other notable inventions are ascribed to Drebbel, particularly the microscope and the telescope; but it is probable the ignorance of the age in which he lived allowed him to borrow extensively the honours of preceding discoverers, and among others those of the inventors of these instruments. He is accredited on good authority, however, with the discovery of the means of producing a bright scarlet dye for woollens and silks, which was afterwards introduced into France, particularly at the Gobelins manufactories, where great advantage was derived from the employment of the process. Drebbel was in great favour with the Austrian court; Rudolph II. gave him a pension, and Ferdinand II. made him tutor to his son. It was well for him, however, that his fame travelled beyond the limits of the emperor's dominions; for, having been cast into prison in Austria, he was indebted for life and liberty to the interference of James I. of England. On an invitation from James he came over to England, and settling in this country continued to prosecute his favourite studies. He presented his royal patron, it is said, with a glass globe which exhibited a variety of terrestrial and celestial phenomena—thunder, rain, and the tides, the sun, and planets in perpetual motion; and he contrived, according to the dubious authority of some contemporaries, a boat which could be rowed under water, and in which the submarine crew could read without artificial light. His reputation did not, however, rest exclusively on his inventions, but was partly based upon alchemy. Drebbel was in fact accredited with a perfect knowledge of that science, and all that it had ever promised was anticipated from his hands. He left two works in Latin and Dutch, respectively entitled "The Nature of the Elements," and the "Quintessence."—J. S., G.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, a celebrated protestant minister, was born at Sedan in 1595. He studied polite literature and theology at his native town, and afterwards went to Saumur to go through a course of philosophy under Professor Duncan. He was ordained to the ministry of the French protestant church in 1618, and for some time officiated in the neighbourhood of Langres. Two years afterwards he was called to be pastor of the church at Charenton, Paris. Drelincourt was a most efficient minister. As a preacher he was popular and instructive, and in his pastoral visits he won the hearts of his people by the tenderness and assiduity with which he administered the consolations of the gospel. It is said also that he managed the affairs of the church with such judgment that he never failed of being consulted on every important occasion. Drelincourt married in 1625 the only daughter of a rich merchant of Paris, by whom he had sixteen children. His first publication was a "Treatise on Preparation for the Lord's Supper." This work, his "Catechism," the "Short View of Controversies," and his "Consolations against the fears of Death," have of all his writings been the most frequently reprinted. The last especially has always been exceedingly popular, and has from time to time appeared in the German, Flemish, Italian, and English languages. His controversial works, which refer chiefly to the points in dispute between the reformed and popish churches are very numerous. We may mention—"The Jubilee;" "The Roman Combat;" "The Jesuit's Owl;" "Disputes with the Bishop of Bellai concerning the honour due to the Holy Virgin;" "Dialogues against the Missionaries;" "The Pretended Nullities of the Reformation," &c. He published, besides, "Charitable Visits," in five volumes, and three volumes of sermons. Bayle informs us that his writings against the Church of Rome had an unparalleled influence in the way of confirming the protestants in their adherence to the reformed faith. He was regarded as the scourge of the papists, but was, nevertheless, like that other eminent minister of the reformed church, M. Claude, much esteemed and even beloved by them. He had an easy access to some of the highest functionaries in the kingdom, and availed himself of his interest with them to assist the afflicted churches. Drelincourt was also a great favourite with the great persons belonging to his own communion—with the Marshals Chatillon, Gascon, Turenne—with the duke de la Force, the duchess of Tremouille, and many others. He died,

leaving behind him an unstained memory, on the 3rd of November, 1669.—R. M., A.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, third son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1638, and died at Leyden in 1697. After studying at Saumur he removed to Montpellier, where he finished his medical curriculum, and took his doctor's degree. He was soon after appointed first physician to the French armies in Flanders under the command of Marshal Turenne, in which responsible situation he displayed abilities of a very high order. In 1668 he was chosen to succeed Van der Linden as professor of medicine at Leyden. He had already been appointed one of the physicians to Louis XIV., but received permission to accept the offer of the Leyden professorship. Two years afterwards he was promoted to the chair of anatomy in the same university. So great was his fame that William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, chose him for their physician, as did most of the persons of distinction at the court of the Hague. As rector of the university of Leyden he pronounced the congratulatory oration to William and Mary on their accession to the English throne. Drelincourt gave universal satisfaction as a professor, and continued to lecture till the time of his death. He was a very learned and voluminous writer. The best edition of his works, which for some time were much read, is that which appeared at the Hague in 1727. Drelincourt in his orations defended the medical profession from the charges usually brought against it. He was opposed, as was also his countryman, Guy Patin, to the introduction of chemical preparations into medicine, and like many of the physicians of his time, was distinguished for his knowledge and appreciation of polite letters. Bayle describes him as a pious and benevolent man, an elegant scholar, a skilful anatomist, and an original and inimitable author.—R. M., A.

DRENNAN, WILLIAM, M.D., was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1754, and died there in 1820. In 1771 he took the degree of A.M. at Glasgow, and that of M.D., in 1778, at Edinburgh. He practised medicine at Belfast and Newry till 1789, when he removed to Dublin. Drennan was, from an early period, convinced of the necessity of catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, and with this view originated the idea of the political society of United Irishmen, the actual organization of which body was chiefly the work of time. Drennan wrote many of the addresses of the society, and was the author of some political tracts, entitled "Letters of Orellana, an Irish Helot." In 1794 he was prosecuted for libel and acquitted. Drennan separated from the United Irishmen long before the Irish rebellion. In 1807 he changed his residence from Dublin to Belfast. In conjunction with a friend he edited the *Belfast Magazine*, and was one of the founders of the Belfast Academical Institution. Dr. Drennan was fond of writing verse. His "Wake of William Orr" is, in its way, one of the most striking poems in the language. A few phrases, first used by him, have passed into the language. He first called the potato "the lazy root." He, too, was the first to give Ireland the name, with which we have become familiar in songs and speeches, of the "Emerald isle." To the second edition of his poems (1859) are added some of great beauty by his sons, Dr. John S. Drennan of Belfast, and William Drennan of Dublin, barrister-at-law.—J. A., D.

DREUX-BREZE, the name of a noble French family who are said to deduce their origin from John de Dreux, the elder son of Robert III. The best known member of the family is—HENRI EVERARD, Marquis de Dreux and de Breze. He was nominated at the age of sixteen grandmaster of the ceremonies, and discharged the duties of his office in trying circumstances with great firmness, prudence, and tact. He was mixed up with the excitement which took place at the meeting of the states-general in 1789. It was he who, when the commons retained their seats at the opening of the session, reminded the president that the king had commanded them to withdraw; and it was to him that Mirabeau addressed the famous declaration—"The commons are here by the voice of the people, and force alone shall compel them to withdraw." He was ultimately obliged to leave the kingdom. On the return of the Bourbons he was restored to his office, and died in 1829.—J. T.

DREVET, PIERRE, an eminent French engraver, born in Dauphiné in 1664; died at Paris in 1739. He was a pupil of Germain Andran, and worked almost exclusively with the graver. His excellence as an engraver of portraits, to which he principally devoted himself, was acknowledged in 1707 by his being nominated a member of the Academy of Arts. He was

equally careful of effect in producing an exact likeness, and in giving to his work an air of elegance and perfect finish.—R. M.

DREVET, PIERRE, son of the preceding, also distinguished as an engraver, was born at Paris in 1697, and died in 1739. He surpassed his father, who was his only instructor, in the very qualities on which the elder Drevet had built his fame, being even more successful in imparting an air of elegance and exquisite finish to his portraits. In the historical subjects which he occasionally attempted, he exhibited a boldness and vigour of style, which ranked him with the first masters of his art. His portrait of Bossuet is regarded as one of the finest specimens of careful and beautiful engraving.—R. M.

DREW, SAMUEL, an able writer upon philosophical and theological subjects, who began life as a shoemaker in Cornwall, was born in 1765, and died in 1833. Till his twenty-first year, when he commenced business on his own account in his native place, St. Austell, he was a freethinker; but about that period his attention was turned to religious subjects by the preaching of Dr. Clarke, and in course of time, coming round to the views of the methodist body, he joined their communion. With a determination and energy which carried him through the greatest difficulties, he now applied himself to the cultivation of his mental powers, beginning with the study of astronomy; then turning to history; and finally finding his tastes completely gratified in the discussion of philosophical and theological questions. He published successively a "Refutation of Paine's Age of Reason;" an "Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul;" and a "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God." In 1819, becoming editor of the *Imperial Magazine*, he quitted business, removed to Liverpool, and afterwards to London. The "Essay on the Soul," a treatise of great merit, and, considered as the production of an artisan, one of the most remarkable books in the language, has been translated into French.—J. S., G.

DREWSON, JOHAN CHRISTIAN, a Danish paper manufacturer and agriculturist, born on the 23rd of December, 1777, at Strandmøllen, a paper-mill near Copenhagen, to which place his ancestors had been brought by the queen of Christian V. for the management of the paper works there, and which in consequence became the family property. After having from 1801 to 1808 served as lieutenant in his country's militia, Drewson entered in 1810 upon the management of the paper-mills, on the death of his father. In order practically to understand, and thus be able to avail himself of the improvements which other nations had made in the manufacture of paper, as well as in agriculture in which he was deeply interested, he spent several years in travel. By this means he enabled himself to produce paper in Denmark of a quality superior to what had hitherto been known there, and at the same time introduced equal improvements as a practical agriculturist. His first experiments in the improved modes of agriculture, were on a farm of his own a few miles from Strandmøllen, and here he exemplified by his own practice the utility of those important changes which he was so desirous of introducing. Without going into any detail of his useful labours, we will simply enumerate some of the many works by which he promulgated his valuable knowledge. In 1813 he published "Nogle Erfaringer angaaende Vexeldrift, forenet med Brakfrugtavl og Sommerstaldfodring," for which he received the silver medal from the Danish Society of Rural Economy. From 1807 to 1813 he contributed to Olussen's *Oekonomiske Annaler*. In connection with pastor Rønne, and consul F. de Coninck, Drewson published in 1814 "Landoekonomiske Tidender," and in 1818 and 1819 continued the work himself, publishing the eighth and ninth volumes; and under the title of "Nye landoekonomiske Tidender," continued it in connection with conference-raad J. Collin until 1830. After 1831 the same work was published under the title of "Tidskrift for Landoekonomie." Many valuable works, bearing also on the same subject, were translated by him, whilst he brought out every year, from 1816 to 1836, a farmer's almanac, and in association with the equally indefatigable Collin established in 1818 a Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture in the district of Copenhagen, which in 1824 became merged with its capital of four thousand rix-dollars in the Society of Rural Economy (*Landhuusholdnings-selskab*), of which society Drewson had been a member many years, and president eleven. But in a brief memoir of this kind it is impossible to enumerate the active services of

this patriotic and enlightened man. In 1845 his health began to fail, and the following year he was obliged to resign some of his public duties. Still he laboured on, and at the close of 1848 became a member of the *Grandlovgivende Forsamling*, and at the commencement of 1850 took his place in the *folketing*; but it was merely to do so, and died at Copenhagen on August 25, 1851.—*Nordisk Con. Lex.*—M. H.

DRIESCHE, JOHN VAN DEN, a distinguished linguist, commonly known under the nom de plume of Drusus, was born at Oudenarde, Holland, June 28th, 1550. His parents, zealous protestants, gave him an excellent education, intending to prepare him for the church; owing to religious persecutions, however, they had to fly their native country in 1567, and to seek a refuge in England. Here the young man got a living as teacher of Hebrew, and as such soon became so renowned that he was called upon, when scarcely twenty-two years old, to fill the chair of professor of Oriental languages at Oxford. He accepted this post, remained four years at the university, and then returned by official invitation to the Netherlands, where he died February 12th, 1616. He wrote numerous philological works, the most important of which, together with a life of the author, have been collected under the title—"Critici Sacri, sive annotata doctissimorum virorum in Vetus et Novum Testamentum," 10 vols., folio, London, 1660, republished, 9 vols., folio, Amsterdam, 1698.—F. M.

DROGHEDA, CHARLES MOORE, second viscount, a distinguished soldier, was born at Mellefont in Ireland in 1603. His family came over to that country from England in the reign of Elizabeth, and distinguished themselves by their services to the crown, founding the noble families of Charleville and of Drogheda. When Drogheda was besieged by Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1641, Lord Drogheda took upon him to repair the fortifications, and defend the town. His castle of Mellefont was invested by the rebels in great numbers, and vigorously defended by twenty-four musketeers and fifteen dragoons, till their ammunition failing, the latter charged through the enemy, and made their way to Drogheda. Lord Drogheda's own tenants joined against him outside the walls. Their outraged lord attacked and routed them, and thus raised the siege. In consideration of this and other great services, he was made governor of the county Louth. The same year he assaulted and took the strong castle of Sheddarn, in conjunction with Sir John Borlace. He next forced O'Neil to raise the siege of Athboy, and give him battle. Lord Drogheda commanded an attack; and as he stood on a rising ground directing the assault, he was struck by a ball, which caused his death on the 12th September, 1643.—J. F. W.

DROSTE-HÜLSHOFF, ANNETTE ELISABETH FREÜN VON, a distinguished German poetess, was born of a noble catholic family, January 12, 1798, on the family estate of Hülschhoff, near Münster, where she received an excellent education in almost entire seclusion from the world. In 1825 she stayed some time at Cologne and Bonn, but soon retired to her mother's seat again. Delicate health induced her to seek a milder climate; and from 1842 she lived as a valetudinarian on the banks of the Bodensee, where she died, May 24, 1848. Her poems, many of which have been rendered into English, combine great elegance and novelty of form with deep poetical feeling, a minute knowledge of nature, and a truly feminine taste and piety. She wrote "Gedichte" in 1844, and "Das geistliche fahr nebst einem Anhang religiöser Gedichte" in 1851.—K. E.

DROUET, JEAN-BAPTISTE, celebrated for the part which he played in the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes, was born on the 8th January, 1763, at Sainte-Menehould, and died at Mâcon on the 11th April, 1824. After serving seven years as a private soldier in a dragoon regiment under Condé, he returned to his native village and succeeded his father in the office of postmaster. The 21st of June, 1791, made Drouet famous. When the "Korff berline," with poor, fugitive royalty inside, came lumbering into Sainte-Menehould, Drouet, who was on the alert, remarked the likeness of one of the ladies in the carriage to her majesty; and the grosse-tête in round hat and peruke, who from time to time looked out of the window, bore, he perceived, an unmistakable likeness to the picture of the king on the printed assignats. Drouet communicates his suspicions to his friend Guillaume, clerk of the *directoire*, and the two, saddling their fleetest horses, mount and bound eastward in pursuit. They reach the small village of Varennes before the slow lumbering berline with its eleven horses, knock up the landlord of the

Bras d'Or, and having blocked the bridge with whatever waggons, tumbrils, barrels, and barrows they can lay hands on, take their station, with two more "patriot" companions, hard by under an archway, and suddenly put a period to the royal progress. On the morrow the royal berline takes its way back towards the capital, accompanied by sixty thousand national guards. Drouet received thirty thousand francs as a reward of his ride on that "night of spurs," as Carlyle has styled it. He was charged with keeping guard over the prison of the temple, where Louis and his family were confined. His subsequent conduct towards the unfortunate monarch corresponded with its beginning. Afterwards taken prisoner by the Austrians at Maubeuge, he was exchanged for one of the king's daughters. He was a member of the convention, and secretary to the council of Five Hundred; became strongly attached to Napoleon, and being excepted from the amnesty granted on the downfall of the empire, withdrew to Germany, but afterwards returned and lived in concealment till the time of his death.—R. M., A.

DROUET, JEAN-BAPTISTE, Comte d'Erlon, marshal of France, was born at Rheims, Marne, in 1765, and died at Paris in 1844. He served as a common soldier in the regiment of Beaujolais in 1782, and became aid-de-camp to General Lefèvre in 1794. Three years afterwards, while serving under Hoche, he blockaded Ehrenbreitstein and forced it to capitulate. Named general of brigade in 1799, and soon after general of division, he fought at Ulm, Hohenlinden, and Steyer; was wounded at the battle of Friedland; and being honoured with the cross of the légion d'honneur, received also the title of Comte d'Erlon, with a revenue of twenty-five thousand francs from the domain of Danneberg in Hanover. He enjoyed a moment's favour after the first restoration, and was reproached by Napoleon for the inaction in which he remained with his twenty thousand men during the battle of Waterloo. Drouet cast the blame of this on contradictory orders. He then withdrew to Germany; but accepting the amnesty granted on the coronation of Charles X., he returned to France and lived in retirement till the revolution of 1830, when he was named commander of the twelfth military division. In 1834 he was appointed governor-general of the French possessions in the north of Africa, and marshal of France in 1843.—R. M., A.

DROUINEAU, GUSTAVE, born at Lodeve, February, 1800, first attracted the attention of the public by some dramatic pieces, which were played with success. The revolution of July, 1830, seems to have diverted his mind to the consideration of political subjects, for he quitted the theatre in order to devote himself to the science of legislation and of political economy. His investigations led him to think that the system of education directed by the council of the university of France in connection with the government, was radically vicious; inasmuch as by subjecting all to the same routine course, it allowed no play to various dispositions and faculties, and cramped original tendencies by the application of one common mould. As if adopting these views, the present imperial government of France has changed the old university system, but without producing corresponding advantages, and the problem of combining freedom with authority has in this, as well as in other matters, yet to be solved. He died in 1835, of disease of the brain, brought on by overwork.—J. F. C.

DROUOT, ANTOINE, Count, a French general surnamed by Napoleon "le sage de la grand armée," was born of poor parents at Nancy on the 11th of January, 1774, and died on the 24th of March, 1847. In 1793, a month after he had been admitted into the school of artillery, he was nominated second lieutenant in the first regiment of artillery, and afterwards rose through the different ranks to that of general of division, to which he was promoted on the 3rd of September, 1813. He was nominated member of the legion of honour on the 5th of August, 1804; officer of the legion at Wagram, and commander of the legion at Moskowa; grand officer on the 23rd March, 1814; grand cross on the 18th October, 1830; baron of the empire on the 14th March, 1810; count of the empire on the 24th of October, 1813; peer of France on the 2nd June, 1815; and again peer of France by royal ordinance on the 19th November, 1831. This last honour, however, the state of his health did not permit him to accept. Drouot was one of the most remarkable of those eminent men who attached themselves to Napoleon, and rendered him as commander of the artillery of the guard—the most terrible weapon of the *grande armée*—perhaps greater services than any

other of his generals. He was never ordered to advance except to the most critical point of the field, and at the most hazardous moment of the day; and he and his cannoniers often decided the fate of a well-fought field. Their fifty or sixty guns described by an eye-witness as seeming to be actually discharged as they galloped along, scarcely ever failed to sweep away the last relics of "Russian obstinacy or Austrian chivalry, and terminate the carnage of the day." Before going into action Drouot invariably dressed himself in a certain old uniform, in the luck of which he was more than half a believer; dismounted and advanced on foot in the midst of his guns; and, strange to say, in all the bloody and frightful combats in which he fought, neither he nor his horse was ever wounded. He was a simple-minded, modest, thoroughly faithful and enthusiastic soldier. Possessed, moreover, of an unfeignedly religious character, he always carried his bible with him, and scrupled not to avow that to read in it was his chief delight. When reverses at length came, and the emperor's creatures basely abandoned him, Drouot, along with Macdonald and a few others, attended that last levee at Fontainebleau, and followed his dethroned master to Elba with an entire devotion of heart. Napoleon made him governor of that island, took him with him to France, and had him at his side on the fatal day of Waterloo. Included in the ordinance of proscription of the 24th of July, 1815, he was, however, immediately set at liberty; whereupon he set off for his native town, where he "gave himself up to the charms of a quiet private life."—R. M., A.

DROUYN DE LHUYS. See DE LHUYS.

***DROYSEN, JOHANN GUSTAV**, a distinguished German historian, was born at Treptow, Pomerania, 6th July, 1808, and studied at Berlin, where he began lecturing, and was appointed professor extraordinary. Some years after, however, he accepted the chair of history at Kiel. Here he embraced the national cause of the duchies with such warmth and energy that, in 1848, the provisional government sent him to Frankfort as their representative. As a member of the national assembly he joined the constitutional party under H. von Gagern, and zealously advocated the re-establishment of a German empire. Obnoxious as he had now become to the Danish government, he was happy enough in being offered a professorship at Jena, whence he has recently been called to Berlin again. In the beginning of his literary career Professor Droysen's studies were confined to Greek literature and history; he translated Æschylus in 1832, and Aristophanes in 1835-38, and wrote a history of Alexander the Great in 1833, and "Geschichte des Hellenismus" in 1836-43. In later years he was chiefly attracted by the study of modern history, and on this field has produced the ripest fruits of his pen; amongst them his "Life of Field-marshal Graf York von Wartenburg" takes the first rank. His lectures on the war of liberation enjoy no less popularity.—K. E.

DROZ, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER-JOSEPH, born at Besançon, 31st October, 1773; died in November, 1850. This eminent Frenchman evinced his taste for literature at an early age by the publication of a tragedy, while he was still at college. In 1792 he was elected captain of one of the voluntary regiments then forming throughout the country, and served three years in the army of the Rhine under Scherer and Desaix, by the former of whom he was afterwards sent on an embassy to Paris. During his residence in the city he was deeply affected by the excesses of the people; but the crimes committed in her name failed to shake his love of liberty, or damp his energy in combating in her behalf. In 1796 ill health induced him to apply for his discharge, and henceforward he devoted himself to more peaceful avocations. Soon after being elected professor of literature in the central school of Besançon, he published two essays, "Sur l'art Oratoire," and "Observations sur les maîtres, sur les réglemens, les privilèges et les prohibitions." Subsequently he removed to Paris, and gathered round him a select circle of friends. It was Cabanis who counselled him to enlist the ears of the public in favour of a philosophical work by the publication of a romance; and, in accordance with this advice, "Lina" appeared to pave the way for his essay, "Sur l'art d'être heureux." Fortune had been kind to Droz. His nature was too tranquil to permit him to sympathize with the passions which agitate the mass of mankind; and his attempt to communicate his serenity by laying down rules for attaining it, was neither wise in itself nor fortunate in its reception. In 1815 Droz published "Études sur le Beau dans les Arts;" and in 1823, along with Picard, "Les Mémoires de Jacques Fauvel"

—a work characterized by Mignet as a *Gil-Blas* less witty, but more moral than *Le Sage's*. In the following year Droz obtained the Montyon prize for his treatise, "*De la Philosophie morale*," and in 1832 became a member of the French Academy. In 1839 he wrote his "*Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.*," the third volume of which did not appear till 1842. The fame of this work, which may be justly considered Droz's masterpiece, set his name in the front ranks of literature. We are more inclined to admire the writer than to adopt his views; the quiet cast of his mind was ill-adapted to comprehend the greatness of that stormy epoch; we judge the works more as a reflection of the man than of the times on which they were engaged. His last moments were marked by the serenity which was so prominent a feature of his life. He took, Mignet tells us, a tender leave of his friends—

"They thought him dying when he slept,
And sleeping when he died."

In addition to the works already mentioned, he has left us "*Discours sur le droit public*;" "*L'Economie politique*;" and "*Pensées sur le christianisme, preuves de sa vérité*."—A. J. N.

DROZ, HENRI LOUIS JACQUET, born at Neuchâtel in 1752; died in 1791. Son of Pierre Jacquet, inheriting his talents and profiting by his instruction, he spent his life in similar pursuits, and had the satisfaction of being of even more practical use to his fellow-men. His greatest invention was that of artificial limbs, the lasting benefit of which can hardly be overestimated. The son of the famous General La Reynière was the first to profit by it. Droz also constructed two wonderful automaton—one of which was a skeleton, the other a pianist. With his father's talents, more than his delicacy had descended to Droz; and in 1784 a threatening of consumption forced him to seek rest at Geneva. While there he married, and during the same year was elected member of the Society for the Encouragement of Art. The warm climate afforded but temporary relief. Shortly after he removed to Naples, where he died.—A. J. N.

DROZ, PIERRE-JACQUET, was born at Neuchâtel in 1721, and died at Bienne in 1790. This celebrated mechanic had gone through a course of study at Bâle, with a view to entering the church; when, on visiting his home, he became so much interested in his sister's occupation of watch-making, that he resolved to abandon his first chosen profession, and devote himself entirely to mechanics. He soon gained distinction by his valuable improvements in the art of clock-making, and his various ingenious inventions won for him the patronage of Philip V. of Spain. His chef-d'œuvre was a writing automaton, which was so perfectly formed, that the finger-joints were visible, and the characters it traced quite clear. Droz suffered from weak health, but laboured indefatigably till the last.—A. J. N.

DROZ, PIERRE JEAN, a Swiss mechanic and engraver for the mint, was born at Neuchâtel in 1746, and died in 1823. Being related to Jacquet Droz, he spent much time in his workshop in Paris, when he went there at the age of twenty, and owed somewhat of his future success in mechanics to the help and encouragement received from the celebrated inventor. His talent soon developed itself, especially in one direction; and in 1786 he presented Calonne, who was then occupied with reform in the coinage, with a scheme for simplifying the stamping of money. In 1789 he employed himself in perfecting the steam-engine, and in the following year invented a method of printing coins with equal precision and speed. Political events prevented Calonne from immediately carrying out his projects, so Watt and Boulton easily obtained from him permission to invite Droz to England. He accepted the invitation, and remained for some time at the head of their association for printing coins. During the republic Droz returned to Paris, and in September, 1802, was again engaged in his favourite pursuits. The jury awarded him the great golden medal, and thus expressed their satisfaction—"The machines which this artist has invented, and those which he has perfected, have met with a success we should refuse to believe, had we not seen it." In 1803 he was confirmed in his situation as director of the administration of the coinage by the emperor, with the title of protector of the financial museum. It is impossible to enumerate more than a few of Droz's works. His labours were extensive; his ardour unquenchable. To him we owe that beautiful coin the Napoleon, and the execution of many fine medallions. The best of these are "*General Bonaparte*," "*Bonaparte as Emperor*," and "*Lord Elliot*." In private life Droz was much beloved.—A. J. N.

* DRUMANN, KARL WILHELM, a German historian, was born at Danstedt, near Halberstadt, 11th June, 1786. Though intended for the church by his father, he clung to the study of history and ancient literature; and after having lectured for some years, was called to the chair of history at Königsberg in 1817. His principal works are—"Ideen zur Geschichte des Verfalls der griechischen Staaten;" "*Die Inschrift von Rosette*;" "*Geschichte Roms in seinem Übergange von der republikanischen zur monarchischen Verfassung*," 6 vols.; "*Grundriss der Kulturgeschichte*," and "*Geschichte Bonifacius VIII.*," 2 vols.—K. E.

DRUMMOND, the name of a noble Scottish family descended from Maurice, a Hungarian, who accompanied Edgar Atheling and his two sisters to Scotland in 1068. Margaret, the elder of these two princesses, married Malcolm Canmore, and through her favour Maurice acquired large possessions in his adopted country. One of his descendants, Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, became the queen of Robert III., and mother of the accomplished monarch, James I. of Scotland. Margaret, daughter of the first Lord Drummond, was the mistress of James IV., who, it is said, was affianced to her, and meant to make her his queen, when she suddenly died, along with her two sisters, with symptoms exciting a strong suspicion of poison. It was generally believed that the unfortunate lady fell a victim to the jealousy of some of the Scottish nobles. JAMES, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605. His grandson, the third earl, was appointed justice-general of Scotland by the duke of York in 1682, and gained the confidence of that weak and hard-hearted bigot by the cruelty with which he persecuted the covenanted. It was he or his brother, General Drummond, another notorious persecutor, who brought into use the steel thumbscrew, which inflicted the most exquisite torment on the unhappy prisoners, from whom it was sought to wring confession by torture. In 1684 he was appointed chancellor in the room of the earl of Aberdeen, who was dismissed from office for resisting the proposal that husbands should be held responsible and punished for the absence of their wives from church. Two years later, in order to supplant Queensberry the treasurer in the royal favour, Perth and his brother, Lord Melfort, apostatized from the protestant religion, declaring that their conversion to the Romish faith was owing to the papers found in the strong box of Charles II. On the expulsion of the Stewarts, Perth fled from his residence in abject terror, and took refuge on board a vessel which lay in the Frith of Forth. But he was pursued, discovered in the hold of the ship disguised in woman's clothes, and dragged on shore and committed to jail amid the mingled execrations and threats of the mob. He was afterwards allowed to retire to the continent, and terminated his miserable life in exile. His brother JOHN, Lord Melfort, one of the most unprincipled and rapacious favourites of James VII., followed his master in his flight, was for a considerable time confidential minister at St. Germain, and contributed not a little to the total ruin of the Stewart cause. James showed his appreciation of the services of the earl of Perth by conferring upon him after his flight the title of duke, which however, was not recognized by the British government. The grandson of the titular duke, along with his brother Lord John Drummond, joined Prince Charles Stewart in his attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors, and commanded the right wing of the jacobite army at the battle of Prestonpans. On the march into England the duke was named general, but speedily resigned the appointment, in consequence of a misunderstanding which sprung up between him and Lord George Murray. After the ruin of Charles' cause the duke, along with his brother and other leading jacobites, embarked on board a French vessel for the continent; but he had long been in bad health, and died on the voyage.

Another branch of the Drummond family is descended from JAMES, younger son of the second Lord Drummond, who in 1609 was advanced to the peerage with the title of Baron Maderty. His grandson WILLIAM, fourth baron, was created Viscount Strathallan in 1686. He adopted a military career, and held a high command in the Scottish army which marched into England in 1648, for the rescue of King Charles I. After the failure of that expedition he passed over to Ireland, and joined the marquis of Ormond then in arms for the king. He took up arms in behalf of Charles II., and commanded a regiment at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner. He effected his escape, however, and continued for some time in arms in the

Highlands. He afterwards entered the Russian army, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. On the Restoration he returned home, and was appointed commander of the forces in Scotland, and a lord of the treasury. He died in the year of the Revolution. WILLIAM, fourth Viscount Strathallan, joined Prince Charles in 1745, and was slain at the battle of Culloden. The forfeited honours of the family were restored by act of parliament in 1824. ANDREW DRUMMOND, founder of the famous banking-house in London which still bears his name, belonged to the Strathallan branch of the Drummond family.—J. T.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, an eminent Scottish poet, was born in 1585. His father, Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, was descended from the Drummonds of Carnock, a branch of the illustrious house of Stobhall, which gave a queen to Scotland in the person of Annabella Drummond, wife of Robert III. William Drummond was educated at the high school and the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards studied civil law at Bourges in France. After an absence of four years he returned to Scotland, on the death of his father in 1610; and taking up his residence at his ancestral seat of Hawthornden, situated in a most romantic position on the river Esk, he devoted himself to literature. His earliest production was a work in prose entitled "The Cypress Grove," containing reflections upon death, written after his recovery from a severe illness. This was followed by "Flowers of Zion, or Spiritual Poems." The sudden death of a young lady of the name of Cunningham, to whom he was betrothed, so overwhelmed him with grief that he abandoned his home, and spent eight years on the continent, visiting the principal cities and universities, cultivating the society of learned men, and forming a collection of valuable books and manuscripts, which he presented to the university of Edinburgh. On his return to Scotland, he found the kingdom distracted by the political and ecclesiastical contentions which ultimately issued in the great civil war. He retired to the seat of his brother-in-law, Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet in Fife, where he wrote his "History of Scotland, from the year 1423 until 1542," a work of very little value. In 1632 he married Elizabeth Logan, granddaughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, in whom he traced a resemblance to his former mistress; and took up his residence again in the family mansion of Hawthornden. When the civil war broke out, Drummond, whose principles led him to embrace the cause of Charles I., wrote a number of pieces in behalf of the royal claims, and in consequence was exposed to frequent annoyances from the covenanters, who compelled him, according to the tenure by which he held his estate, to furnish his quota of men and arms to support the party to which he was opposed. He died 4th December, 1649, his decease having been hastened, it is said, though on questionable authority, by grief for the tragical fate of his sovereign. Drummond was an accomplished scholar, and was familiarly acquainted with the modern as well as with the classical languages. He was a proficient in music, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the invention or improvement of various instruments and machines. He cultivated the friendship of the leading authors of the day. Ben Jonson entertained for him so strong a regard, that in the year 1619 he travelled from London on foot, for the express purpose of paying him a visit. Drummond committed to writing some memoranda of Jonson's conversation during the three or four weeks he spent at Hawthornden, together with his own impressions of his guest's character. These were never meant for publication; but many years after Drummond's death they were brought to light and published, and the poet's memory has in consequence been most absurdly attacked, as if he had been guilty of a breach of faith. Drummond's poems are characterized by delicate sensibility, warmth of fancy, and purity of language, combined with great skill in versification; but they are frequently disfigured by Italian conceits. He was one of the best sonneteers of his age, and his sonnets are polished and elegant, with fewer conceits and more elevation of sentiment than in his other poems.—J. T.

* DRUMMOND, HENRY, M.P. for West Surrey, is the eldest son of the late Henry Drummond, the London banker, by the daughter of Henry Dundas, the first Viscount Melville. He was born in 1786, and entered parliament early in the present century. One of his first attempts in authorship was a pamphlet, published in 1822—"Observations on the Circulation of the Apocrypha," which he has followed up by numerous publications on every possible subject, from the currency and the poor man's

beer to the most subtle questions of theology and politics. When the late Edward Irving broached his most extraordinary theories, he found a willing and helpful disciple in Mr. Drummond, who kept open house at Albury in Surrey, for the expositors of, and believers in, the new doctrine. Although a man of the world, and mixing freely in general society, Mr. Drummond has contributed most liberally, with pen and purse, to the Catholic Apostolic church, of which he is a leading office-bearer. In the house of commons, Mr. Drummond is distinguished by an outspokenness and caustic trenchancy, which seldom fail to procure for him an attentive audience. He has represented West Surrey since 1847.—F. E.

DRUMMOND, THOMAS, Captain, inventor or adapter of the light which bears his name, was born in Edinburgh in the October of 1797, and educated at the famous high school of the Modern Athens. Entering, at sixteen, as a cadet the royal military academy at Woolwich, he distinguished himself by his mathematical and scientific proficiency, and in due time was drafted into the engineer corps. From Chatham, he was removed to Edinburgh, when there was little scope for the display of his abilities; and at one time, while stationed in the metropolis of the north, he was on the point of quitting military service for the bar, and actually entered himself at one of the London inns of court. At this crisis in his career, he became acquainted with Colonel Colby, who invited him to take part in the trigonometrical survey; and, satisfied as he became with the interesting and scientific duties of this new employment, "arms," did not yield to the "gown." His winters were now spent in London, and there, as everywhere, he was a hard student, devoting himself with a special attachment to chemistry. The mention in one of the chemical lectures which he attended, of the incandescence of lime, fixed his attention instantaneously on his substitute for the Argand lamp, to be used for rendering visible distant stations during the survey. To quote the words of one of his biographers, "It afforded the advantages of concentrating the light as nearly as possible into the focal point of the parabolic mirror, by which the whole light would be available for reflection in a pencil of parallel rays; whereas, of the Argand lamp, only the small portion of rays near the focus was so reflected." About the time of this theory, and the experiments which followed its origination, the trigonometrical survey of Ireland was decided on, and intrusted to Colonel Colby, who immediately associated with himself in the necessary operations, his young friend, Lieutenant Drummond. In the misty climate of Ireland the new light would be particularly valuable; it was tried and found surprisingly successful and most useful. To the same period belongs Captain Drummond's invention of and improvement on that most valuable apparatus, the heliostat. In 1831, with the reform bill movement, Captain Drummond was recommended by his friend, Mr. Bellenden Ker, to Lord Brougham, then chancellor, as a proper person to head the boundary commission appointed to settle the parliamentary limits of boroughs. In this new department of activity, Captain Drummond laboured with the utmost zeal and success; but his intense industry then, as formerly and afterwards, impaired a constitution which had to support the shocks of continuous exposure to the weather in the course of the trigonometrical survey. His discharge of his new functions recommended him to Lord Althorp, afterwards Earl Spencer, and he became the private secretary of the whig chancellor of the exchequer. On the expulsion of his friends from office in 1834, he received, as a reward for his exertions, a pension of three hundred pounds a year. On their return to Downing Street, he was sent to Dublin as under-secretary of the viceroy, Lord Mulgrave, now marquis of Normanby. In this arduous and responsible office, he distinguished himself as in every position which he had filled. His most famous achievement was in connection with the Irish railway commission, of which he was appointed the chief in 1838; and the elaborate report drawn up by him survives as a memorial of his practical genius. The labours of his Irish office gave the last blow to his health, which began to fail fast. A tour to the continent sent him back to Dublin, a worn and wasted man. Illness followed illness, and he sank to rise no more on the 15th of April, 1840. Dublin mourned him as a public loss, and his numerous friends regretted the departure of an amiable, upright, and gifted man. Captain Drummond contributed various statements of his theories and accounts of his inventions to the Philosophical Transactions. There is an

excellent memoir of him (which has served as a basis for all extant biographies) by his brother-officer, Captain Larcom, published in the semi-official Papers on subjects connected with the duties of the Royal Engineers, vol. iv., 1840.—F. E.

DRUMMOND, SIR WILLIAM, of Logiealmond, an eminent scholar and archaeologist. He appears to have been devoted to study from his boyhood; and the extraordinary extent and diversity of his attainments are best shown by the variety of the subjects which he has adorned with his pen. His first work, which appeared in 1794, was entitled "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens;" and in 1798 he published a metrical translation of the Satires of Persius, which is possessed of decided merit, though it has been in a great measure superseded by the well-known version of Mr. Gifford. But the works by which Sir William Drummond is best known as an author are his "Academical Questions," 1805; "Herculanensia," 1810; and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 1824-26. "Herculanensia" was published by him in conjunction with Robert Walpole. It contains archaeological dissertations of great value, together with a copy of a manuscript found among the ruins of the city of Herculaneum. The "Origines" is devoted to investigations connected with the history and antiquities of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians, Phenicians, and Arabs; and by the amount of information collected from all available sources which has been brought to bear on these subjects, some of the most intricate passages of ancient history have been successfully explained. All Sir William Drummond's works exhibit marks of profound erudition and diligent research; while some of them, such as the "Academic Questions," display much bold and masterly philosophical speculation. They are also characterized by great logical ingenuity and remarkable purity of style. Sir William occupied a seat in parliament for several years after the commencement of his literary career. He represented the borough of St. Mawes in 1795, and afterwards sat for Lostwithiel. He also held the appointment of British ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and of envoy-extraordinary to the court of Naples. He was a knight of the Turkish order of the crescent, and a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He died at Rome in March, 1828.—W. M.

DRURY, JOSEPH, a learned divine and scholar, was born at London in 1750. He received his first education at Westminster school, from which he was sent in 1768 to Trinity college, Cambridge. There he had for tutor the eminent Dr. Watson, afterwards bishop of Llandaff, who recommended him as an assistant to Dr. Sumner, head master of Harrow, before he had completed his twentieth year. Drury became head master of that school in 1785, on the removal of Dr. Heath to Eton. He resigned his office in 1805, and retired to Cockwood in the parish of Dawlish in Devonshire, where he applied himself to agricultural improvements. He still held the prebendal stall of Dultingoot in the cathedral of Wells. His death took place in January, 1834. A cenotaph was erected to his memory in the church of Harrow. At Harrow, Drury had Lord Byron for one of his pupils, and it is thus that the noble poet wrote respecting him—"If ever this imperfect record of my feelings should reach his eyes, let it remind him of one who never thinks upon him but with gratitude and veneration—of one who would more gladly boast of having been his pupil, if, by more closely following his injunctions, he could reflect any honour on his instructor." Byron refers to him again in the notes to Childe Harold—"The Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed; whose warnings I have remembered but too well, though too late, when I have erred; and whose counsels I have but followed, when I have done well or wisely."—R. M., A.

DRURY, ROBERT, an adventurous English mariner, a native of Leicestershire, whose memory has been preserved by his account of Madagascar, on which he was shipwrecked in the *Degrave* East Indiaman in 1702. He was then a boy, and lived on the island as a slave for fifteen years. His narrative is very curious, and its truth was corroborated by the journal kept by John Benbow, son of the famous admiral, who was second mate of the *Degrave* at the time of her shipwreck. Drury's work was first published in 1729, and has since been frequently reprinted. The date of his death is unknown.—J. T.

DRUSILLA, daughter of Herod Agrippa I., king of the Jews, and sister of the second Herod Agrippa, was born about A.D. 38. She had been promised in marriage to Epiphanes,

son of Antiochus; but the latter refusing to embrace the Jewish religion, the union did not take place. She was afterwards married to Azozus, king of Emesa in Syria, whom she soon divorced. She then became the wife of Felix, governor of Judea, by whom she had a son called Agrippa. Drusilla was present on that memorable occasion when her husband trembled, "as Paul reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." Acts xxiv. 24.—R. M., A.

DRUSIUS or **DRIESCHE**. See **DRIESCHE**.

DRUSUS, the name of a Roman family, several members of which are distinguished in history:—

DRUSUS, MARCUS LIVIUS, son of that Caius Livius Drusus who held the consulship 147 B.C., was tribune along with the celebrated Caius Gracchus, twenty-five years later; and being a staunch supporter of the aristocracy, was of special service in thwarting the schemes of his colleague. The policy which he adopted for this purpose was not of an honourable character. Throwing the veto and other hindrances in the way of the liberal measures proposed by the popular leader, he unblushingly adopted some of the legislative schemes which he had defeated, and carrying them into law, secured for his party the favour and gratitude of the populace. His enactments for enlarging the privileges of the Latins, for removing the tax on lands distributed to the poor, and for the founding of twelve colonies, each containing three thousand Roman citizens, were thus the fruits of a desire to strengthen the influence of the nobility, rather than the results of a disposition to promote the interests of the common people. But the latter were deceived, and the power of Gracchus waned; his efforts to obtain his re-election to the tribuneship the following year, 121 B.C., were unsuccessful; and he perished with his friend Flaccus in the tumult that ensued soon afterwards. Drusus held the consulship 112 B.C., with Macedonia for his province, where he had to repel the invasions of the wild Thracian Scordisci, who had been for some time harassing that part of the Roman frontier. The chastisement which he inflicted on them compelled them to retreat across the Danube, and he received a conqueror's welcome, with probably the honours of a triumph, on his return to Rome. He seems to have been censor with Scæurus, 109 B.C., and to have died in office.

DRUSUS, MARCUS LIVIUS, son of the preceding, inherited, along with his large fortune, his aristocratic principles and his desire to occupy the front rank in fighting the battles of the senatorial order against the popular party. Bayle, following the testimony of Velleius Paterculus, has styled him "a man of great parts, eloquence, wit, and courage." He certainly displayed in the course of his political career much ability and energy; but he was at the same time of a haughty ambitious spirit, and unscrupulous in the means which he employed for his own aggrandisement and the triumph of the party to which he had attached himself. He was one of those who rallied to the side of Marius, in the struggle which closed the career of the infamous demagogue Saturninus. His adhesion was signalized by the magnificence of his gifts to the people, and he is said to have refused to wear the insignia of his office, when he was questor in Asia, because he arrogantly reckoned himself too great to need them. But it was in the tribunate, which he held, 91 B.C., that he exercised his principal political influence. He adopted his father's policy of bestowing a gift where he struck a blow; but probably he had his own interested purposes in view, rather than the advancement of his party, when he proposed to enlarge the privileges of the Italic provincials, and procured the adoption of a law readmitting the senators to the judicial offices which had been wholly transferred to the equites, and calling three hundred of the equites into the senate. But he had a formidable rival in his brother-in-law Cæpio, and a still more dangerous opponent in the consul Philippus, who attacked him in the senate as a traitor to its interests, and ultimately prevailed upon that body to rescind the laws which he had carried. Driven thus to the alternative of resigning his hope of power, or venturing a higher stake for it, Drusus chose the latter course. By intrigue and bribery he induced a number of his fellow-citizens to join him in a conspiracy, which ere long began to show itself in public discontent and threatenings of civil strife. Energetic measures were adopted on the other side, and in the course of the preparations Drusus fell by the dagger of an assassin. Paterculus says that he died with the following words upon his lips—"When shall Rome have a citizen like me?" Although the perpetrator of the crime was not discovered, the suspicion which naturally arose in the

circumstances aggravated the disaffection of the Italians, and helped to bring on the social war, which raged for two years with bitter violence, and cost the commonwealth, according to the writer quoted above, three hundred thousand of her most active citizens.

DRUSUS CÆSAR, is sometimes called DRUSUS JUNIOR, to distinguish him from the stepson of Augustus, was the only son of the Emperor Tiberius by his wife Vipsania, the daughter of Agrippa. He took part with his father in pronouncing the funeral orations of Augustus in A.D. 14. In the following year he held the consulship, and was sent to quell the discontent of the legionaries in Pannonia. He afterwards commanded in Illyricum, and received an ovation for his services there. Other offices with which he was intrusted gave him additional opportunities of distinguishing himself, and after the death of his cousin Germanicus, his path to the throne appeared open. But the ambition of Sejanus and the intrigue of that unprincipled favourite with his wife, issued in their administering poison to him, from the effects of which he died, A.D. 23.

DRUSUS, son of that Germanicus whom the Emperor Tiberius adopted, became, like Drusus Cæsar, an object of jealousy to the ambitious Sejanus, and the dissolute character of the prince rendered him an easy prey. After his mother Agrippina and his brother Nero were banished, A.D. 29, he was thrown into the dungeons of the palace, where, after several years of suffering, he died by starvation, A.D. 33.

DRUSUS, TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS, nephew of the Emperor Tiberius and uncle of Caligula, succeeded the latter on the imperial throne. His father Drusus, the younger of the stepsons of Augustus, had married Antonia, the daughter of the triumvir, and their son Claudius was born at Lyons, 10 B.C. He had a feeble constitution, and his mind also was in some respects deficient; but the neglect with which he was treated drove him to literary studies, and, though he never acquired wisdom and energy of character, he displayed an amount of intellectual activity which ought to have escaped the insults to which he was subjected at the court of Caligula. He wrote an account of the ancient Etrurians and Carthaginians, a history of the empire, and memoirs of his own times; none of which are extant. When his nephew fell by the hands of the conspirators, Claudius was found concealed in the palace and proclaimed emperor, A.D. 41, by the pretorians, who had sufficient power to establish him on the throne, notwithstanding the efforts of a party to restore the republican form of government. The amnesty which he at once published for all but the murderers of Caligula, disarmed opposition; and he subsequently acquired considerable popularity by the mild and liberal policy which he followed. The respect paid by him to the senate, the consuls, and other magistrates; his sparing assumption of high honours, and the subjection of his personal property to the common taxes; the revival of the privy council which had disappeared in the two preceding reigns, and the repeal of some of the more oppressive laws and imposts—these measures, and the execution of such useful works as the completion of the Claudian aqueduct, the formation of a new harbour at the mouth of the Tiber, and the draining of the Fucine Lake, gave his reign an honourable place in history. Among the military operations in which he engaged, the principal was the expedition to Britain, which the emperor for a time commanded in person, against the celebrated Caractacus. The dark shadows on the picture were his sensual excesses, and the facility with which he allowed his wives and favourites to practise on his constitutional timidity, and lead him into acts of cruel injustice. The banishment of Julia the daughter of Germanicus, and of the philosopher Seneca; the severe laws against the Jews and Christians; the execution of his son-in-law Pompeius and the virtuous Valerius Asiaticus—were dictated by the malice of the infamous Messalina his third consort. His subsequent marriage with his niece Agrippina, introduced into his palace another series of intrigues and crimes, which brought disgrace upon his name, and eventuated in his destruction. He was poisoned by her directions with the view of securing the sovereignty to her son Nero, A.D. 54.—W. B.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1748, and died in London in 1811. He studied at Lund, and, on taking his degree, he published a thesis on Fungi. He afterwards sent memoirs to the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. Sir Joseph Banks employed him to take charge of his scientific collections in London. While occupying this situation, he con-

tributed papers to the Royal and Linnæan Societies. He published a catalogue of the library of Banks.—J. H. B.

DRYDEN, JOHN, one of the great names in the literature of England, and the founder of the critical school of English poetry, was born in Northamptonshire on the 9th August, 1631. The honour of his birthplace is disputed by two adjacent parishes called Aldwincle or Oldwincle—one distinguished as All Saints, the other as St. Peters. The family of Driden appears to have been originally of Cumberland, and came to Northamptonshire in the time of the poet's great-grandfather, John, who, by his marriage with the daughter of Sir John Cope of Canons Ashby, acquired that property which is still the family seat. The poet's father, Erasmus, himself a younger son, married Mary Pickering, the daughter of a puritan minister, and John was the eldest of their fourteen children. At Tichmarsh certainly, and probably at Oundle also, he received his early education. He entered Westminster as a king's scholar, and soon attracted the attention of Dr. Busby. In 1650 he was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1653. It is said he suffered some slight disgraces there, which may possibly account for the preference which he afterwards accorded to Oxford. Upon the death of his father in 1654 he took possession of his small patrimony, which, during his mother's life, was but £40 a year, and he prudently resolved to apply himself to study. The residue of his time at Cambridge is marked by nothing eventful, if we except a transitory passion for his fair cousin, Honor Driden. The lady refused his suit, but it is said that she was not really indifferent to his merits, and in after life regretted her rejection of the great poet. In 1657 Dryden left the university for the metropolis to make his way in the world. The friends to whom family ties attached him, were not such as were likely to promote his success in literature. His uncle Sir John, Honor's father, and his cousin "Fiery Pickering," as Sir Gilbert was called, were staunch puritans. To the latter he became secretary, and thus had the advantage of frequently seeing the protector in consultation with his lord-chamberlain, and obtaining a knowledge of that extraordinary man, which two years after he turned to account in the first poem which he gave to the world. In this he had as rivals the panegyrics of Waller, whose fame was well established, and of Sprat, afterwards bishop of Rochester. With the Restoration all his hopes from the puritan party vanished, and Dryden, with many others, transferred his allegiance from a hopeless protectorate to a monarchy that they deemed needful for the repose of the nation; and so he celebrated the return of Charles to the throne of his fathers by his poem of "Astræa Redux." Family ties were thus broken, and Dryden, left to his own resources, went to lodge with Herringham, a bookseller of some note in the New Exchange. What his position with his host was is not accurately known. His enemies charged him with being a literary fag for him. At all events the connection introduced him to the wits and literary men of the day, who all frequented the house, and amongst them Sir Robert Howard, son of the earl of Berkshire, a poetic trifler who had just published a volume of verses. With him he visited the earl's seat of Charlton; assisted him in the production of a tragedy, the Indian Queen; and made love to his sister, Lady Elizabeth, whom he married in 1663, a union which was productive of no happiness. Meantime he was rising in estimation; he had added to his loyal professions a poem on the coronation, a panegyric addressed to Chancellor Hyde, and a satire on the Dutch, and attained to the honour of membership in the Royal Society in 1662. Dryden's position now demanded the active exercise of his talents, and he cast about him to discover the path that was most likely to lead him to wealth and to fame. The return of Charles was the signal for the revival of theatrical representations. The playhouses reopened, the playwrights reappeared, and set to work with increased ardour and a licentiousness all the greater for its long repression. Dryden had already seen the popular movement towards the drama, and had produced a comedy, "The Wild Gallant," a dead failure, though it had the congenial support of the notorious duchess of Cleveland. He saw at once his genius lay not in that direction, and he tried his hand at a tragi-comedy, "The Rival Ladies." It was well received, but it is principally notable for the defence of rhymed plays in the dedication to the earl of Orrery, leading to a controversy between the poet and his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Howard, that pro-

duced subsequently the celebrated "Essay on Dramatic Poetry," and ended in a disruption of their friendship. Dryden now published his first heroic drama, "The Indian Emperor," which, Scott says, was probably the first of his performances which drew upon him in an eminent degree the attention of the public. Then followed the comedy of "Secret Love," when his reputation as a dramatist was so established that he entered into an advantageous arrangement with Tom Killigrew to furnish him with three plays a year. Dryden was not very scrupulous in the observance of this contract, for he not only failed to produce the required number for Killigrew, but he wrote for the rival house conducted by Sir William Davenant. Though busily employed on the drama, he found time to give to the world his "Annus Mirabilis" in 1667, which was his first poem of consideration, and the first step towards accomplishing the revolution in the poetry of his country, which he so largely aided in working. This felicitous celebration, in a stately and harmonious verse and with fine descriptive power, of the war with the Dutch and the great fire of London, brought him, no doubt, under the favourable notice of the king and the duke of York. The death of Davenant in 1668, left the office of laureate vacant—who was to fill it? Milton, Butler, and Waller alone remained to be placed in competition with the rising poet. The last of these was too much of a fine gentleman to trouble himself about the matter, and would have preferred the fame of keeping the best table to wearing the greenest bays. Butler was too cynical to be a favourite; and the greatest of them all—aged, sightless, and infirm—had withdrawn himself in proud though poor independence and the dignity of uncompromising principles, and had given for £20 to British literature a jewel that was yet to be one of the brightest in its crown, and to place upon his brows laurels which no king could bestow and no time shall wither. And so the man who had already written the most remarkable and elaborate criticism on the canons of poetry, the best heroic poem on the passing history of the day, the most successful dramas, and the largest number of occasional dissertations, was rightly deemed the fittest person to represent the various literary tendencies of his time, and to superintend and direct the tone of English literature. To the laureateship conferred upon him in 1670 was added the post of royal historiographer, the two having an income of £200 a year assigned to them, though not very regularly paid. This, with his wife's means and his own, added to his profits from a share in the theatre and his dramas, gave him an annual income of about £500, though Scott rates it between £600 and £700. Dryden was now at the height of prosperity and popularity. The first dramatic writer of his day, he had raised the French exotic of rhyming heroic tragedy to the highest state of luxuriance that cultivation could force it to, the ablest critic, the most vigorous prose writer, a favourite at court, the companion of wits, the autocrat of "Wills," he from whose snuff-box to have been presented a pinch was a graduation in literature to young authors. But his elevation brought its perils; and as he who stands in the sunshine will cast a shadow, so envy and jealousy were the shades that attended him. Small wiflings were perpetually discharging their puny missiles. A greater attack was now organized. Buckingham, the malignest wit of his day, and Butler, the most caustic, determined to assail Dryden in his very pride of place, the heroic drama; other coadjutors are mentioned, such as Sprat and Clifford, who possibly assisted. The result was the celebrated farce of the Rehearsal. The object was at once to assail the rhyming tragedy and its great champion, Dryden, with all the force of wit, ridicule, and burlesque exaggeration. The poet, under the name of Bayes, was exhibited by a humorous and unmistakable travestie of all his personal peculiarities of speech and deportment, while his style, as well as the most striking passages of his dramas, were parodied with the most dexterous and withering ridicule. And so it was put on the stage, and night after night the town thronged to the rival theatre during the winter of 1671, convulsed with merriment at the expense of the laureate. This farce no doubt gave the death-blow to rhyming tragedy, though the ability of Dryden prolonged its existence for a time, till even he saw his error and abandoned it. Meantime he had the discretion to conceal his anger, and wisely abstained from aggravating the annoyance by taking any public notice of it. But, like Loredano, he put down the duke in his tablets, and at the fitting time he did not fail to make the account balance. As long as the "Absalom and Achitophel"

shall be read, the character of Zimri, as a delineation of the offender, will remain a monument of the terrible vengeance which has hung him up "to fester in the infamy of years." Whether the Rehearsal exercised any present influence upon his views, certain it is that his next play, a tragi-comedy, "Marriage à la Mode," was written partly in blank verse and partly in prose. A comedy was his next production, followed by "Amboyna," a tragedy, written for the purpose of increasing popular odium against the Dutch, after which, upon the death of Milton, he accomplished the strange feat of transmuting *Paradise Lost* into an opera, which he called "The State of Innocence, and the Fall of Man," a more monstrous incongruity than which one can scarcely imagine, and which can only be accounted for by the fact that Dryden did not yet comprehend the grandeur of the epic which he thus desecrated. We do not propose to detail the several dramatic compositions of Dryden during the succeeding years that he wrote for the theatres; the best of them is pronounced to be "All for Love" and "The Spanish Friar;" the former, too, is remarkable as being the first-fruits of his conversion to the belief that blank verse, and not rhyme, is the true vehicle for the heroic drama. It was now that Rochester set up Elkanah Settle, in an evil hour for the poor fellow, as a rival to Dryden. Settle's play—the Emperor of Morocco—was acted, puffed, and applauded. Dryden forgot himself so much as to notice the performance, which he demolished in a savage criticism. When Settle was disposed of, other rivals were encouraged by Rochester. A poem now appeared, entitled "An Essay on Satire," which there is some reason to believe was partly written by Dryden: at all events, Rochester, who was most severely handled, attributed it to the laureate, and he took the ignoble and cowardly vengeance of having the poet waylaid and beaten at night on his way home.

A new field now opened for Dryden, and one for which he seemed especially suited. The country was deeply agitated by political controversy, and old party feelings broke out with renewed acrimony. The principal subject of antagonism was the succession to the throne; the Tories and Catholics supporting the rights of the duke of York, the Whigs and Protestants favouring the pretensions of the duke of Monmouth, while the king himself had lost much of his popularity on all hands. Literature was of course enlisted in the contention, and most of the writers of the day were ranged on the one side or the other. Dryden's position naturally attached him to the court party, and at the instigation of the king he threw himself into the arena. The result was the publication in November, 1681, of the celebrated satirical poem, "Absalom and Achitophel." A composition of singular power, full of vigorous satire, forcible delineation, and life-like sketches, and withal managed with masterly skill—its effect on the popular mind was instantaneous and powerful. It was in the hands of every one, and went through four editions within the year. "There is no need," says Dr. Johnson, "to inquire why those verses were read which, to all the attractions of wit, elegance, and harmony, added the co-operation of all the factious passions, and filled every mind with the triumph of resentment." The controversy now raged fiercer than ever, and Dryden was furiously assailed, especially by his old enemy Settle. Again Dryden came to the support of the royal cause by the publication of "The Medal, a Satire against Sedition." Again Settle retorted, and Dryden finally disposed of him in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." One other there was who earned a castigation, and received it at the hands of this terrible satirist. Shadwell, the poet of the Whigs, was speedily pilloried in the mock heroics of the famous "McFlecknoe." For the same political purposes Dryden wrote, in 1682, the tragedy of "The Duke of Guise," the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel," and the "Religio Laici." Notwithstanding all these services rendered to the king, Dryden received but scant requital. His salary was nominally raised to £300 a year; but it was so ill paid that on the death of Charles four years of it were in arrear, and he appears to have been so straitened as to be forced to constant literary toil. On the accession of James, that monarch showed his gratitude to the author of the "Annus Mirabilis" and the "Absalom and Achitophel" by ignoring his brother's addition of £100 a year, and stopping the laureate's butt of wine. A change, however, took place alike in the religion of the poet and the liberality of the monarch. Dryden renounced Protestantism and professed the faith of James, who had shortly before restored the pension

to its former amount. The sincerity of this change will ever remain a question. Dr. Johnson, in his own sententious way, more than insinuates his suspicion, while he admits that "as truth and interest are not by any fatal necessity at variance, one may by accident introduce the other." Macaulay more than insinuates his belief in the corrupt influence of mammon. Scott with ingenious charity elaborately argues, that the conversion was the refuge of a sceptic from doubts that were even apparent in the "Religio Laici;" and it must not be forgotten in the consideration of this question, that Dryden brought up his children in this faith, to which his wife also conformed, and that he continued faithful to Romanism even when it would be manifestly for his worldly interest to have renounced it. Be that as it may, the convert was not slow in manifesting his zeal for his new faith, and accordingly in 1687 appeared his singular polemical allegory, "The Hind and the Panther," insisting on the superiority of Romanism, typified by the hind, over all other forms of christianity—a strange work from the pen of him who a few years before had written the "Religio Laici." It was not to be expected that the poem or its author should remain unassailed, and the severest attack came from two personal friends, Prior and Montague, who wrote the clever parody of the Country and the City Mouse. For some time Dryden had done little in general poetical literature, having only translated portions of some classical authors and written a few critical dissertations; but this year he made amends by giving the world the first "Ode to St. Cecilia," and one to the memory of Mrs. Ann Killigrew, and the following year "The Britannia Rediviva." The Revolution came; Dryden was deposed from the laureateship, which was conferred on his rival Shadwell, and he had once more to work hard for his bread. Again he wrote for the stage, producing, amongst other dramas, "Don Sebastian," perhaps the best he had written; and in 1697, after three years' labour, he produced his translation of Virgil—a work worthy of him, and which Pope declares "is the most noble and spirited which I know in any language." Immediately after came "Alexander's Feast," which, Hallam observes, "every one places among the first of its class, and many allow it no rival." Dryden projected many other works, and wrote modern versions of some of the tales of Chaucer and Boccaccio. His health was for some time failing, though his mind was vigorous and clear, and he died of mortification of the leg on the 1st of May, 1700. He was so poor that he was buried by subscription, yet with that state that was due to so great a poet, and laid in Westminster abbey between Chaucer and Cowley. His wife died fourteen years after. In early life Dryden is said to have been handsome; but he grew corpulent and florid, which caused Rochester to give him the name of Poet Squab. His disposition, if we credit his friends, and indeed his correspondence confirms their statement, was amiable. Scott, on the authority of Congreve, says he was modest. Bashfulness is perhaps the fitter name. He carried his adulation of the great to a length that must be called meanness, and yet he does not seem ever to have asked favours directly, and never courted William or the whig party. Whatever may have been the morality of his private life, his dramas were as immoral as those of any writer in that most immoral age.

As a writer Dryden takes his place in the front rank of English literature. Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, and perhaps Spenser alone precede him. If in imaginative genius he is of less account than these and even others, in vigour of intellect, force of reasoning, power of satire, critical acumen, and harmony of versification, he is scarce surpassed by any. "He represents," as Professor David Masson justly observes, "the literary activity of the reigns of Charles and James, and of the greater part of that of King William." His industry was surprising, his subjects were various, and few men have left a greater mass of writing after them. Much of this is now little read; of his dramas but one or two, and it is to be regretted that they are licentious in the extreme. Dramatic excellence he cannot be said to have ever attained. Indeed he wanted many of the qualities that make a great dramatist, and only took to the drama because it was the field whose cultivation promised the best return; but his strength lay "in the metrical utterance of mighty sentences, in the metrical conduct of an argument, in vehement satirical invective, and in such passages of lyrical passion as depended for their effect on rolling grandeur of sound." Yet Dryden is rarely sublime, rarely pathetic, and more rarely still

conversant with the imagery of nature. His style is described by Mr. Gilfillan with much truth and felicity as "a masculine, clear, elastic, and varied diction, fitted to express all feelings save the deepest; all fancies save the subtlest; all passions save the loftiest; all moods of mind save the most disinterested and rapt—to represent incidents however strange; characters however contradictory to each other; shades of meaning however evasive: and to do all this as if it were doing nothing in point of ease, as if it were doing everything in point of felt and rejoicing energy. No poetic style since can in such respects be compared to Dryden's. Pope's to his is feeble, and Byron's forced." The best edition of his collected works is that by Sir Walter Scott in 17 vols., 8vo. An excellent selection has been made by Mr. Bell in his annotated edition of the British Poets; and later still, two very elegant volumes, containing the best of his poems, have been published in Mr. Nichol's series of the poets, with a biographical memoir, and a clever critical dissertation by the Rev. George Gilfillan.—J. F. W.

DUAREN or DOUAREN (in Latin Duarenus), FRANÇOIS, a French juriconsult, born in 1509 at Montcontour, and died at Bourges in 1559. He studied law under Alciat, and soon after went to Paris, where he expounded the Pandects. In 1538 he obtained a chair of law at Bourges, which he quitted ten years afterwards, for the purpose of practising at the Parisian bar. Disgusted with the chicanery of the profession, he returned, on the invitation of Marguerite de France, duchesse de Berry, to his chair at Bourges. It is said that he was envious of the fame of Baudouin, and of the celebrated Cujas, who were both younger than himself. Duaren was a voluminous writer, chiefly on subjects connected with his profession. His works were published at Lyons 1559, 1579.—R. M., A.

DU BARRY. See BARRY, DU.

* DUBEUX, LOUIS, an eminent oriental scholar, born at Lisbon of French parents in 1796. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed to a subordinate post in the bibliothèque royale of Paris, and afterwards (1835) was appointed joint-librarian. In 1848 he became professor of Turkish at the school of Oriental languages. Among his works may be enumerated two, which form part of the collection entitled *l'Univers Pittoresque*: one on "Persia," 1841; the other on "Tartary, Belouchistan, and Nepaul," 1848. He has also published a first portion of the *Chronicle of Abou Djafar Mohammed Tabari*, which appeared in 1836, but has not been completed. M. Dubeux is also the author of a Turkish grammar.—F. M. W.

DUBHTACH, an Irish poet and druid who lived in the fifth century. He was a man of great learning, and was one of the famous committee of nine appointed to revise the ancient records of the nation, and the compiler of the body of records afterwards called the "Seanchas mor." He was converted to christianity by Saint Patrick, after which he composed a very elegant hymn, which is yet extant. Some other poems ascribed to him are still preserved.—J. F. W.

* DÜBNER, FRIEDRICH, a German philologist, was born at Hørselgaw, Saxe Gotha, December 21, 1802. After completing his studies at Göttingen, he was appointed professor in the gymnasium of Gotha, but resigned this office in 1831, when he accepted an offer from Firmin Didot to co-operate in the publication of Stephen's Thesaurus. He therefore settled at Paris, where he has since published a great number of valuable editions, especially for the use of colleges—Justinus; Plutarchi Moralia; and Augustinus de civitate Dei.—K. E.

DUBOIS, ANTOINE, Baron, a celebrated French surgeon, was born of a poor family at Gramat in 1756, and died in 1837 at Paris. Poor and unbefriended, he came up to Paris at twenty years of age, and supported himself while pursuing his studies by teaching reading and writing, and by copying law-deeds. He studied medicine under Desault, whose friendship proved the beginning of his good fortune. He was soon made professor royal in the school of surgery, and esteemed one of the first physicians of Europe. As professor of clinical surgery and midwifery, Dubois, during a period of thirty years, rendered the most valuable services to medical science. The maison d'accouchement in which he succeeded the famous Baudeloque, and in which he was himself succeeded by his own son, sent forth into every part of France skilful accoucheurs, imbued with his principles, and trained under his eyes. He was a great favourite with Napoleon I., and had the honour to deliver the empress of that child on whom were founded the hopes of

the empire. Dubois contributed several remarkable articles to the *Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales*.—R. M., A.

DUBOIS, EDWARD, an English magazine and general writer of some ability, first appeared as an author in 1799, when he published a volume entitled "the Wreath." In 1802 he produced "Old Nick," a satirical novel in three volumes; and in the following year appeared a fine edition of the *Decameron* of Boccaccio in English, of which Mr. Dubois was the editor. In 1807 he brought out a new and attractive edition of Francis' *Horace*, and at a later period appeared "My Pocket-Book," a pungent satire on Sir John Carr, the tourist. Dubois associated with the most eminent wits and litterateurs of his time; and if his correspondence with Theodore Hook were published it would prove a rich treat to the reading public. Dubois died January 10, 1850.—W. J. F.

DUBOIS, GUILLAUME, a French cardinal and statesman, was born on the 6th September, 1656, at Brives-la-Gaillarde, and died at Versailles on the 10th August, 1723. Born of a poor family, he came to Paris at twelve years of age, and studied at the college of Pompadour or St. Michael, at the same time that he had to support himself by acting as valet to the principal. He afterwards obtained employment as tutor in private families, and at length was recommended to M. de Saint-Laurent, governor to the young duke of Chartres, who subsequently became duke of Orleans and regent. Saint-Laurent employed him in a subordinate position in the education of the duke; but, on the death of that gentleman, Dubois was intrusted with the full charge of the royal pupil. He brought him well forward in his studies, and on this account gave great satisfaction at court. But he permitted him, and that most likely for the sake of gaining an ascendancy over him, to indulge to the utmost those licentious habits into which he had so early fallen. He accompanied the duke in his campaigns in Flanders, and had gained so great an influence over him that he was employed to induce him to marry the king's natural daughter, madame de Blois. He was rewarded with the abbacy of St. Just for his success in this delicate matter. When the duke was intrusted with the regency in 1715, Dubois became councillor of state, and, two years afterwards was sent as ambassador-plenipotentiary to England, where he signed that triple alliance which, after the accession of Philip V., became the quadruple alliance. He was made minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs on his return, and, notwithstanding his notorious incapacity for so sacred an office, promoted to the archbishopric of Cambrai. The year following, the scandal was aggravated by his elevation to the cardinalate. Innocent XIII. made a long but ineffectual resistance; and it is said that his forced compliance hastened his death. Cardinal Dubois was in 1722 admitted a member of the council of regency, and soon after raised to the dignity of first minister of state. This unscrupulous man, who brought disgrace upon France by fostering that shameless profligacy which characterized the Orleans administration, died in the year 1723, shortly after the French clergy had chosen him their first president.—R. M., A.

DUBOIS, JEAN, a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1626; died in 1694. He worked especially for his native place, which still retains some of his fine productions in the churches of Notre-Dame, St. Michel, and St. Benigne. His bust of Chancellor Boucheret is particularly noted by his chroniclers as having procured him an invitation to remove to, and establish himself in the capital, which, out of love for his family and for quiet life, he prudently and modestly declined.—R. M.

DUBOIS, JEAN-ANTOINE, a French missionary, and one of the directors of the seminary of foreign missions, was born at Saint-Rèmeze in 1765, and died at Paris in 1848. In 1791 he went to India as a missionary, and made Pettah, near Seringapatam, the centre of his labours. In spite of the many admirable qualities which he possessed, his thirty-two years of zealous efforts amongst the Hindoos proved utterly unfruitful. He returned to Europe, and published at London "Letters on the State of Christianity in India," in which he states that, in the actual circumstances of that country, the conversion of its inhabitants seems something like an impossibility. Dubois has also published some other books relating to India.—R. M., A.

DUBOIS DE JANCIGNY, ADOLPHE PHILLIBERT, born in Burgundy, May, 1735, became professor of international law at Warsaw through the favour of Stanislaus Poniatowski; but finding himself unable to live away from Paris, he abandoned

the professorship and royal favour with the less regret, as Malesherbes, afterwards renowned for his advocacy of Louis XVI., took him into his house and confided his grandson to his care. Dubois narrowly escaped the fate of the virtuous and heroic Malesherbes, with whom he was imprisoned. Napoleon appointed him prefect of the department of the Gard, a post the more grateful as it enabled him to take measures for the preservation of the Roman remains at Nismes. He died in 1808.—J. F. C.

* **DUBOIS, PAUL FRANÇOIS**, an eminent French journalist, born at Rennes in 1795. At an early age he was employed as a teacher of mathematics, then as professor of Greek, and afterwards of rhetoric. He was the most active of the band of clever and enthusiastic journalists who established the *Globe* newspaper, and as principal editor he paid the price of his hostility to the government of 1830 in fines and imprisonment. In the following year he was elected to the chamber of deputies, in which he sat till 1848. During this period, besides filling for several sessions the post of secretary to the chamber, he took an active share in the deliberations of the council of public instruction, and occupied in succession various academic offices. He withdrew from public life in 1852.—J. S., G.

DUBOS, JEAN BAPTISTE, born at Beauvais in 1670. Originally educated for the priesthood, he abandoned theological study for that of public law, and receiving a situation in the foreign office, was fortunate enough to attract the attention of the minister de Torcy, who employed him on various diplomatic missions. He even took part in the famous treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt. The address which he displayed recommended him to the regent due d'Orleans, and his minister, Cardinal Dubois, who rewarded him in a way not unusual with this pair of profligates, by the bestowal of rich ecclesiastical benefices. Dubos, true to his character of sceptic and diplomatist—as understood at least by his countrymen—thought it philosophical to meet death with pointed epigrams about the few things to be regretted, and the pleasant reflection that he would be relieved from the necessity of having anything more to do. Amongst his works appeared a distinct prophecy of the revolt of the American colonies against Great Britain. Without any knowledge of painting, and without poetical genius, he yet wrote critical reflections on both arts, marked by singular discrimination; but when he turned to history, which would seem to be more in accordance with his habitual employments, he fell into absurd paradox. His attempt to prove that the Franks never had recourse to arms for the conquest of the Gauls, but entered by friendly invitation, brought on his head a critical castigation by Montesquieu. The French Academy deemed him worthy to be their secretary during his lifetime. He died in 1742.—J. F. C.

DUBRAW, JOHN, a Bohemian historian, was born at Pilsen in the fifteenth century; died in 1553. His family name was Skale. By letters-patent of nobility, the not assuming name of Skale was changed into the acknowledged title of Dubrawski (in Latin Dubrarius). He was soon appointed assessor of the supreme council of Olmütz under the presidency of the bishop Stanislas; and in 1531 he became himself bishop of the same diocese. Both a pious clergyman and a diplomatist, he acquired a great reputation in his embassy to Silesia, where he had been sent by Ferdinand I. He finally was appointed president of the high court of justice of Smalkade in the celebrated rebellious trial in 1542. Dubraw's principal work is a "History of Bohemia," in twenty-three books or divisions, Prostan, 1550. It is very difficult to obtain it complete. A new edition was published at Basle, 1575, in folio. He is author of various MS. works on the scriptures; "Commentarium in Psalmum v. Davidis;" "De Piscinis," &c.—CH. T.

DUC, FRONTON DU (in Latin Ducaeus), a French theologian, was born at Bordeaux in 1558, and died at Paris in 1624. He entered the Society of Jesus, and, after teaching in several colleges of his order, became in 1604 librarian to the college of Clermont at Paris. The elder Casaubon having inspired Henry IV. with the design of printing the manuscripts belonging to the bibliothèque royale, the French clergy intrusted the jesuits with the editing of the Greek Fathers. Fronton was the first chosen for this important task, to which he devoted all the rest of his life. He published "L'histoire tragique de la Pucelle de Domremy, autrement d'Orleans, nouvellement départie par actes, et représentée par personnages, avec chœur des enfants et filles de France et un avant-jeu en vers," &c. (in this work there is

a dissertation by M. le Docteur du Haldat, a descendant of one of the brothers of Joan); "Sancti Gregorii, episcopi Nysseni, Opuscula;" "S. Joannis Chrysostomi opera omnia, nunc primum Græce et Latine edita," &c.; "Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum," &c.; "Nicephori Callisti Ecclesiasticæ Historiæ libri xviii., Græce nunc primum editi," &c. The last of these did not appear till after Fronton's death.—R. M., A.

* DUBUFE, CLAUDE-MARIE, a French historical and portrait painter, born in 1793, at Paris, where he studied under the great David. Since 1810 he has produced numerous pictures shown at the different French exhibitions. Having secured the favour of fashion by means of a certain affectedly refined style displayed in his works, he executed a vast number of portraits in which he gave more satisfaction to the sitters, than earned glory to himself. His two subjects of "Souvenirs" and "Regrets" have taken a certain *world* by storm, and were multiplied by all means of reproduction. Yet these performances will never rank with many masterpieces of the modern schools, which the same world scarcely notices or comprehends.—R. M.

DUCA, GIACOMO DEL, a native of Palermo, who lived in the sixteenth century, and learned sculpture and architecture under Michael Angelo, of whose he appropriated only the most objectionable features, without being able to redeem his mistakes as a copyist by any original excellence. He disfigured the church of our lady of Loretto at Rome (a fine specimen of San Gallo's architecture) by various contrivances which we cannot call architectural, inasmuch as they were only blunders. The only work by Giacomo, as an architect, which really defies criticism, is the little Palace Strozzi at Rome. As a sculptor he produced little that has come down to us. The tomb of Elena Savelli in St. Giovanni Laterano is perhaps the only work we know of with something like certainty, and it does not confer much fame on its author. Having returned to his native country, he was there elected military architect; but soon afterwards he was despatched by the hand of an assassin, supposed to be a displaced rival.—R. M.

DUCANAL, CHARLES PIERRE, dramatic writer, born at Beauvais in 1766. Like many generous and ardent spirits, he hailed the revolution of 1789 as the advent of a new era; but shrinking from the enormities perpetrated during the Reign of Terror, he allowed his sentiments to overmaster his reason, until he drifted into the opposite extreme of attachment to arbitrary government. A satirical comedy, produced under the directory, in which he held up the old revolutionary committees to ridicule and scorn, met with great success. Although marked out for favour by successive governments, yet such was the boldness of his criticism that he could not retain place, and was obliged to support himself by his pen. He wrote several comedies and political pamphlets. His death took place in 1835.—J. F. C.

DUCANGE, CHARLES DUFRESNE, a historian of great learning and prodigious industry, was born at Amiens in 1610, where he studied at the Jesuits' college. In order that he might reside in the capital for the sake of more easy access to libraries and intercourse with the learned, he resigned the lucrative post of treasurer to which he had been appointed, and in 1668 took up his abode in Paris. His "Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis," which appeared in 1768, was not at first appreciated by the learned, who treated with contempt the barbarous Latin of the monks of the middle ages. Upon reflection it was seen that Ducange's glossary was the first serious attempt made by any modern historian to bring to light the middle ages in true characteristic features. His next attempt was in favour of the Greek writings of the same period, by the glossary which he published in 1688. The example thus set was followed up by the Benedictines with the patient assiduity and critical acumen which have conferred so much deserved renown upon that learned order; so that there now exists a complete history of those interesting middle ages, which with dubious propriety used to be stigmatized as dark. It was Ducange who also, at the suggestion of the great minister Colbert, began that collection of the long line of French historians, from Geoffry de ville Hardouin and the Sieur de Joinville, which, also followed up by the Benedictines, has been patronized by successive governments even to the present day. Besides a "History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," Ducange compiled a "History of France in Seven Epochs," told in abridged facts, such as he delighted to set in order. The number of extracts, with criticisms upon them, which are preserved in MSS. in public libraries, exhibit amazing

proof of his industry and powers of research; and yet he was no cold bookworm, but a cheerful, accessible little man, fond of society, and as much beloved as admired. He died in 1688, after he had finished his Greek glossary. Louis XIV. bestowed a pension on his four children.—J. F. C.

DUCANGE, VICTOR HENRI BRAHAIN, French dramatist and novelist, the son of a secretary of embassy at the Hague, was born at the latter place, November 25th, 1783. He studied at Paris, and obtained a subordinate employment under the minister of commerce, from which, however, he was discharged at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. He then took to writing plays for the little theatre of L'Ambigu-Comique, Paris, and soon obtained a considerable success, which induced him to come forward also as a novelist. But in this capacity he was less fortunate, one of his first works, entitled "Valentine, ou le Pasteur d'Uzès," bringing him into contact with the criminal tribunal, which condemned him to 1000 francs damages and six months' imprisonment for what was called "provocation to civil war." He suffered his punishment, and having gained by this affair some little political renown, started in 1822 as editor of a small journal, called *Le Diable rose*. This and another novel, "Thélène, ou l'Amour et la Guerre," brought again diverse inflictions of imprisonment on him, from which, however, he escaped by flight into Belgium. Returning in 1825, he began writing for the theatre of the Porte St. Martin, and after producing several smaller pieces, brought out his "Trente Ans, ou la Vie d'un Joueur" (Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler), which became at once eminently successful, having a run of several hundred nights, and being honoured by translation into the principal languages of Europe. After having written various other plays and novels, amounting on the whole to more than fifty separate works, the author died on October 13, 1833. His acknowledged best production, besides the drama just mentioned, is a novel entitled "La Luthérienne, ou la famille morave," 6 vols. Paris, 1825.—F. M.

DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTÉE, English antiquary, born in 1713, was descended from an ancient Norman family settled at Caen. His father came to England shortly before or shortly after the birth of his son, and took up his abode at Greenwich. Educated at Eton, where the young Frenchman met with an accident, which deprived him of the sight of one of his eyes, and was for some time under the care of Sir Hans Sloane, he entered St. John's college, Oxford, obtained the degree of LL.D. in 1742, and became a member of the College of Doctors' Commons in 1743. In 1755, a year memorable to the cultivators of archaeological science as the date of the incorporation of the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Ducarel was elected a fellow, and in the same year he was appointed commissary of the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of the collegiate church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, the history of which structure, from its foundation in 1273, he afterwards compiled for the use of Queen Charlotte. In 1758 Archbishop Herring appointed him commissary of the city and diocese of Canterbury, and in 1776 Secker preferred him to some subdeaneries in Sussex. With this last the list of his preferments closed; but, although never obtaining high ecclesiastical dignity, he was no obscure person in the society of churchmen, his antiquarian labours, and his post of librarian at Lambeth, to which he was appointed in 1757, bringing him acquainted with many eminent prelates. In 1762 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. It was his custom for many years to pass the month of August exploring, in company with his friend Samuel Gale, the haunts of the author of the Britannia, who was to this simple-hearted and industrious man, "guide, philosopher, and friend." He died somewhat suddenly at South Lambeth in 1793. His works are all antiquarian or topographical. The following are the most important—"A Tour through Normandy," 1754; republished, 1767; Twelve letters addressed to the Society of Antiquaries of London, illustrating a series of Anglo-Gallic coins of the ancient kings of England; "Some account of the town, church, &c., of Croydon," 1783, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; and in the same work, "The History and Antiquities of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth," 1785.—J. S., G.

DUCAS, MICHAEL (Μιχαήλ ὁ Δουκας). The precise dates of his birth and death are unknown; he flourished towards the middle of the fifteenth century. After the taking of Constantinople he found a refuge at Lesbos, and was employed by the prince of that island in several diplomatic missions. In 1462 the island

was united to the Ottoman empire. Ducas went to Italy, and wrote a historical work which commences with the creation, and ends with the taking of Lesbos in 1462. The history is of value for the reigns of John Paleologus and of his successors, Manuel, John, and Constantine. In the edition published at Bonn of the Byzantine historians, the original has been revised by Bekker, and an Italian translation of early date found at Venice by Ranke is added. Cousin has translated his work into French.—J. A., D.

DUCCIO DI BUONINSEGNA, a Sienese painter and architect of the thirteenth century, the author of a large picture or board, painted on both sides, representing the Virgin and several saints, treated with all the characteristics of Byzantine art. He also made the designs for many pavements in mosaic, in which he displayed great skill in representing different animals. As an architect, it is recorded that he gave the plan for the façade of the late church of St. Paul at Sienna, now transformed into a club.—R. M.

DUCHANGE, GASPARD, a French etcher and engraver, born in 1662; died in 1756. He attained celebrity as an engraver of portraits and historical subjects. His works are exceedingly numerous, for he continued to labour almost till the close of his patriarchal career. In representing female flesh he is reputed to have excelled all preceding engravers.—R. M.

DUCHAT, JACOB LE, born at Metz in 1658; died at Berlin in 1735. Duchat studied law at Strasburg, and practised as an avocat till the revocation of the edict of Nantz. In 1701 he went to Berlin, where he held a judicial office. Duchat was fond of the literature of the sixteenth century, and published several works illustrative of the history and manners of that period. He edited the *Satyre Ménippée*, and the works of Rabelais. He gave Bayle a great number of notes for his dictionary.—J. A., D.

DU CHATEL, TANGUY, a French warrior, was born of an ancient noble family of Leon in Brittany. His elder brother, Guillaume, met his death in an attack upon Dartmouth, where-upon Tanguy, who had already distinguished himself by his prowess, headed an expedition against that town, and delivered it up to fire and sword. Upon the assassination of the duke of Orleans, into whose service he had entered, he put himself under the banner of the duke of Anjou, Louis II., whom he followed into Italy and back again to France. He became provost of Paris during the period of the terrible contests between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs, of the latter of whom he was for some time the declared leader. When at length both parties had become wearied with their long strife, Tanguy brought about a conciliatory interview in 1419 between his master and the duke of Burgundy. A second meeting was appointed to take place at the Pont de Montreureau. At this meeting the duke was assassinated, and the Burgundian historians assert that it was instigated by Du Châtel, if, in truth, he did not himself participate in the barbarous deed. The evidence against him, however, is not absolutely conclusive. After 1425 he retired from the court and took up his residence at Beaucuire. He retained the title of provost, with the pensions, and a guard of fifteen archers appointed by the king. He died in the ninetieth year of his age.—R. M., A.

DU CHATEL, TANGUY, nephew of the preceding, vicomte de la Bellière by his marriage with Jeanne, vicomtesse de la Bellière, chevalier de l'ordre du roi, &c., was the younger son of Olivier and of Jeanne de Plœuc, and died in 1477. He succeeded to his uncle's interest in the favour of Charles VII., and, at the death of that king, was the only one of the courtiers who did not basely forsake his corpse to welcome, after their fashion, the new monarch. The court's brutal neglect of his dead master entailed upon Du Châtel the care and expense of his decent burial. After a while Louis XI. was glad to attach to his interests so faithful and noble a man; and Tanguy accordingly was employed in the most difficult embassies, and promoted to high place. Strange to say, however, he died poor, and in his last moments had to depend upon the king, by whom he was deeply lamented, for the providing for his daughters and the payment of his debts.—R. M., A.

DUCHATEL (in Latin *Castellanus*), **PIERRE**, a French prelate, was born at Arc in Barrois, and died in 1552. Having early lost his parents he found a protector in Pierre Turrel of the college at Dijon. After this he went to Basle, where Erasmus procured him employment as a corrector of the press with the famous printer Frobenius. He left that city on the

suppression of the Romish worship; and, after much wandering, was recommended to Francis I., who attached him to his person. He was made bishop of Tulle in 1539; of Mâcon in 1544; and in 1551 of Orleans. He deserves to be remembered for using his great influence on the side of toleration in that most intolerant age. He arrested for some time the calamities hanging over the Vaudois, opposed himself to the punishing of the Huguenots, and lent his protection to Robert Stephen, the celebrated printer, when harassed by the Sorbonne.—R. M., A.

DU CHATELET, GABRIELLE EMILIE, Marquise, born in Paris, December, 1706. At an early age she began to study Latin, English, Italian, mathematics, and the physical sciences, exhibiting an ardent thirst for knowledge, which to the last hour of her life remained unabated; and yet her love of enjoyment was no less than that of women of the world devoting their time to mere pleasure. While yet a young girl she married the marquis du Chatelet, and their residence became the resort of the most distinguished wits and philosophers of the time. Voltaire for years took up his abode in their country seat at Cirey, where he assisted the learned lady to translate the *Principia* of Newton. She wrote under his eye the "*Institutions de Physique*," with an analysis of the philosophy of Leibnitz. A prize having been offered by the Academy of Sciences for the best essay on the nature of fire, the marquise entered the lists; and although she did not prove the successful competitor, the majority of voices in her rival's favour was very small. Her death in 1747 is attributed to exposure after childbirth, incurred by imprudent resumption of her studies. Her son, born in 1727, was executed during the Reign of Terror; and her grandson, a general, after being wounded in battle, was arrested as a Girondist, and to escape the scaffold died by his own hand.—J. F. C.

DUCHÉ DE VANCY, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, born at Paris in 1668; died in 1704. At an early age, having shown some talents for verse, and produced some successful operas, he became member of the Academy of Inscriptions. The duc de Noailles took him to Spain as his secretary. While there he composed a piece which was acted at Surignan. On his return Madame Maintenon procured him a pension, and employed him in writing devotional dialogues to be recited at St. Cyr; De Vancy had a good voice and talents, which if cultivated would have made him a good actor.—J. A., D.

DUCHESNE, ANDRÉ, on whom has been bestowed the name of father of French history, was born in Touraine in 1584. The famous Cardinal Richelieu, who was ambitious of being looked upon as the great patron of learning and science, took Duchesne under his protection, and conferred on him the post of king's geographer and historian. His works are still regarded as precious historical fragments. He wrote on the antiquities of France, with accounts of the greatness of her kings; also, on the antiquities of towns, cities, castles, &c. He made a collection of French historians; gave a history of the kings and dukes of Burgundy, and edited the works of Abélard, of Alain Chartier, and Etienne Pasquier. Nor did he confine his attention to the history and literature of his own country, for he wrote a history of England and a history of the popes. His whole life was passed in historical research, and of the amount of his labours some idea may be formed by the fact, that besides his printed works, there exist a hundred folio volumes of extracts written with his own hand. It is melancholy to think that the death of such a man should have been caused by his being knocked down, and run over by a horse and cart, as he was strolling along a country road in a state of abstraction, not uncommon to the thinker and student. The event took place in 1640.—J. F. C.

DUCHESNE, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH, born at Gisors in France in 1770, a clever miniature and enamel painter, patronized by the courts of Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe. He is said to have improved enamel painting, which is a great praise, since he came in the footsteps of the great Petitot. Amongst his remarkable productions, there is a portrait of Queen Victoria after the miniature of Sir W. Ross. He died 25th March, 1856.—R. M.

DUCIS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, dramatic poet, born at Versailles in 1733. Although belonging to a family poor in circumstances, he became at an early age secretary to the marshal de Belle-Isle, and was, through the same high interest, appointed to a place in the war-office. The same proud spirit of independence which afterwards made him reject the proffered favours of the Emperor Napoleon, led him to throw up his appointment, that

he might indulge without restraint his love of meditation and study. It was the reading of Shakspeare which first inspired his genius, for his early efforts were not marked with success. He neither translated nor, properly speaking, did he imitate Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, King Lear, Macbeth, and Othello, notwithstanding that he retained the names, followed the outline of the plots, and even preserved whole scenes. What he seems to have done was to have thoroughly imbued his mind with the original, and to have then endeavoured to communicate the spirit of his mighty model, as well as could be effected through the frigid forms consecrated by Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, and which no poet at the time dared to depart from. He, in fact, treated Shakspeare as others, without incurring blame, have treated the fathers of Greek tragedy, when they brought Clytemnestra on the stage, or pursued *Œdipus* with the Furies. He did not seek to improve Shakspeare, as has been falsely imputed to him, but to improve his own soul, by study of an author whose works he alone of his contemporaries was able to appreciate. Ducis in the same way imitated Euripides and Sophocles. That he was capable of independent effort is proved by his original tragedy of "Abufar," which was played with great success. Whatever question may be as to the genius of the man, there can be no doubt as to his character, which was simple and noble. Although living in most stirring times, he never took any part in politics. He died in 1816.—J. F. C.

DUCIS, LOUIS, a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1775; died in 1847. He was the nephew of Ducis the poet, who constantly assisted him with the soundest advices and suggestions. After a short military career, he entered David's studio, and from thence repaired to Italy, where he not only perfected himself, but also produced some of his best works—"The Sappho," and the "Pyramus and Thisbe," for instance. Many are the pictures he executed on his return to France, and several of them are to be found in the palaces of the Luxembourg, St. Cloud, and Versailles. Ducis' paintings are remarkable for good composition, freshness, and brightness of colour, but, above all, for carefulness of execution. The greater number of them have been engraved.—R. M.

DUCK, ARTHUR, an English civilian, was born at Heavytree, near Exeter, in 1580. He was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, at the age of fifteen; from that he removed to Hart Hall, and afterwards was elected fellow of All Souls. But finding that his inclinations led him to the study of civil law, he took his degree of doctor in that faculty. After returning from his travels, he was made chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, afterwards chancellor of London, and at length master of the requests. He was chosen Burgess for Minehead in Somersetshire in 1640, and when the civil war broke out became a great sufferer in the royal cause. Duck, at the request of the king, repaired to the Isle of Wight to assist in the treaty with the parliamentary commissioners. But the treaty could not be negotiated, and the lawyer went back to his residence at Chiswick, where he died in 1649. He wrote among other things an interesting book entitled "*De Usu et Auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominis Principum Christianorum.*" Dr. G. Langbaine greatly assisted him in this work.—R. M., A.

DUCK, STEPHEN, was born at Charlton in Wiltshire, and died in 1756. At the age of fourteen he was removed from a school where he had learned to read and write, to pursue the ordinary business of an agricultural labourer. He married early. A few books fell in his way, among them some odd volumes of the Spectator, of Shakspeare, and, what he treasured more than all, the Paradise Lost. Duck caught up a love of verse, and began himself to string rhymes together. His own occupations furnished the subject of one poem, which contains some not unpleasing passages—"The Thrasher's Labour." The clergyman of the parish in which he lived was pleased, and found the means for him of printing his poems. The volume was dedicated to the queen, who made the thrasher yeoman of the guards, and gave him a pension of thirty or of fifty pounds a year. The poor man's good luck provoked the spleen of Swift, who amused himself in ridiculing him in rhymes, which still preserve the thrasher's name. Among Duck's poems are imitations of Horace and Claudian. These were regarded as proving that he had Latin enough to enable him to take orders without any violation of clerical proprieties. He was given the living of Byfleet in Surrey, a benefice of considerable value. He was also appointed keeper of the queen's library at Richmond, and apartments

given him, which were continued to a daughter of his after his death. In 1751 he was preacher at Kew chapel. Duck was a popular preacher. He finally became insane, and in a fit of mental depression drowned himself. His poems were published with a life of him by Spence, the author of *Polymetis*.—J. A., D.

DUCKWORTH, SIR JOHN THOMAS, Bart., a distinguished English admiral, was the son of the rector of Fulmer in Bucks, and was born in 1747. He entered the navy in 1759, and attained the rank of lieutenant in 1770. He served in the *Princess Royal*, the flagship of Admiral Byron, during his cruise in the West Indies, and his encounter with the French, under count d'Estaing. He was nominated post-captain in 1780. On the breaking out of hostilities with France in 1793, Captain Duckworth was appointed first to the *Orion*, of seventy-four guns, and then to the *Queen*, a ship of the same force, which joined the channel fleet under Lord Howe. He distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the famous battle in 1794, which lasted three days, and terminated in the total defeat of the French fleet. Captain Duckworth was one of the officers who received the thanks of parliament for their share in this splendid victory. He served afterwards in the West Indies in 1795, and greatly distinguished himself under Lord St. Vincent at the capture of Minorca in 1798. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral; and in 1800 he took the Swedish and Danish settlements in the West Indies, and was rewarded with the order of the bath. He was shortly after appointed to the Jamaica station, and in 1804 became vice-admiral of the blue. In 1806 he defeated the French fleet sent to succour St. Domingo, and captured four of their ships. For this brilliant success he received a vote of thanks from both houses of parliament; the freedom of the city of London, with a sword valued at two hundred guineas; and a similar gift from the assembly of Jamaica, which cost one thousand guineas. In 1807 he was despatched to the Mediterranean to watch the movements of the Turks, whom it was the object of the British government to draw into hostilities with France. The admiral passed the straits of the Dardanelles with a squadron of seven sail of the line, exclusive of frigates and bombs, and anchored within eight miles of Constantinople, which he threatened to burn if his demands were not complied with. He wasted precious time, however, in useless negotiations, and the Turks, aided by the French, employed the interval thus unwisely afforded them in strengthening the formidable batteries of the Dardanelles. Admiral Duckworth's position soon became perilous, and he was obliged to withdraw. He suffered considerable loss in repassing the straits, and the mainmast of the *Windsor Castle* was cut in two by a granite ball, weighing eight hundred pounds, which was fired from one of the castles. In 1810 Admiral Duckworth was appointed to the Newfoundland station, where he remained four years. In 1812 he was chosen to represent New Romney in parliament. In the following year he was created a baronet, and in 1816 was appointed to the Plymouth station. He died in 1817.—J. T.

DUCLERQ, JACQUES, born in 1420; died some time after 1467. He was, by the accident of his marriage with the daughter of a squire of the duke of Orleans, and his own relationship with some persons in the interest of Charles VII., favourably circumstanced to write a narrative of his own times. He inherited from his father some property; and having fixed his abode in the city of Arras, he there wrote his "*Chronicle.*" It begins with the year 1448, and reaches to the death of Philippe le Bon, duke of Burgundy, in July, 1467. The "*Chronicle*" contains many facts, not found elsewhere, but the style is dry, hard, and colourless. The first edition of the entire work was Reiffenberg's, Brussels, 1823. It is printed also in the *Pantheon litteraire*.—J. A., D.

DUCLOS, CHARLES PINEAU, born in 1704 at Dinan in Brittany. He died in 1772. Like many other eminent persons, he owed to a remarkable mother his literary eminence. His father dying when he was only two years old, his mother who kept a shop resolved upon giving the boy a good education, calculated to develop the talents she was shrewd enough to discover. The aristocracy of the place saw with astonishment the audacity of the poor widow, who dared to educate her son like a gentleman—a very shocking liberty, as it was then regarded. While at college in the capital, Duclos proved himself worthy of keeping company with the sons of nobles, by defying the sober rules of propriety; but, getting into scrapes

which might have entailed serious consequences on one who could not stand on family privileges, he was obliged to return home. As soon as his wild deeds were forgotten, he went back to Paris, and haunted the cafes frequented by literary wits, where he rendered himself conspicuous by his animal spirits and roystering manners. His first works were light stories, which, being graphic pictures of manners, obtained considerable popularity. Duclos afterwards published his "History of the Reign of Louis XI," by which he gave proof, that under external levity, he possessed solid qualities. This was followed by other historical pieces, chiefly dealing with the secret memoirs of the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. He became historiographer to the king, and perpetual secretary of the Academy.—J. F. C.

* DUCLOS, P. L., a French naturalist, well known for his writings on the mollusca. His papers are principally published in the *Annales de Science Naturelle*, and in the *Magazin de Zoologie*. He has devoted much attention to the species of the genus *Purpura*, which yield the Tyrian purple.—E. L.

DUCQ, JAN LE, a Dutch painter, pupil and successful imitator of Paul Potter, to whom Ducq's works are often erroneously attributed. He was born at the Hague in 1636. After having reached a certain proficiency in his art, he entered military service and became a captain; but having given undoubted and sufficient proofs of his valour as a soldier, he returned to painting once more, and is even said to have become director of the academy of his native city. He is supposed to have died about 1695.—R. M.

DUCQ, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a distinguished Belgian painter of modern times, born at Ledeghem in 1792; died at Bruges in 1829. Son of a village barber, he rose to honour, wealth, and fame by means of his indefatigable studies and exquisite taste. Ducq was painter to the king of Holland, director of the academy of his native town, and a member of many others.—R. M.

DUCROS, PIERRE, a Swiss artist, born at Lausanne in 1745. Having dedicated himself especially to engravings, he joined Volpato in the publication of some views of Rome and its environs. The success of this work was followed by that of many more of the same kind, chiefly published in Italy. Died in 1810.—R. M.

* DUDEVANT, AMANTINE AURORE, Baronne, better known by her *nom de plume*, GEORGE SAND, was born in 1804. This eloquent lady has written so much about herself, that the particulars of her singular life ought apparently to render the biographer's duty very easy. Besides some ten volumes of personal memoirs, there are little books of travel, and souvenirs, and anecdotes, and scenes innumerable in her many novels, all illustrative of her life, adventures, and character. It is an *embarras de richesses*. A great warrior or statesman, traveller or diplomatist, even if gifted with equal powers of description, could hardly find materials for the twenty and odd volumes of matter which this lady thinks necessary for the explanation, vindication, and assertion of irregularities, which, if quite innocent of deformity, had no need of such foldings and twistings of dazzling drapery, more gorgeous, however, than graceful. The history of George Sand begins with no vulgar heading of birth and education. Without going back so far as the flood, it yet dates from a period very much prior to the time chosen by Tristram Shandy, and with the same view too, that of accounting for eccentricities by circumstances over which the author could not possibly have had any control. If her maternal ancestry—from the lady who took the left hand of Augustus, king of Poland, as her daughter did that of Marshal Saxe, and so on, down to her immediate progenitors—did practically carry out those free matrimonial principles which it is George Sand's mission to enforce, the loose genealogical tree is only held up in philosophic explanation of the latest and richest production of fruit. What could unions of heroes with fascinating artists produce, if not a heroine with an artist's impassioned taste? Twenty volumes are hardly too much to devote to so important a theorem, considering the entertainment afforded by the variety of pleasant illustrations. Brought up in the château of Nohant in Berri, the future George Sand acquired at fifteen those accomplishments which, at a later period, enabled her to adopt male habits and the costume of a man; that is to say, she learned to handle sword and gun, as well as to dance and ride. At the same time she devoured all the books that came in her way. Her mind, there can be no doubt, was open to all

immediate impressions, and, under proper guidance, might have been the finest intellect of the age. When sent to the English convent she proved her keen sensibility to higher objects by becoming intensely devout. Hastened too soon away, she was given in marriage to the Baron Dudevant, a person described to be of harsh manners. Her own fortune was very considerable, amounting, in English money, to £20,000. After two children were born, a son and daughter, the parents quarrelled. The husband believed he had good grounds for jealousy; certain it is that the lady, after they parted, took up her abode in Paris with a young law student, and adopted, partly perhaps for the sake of baffling pursuit, the costume of a man. She at first tried to support herself as an artist, having some turn for painting; for at this period she does not seem even to have suspected the profusion of literary powers which were soon to astonish and delight the world. It was at the suggestion of a newspaper editor, who was struck by some articles of criticism, that she wrote "Indiana," which was at once hailed as a *chef d'œuvre*. This was rapidly followed by "Valentine" and by "Lelia." Success certainly wrought no moral miracle. The popular author seemed rather to think that genius had a right to claim exemption from ordinary rules. So fine a mind and so exquisitely organized a nature could not rest satisfied with a questionable position. People of more capacity than conduct generally invent principles to suit their behaviour, while they fancy they blind the world into the belief that their conduct is the result of regulating rules. George Sand's motives for reviling the institution of marriage were, however, too transparent to deceive anybody, and that they do not deceive herself may be proved by her twenty volumes of apology. In 1836 Madame Dudevant instituted proceedings against her husband for the recovery of her dowry, and, gaining her suit, became sole mistress of the château of Nohant, which formed part of her marriage portion. The troubles of a law-suit did not for a moment impede her literary labours, for between 1835 and 1837 she gave to the world "Leone-Leoni;" "Jacques;" "Simon;" "Mauprat;" "La Dernière Aldini;" "Les Maîtres Mossaïtes;" "Pauline;" and "Un Hiver à Majorque." In 1840 she threw herself into the revolution, taking part with the red republicans. To her pen is attributed the most startling of those circulars which bore the signature of Ledru Rollin. Since that unhappy period Madame Dudevant has passed her life chiefly in her country abode; and here again comes another convincing proof of how much the thoughts and conduct of this extraordinary woman have been dependent on immediate circumstances. There have issued from this abode stories descriptive of the peasantry, their habits and manners, of a purity, sweetness, and tenderness almost inconceivable from the hand that could have penned "Leone-Leoni." Her daily habits too are in perfect keeping with these incomparable idylls, for she is the Lady Bountiful of the neighbourhood. Even as regards the objectionable productions of former times, the style is of almost unrivalled beauty; scenes the most impassioned and sensual, and of inherent coarseness, are described in words the most clear and limpid. Her exaggerations are never those of language.—J. F. C.

DUDITH, ANDREW, a celebrated Hungarian prelate, was born at Buda in 1533. Out of respect to his uncle, the bishop of Veitzen, by whom he was educated, he took the name of Sbardellet. After travelling in England and Holland he was admitted a member of the council of the Emperor Ferdinand II., who also raised him to the bishopric of Tina. Deputed to the council of Trent in the name of the emperor and of all the Hungarian clergy, he spoke with great eloquence against the abuses of the papal court, pleaded for granting the cup to the laity, and reasoned powerfully against the celibacy of the clergy and the non-residence of bishops. For this he was, at the request of the pope, recalled by Ferdinand, who, however, rewarded him for his conduct with the bishopric of Chonat, and afterwards with that of the Five Churches. On the death of Ferdinand he was sent by Maximilian II. into Poland, where he was privately married to Reyna Strazzi, maid of honour to the queen. Upon this he resigned his bishopric, and was excommunicated, and even condemned to the flames as a heretic, by the pope. Dudith at length openly professed the reformed faith, and settled at Breslau in Silesia, where he died in 1589. Modern Socinians have claimed him as a convert to their doctrines, but not, it would seem, upon sufficient grounds. He was a voluminous writer.—R. M., A.

DUDLEY, archbishop of Armagh in the eleventh century. He was held in high estimation for piety and learning, and wrote the "Annals of Ireland" to his own time, which are quoted by the Ulster Annals and by the four Masters.—J. F. W.

DUDLEY, AMBROSE, son of John, duke of Northumberland, was born about 1530. On the attainder and execution of his father, he too was attainted and received sentence of death along with his three brothers. He was confined in the Tower until October, 1554, when the queen pardoned him, and permitted him to come to court. Having been patronized by Philip, Mary's consort, he joined the Spanish army in the Low Countries in 1557, and took part in the famous battle of St. Quentin. His younger brother, Henry, was slain during the siege of that place. About the close of 1557, as a reward for his services, Ambrose Dudley and his brother Robert, afterwards earl of Leicester, were restored in blood. On the accession of Elizabeth he obtained a grant of royal estates in Leicestershire, was made master-general of the ordnance, and was soon after created first Baron De Lisle, and then Earl of Warwick. When Havre was given up to Elizabeth by the Huguenots the earl was appointed to the command, with the title of queen's lieutenant in Normandy. He defended the place to the last extremity against a powerful French army; but, after suffering horrible hardships, was obliged to surrender in the autumn of 1563. During the treaty he was treacherously wounded in the leg with a poisoned bullet, and never completely recovered from its effects. He received numerous honours from the queen, but kept himself aloof from the factions and intrigues of the court, and passed the remainder of his life for the most part in retirement. He was a nobleman of unblemished character and great sweetness of temper, and his usual appellation was "the good earl of Warwick." He died without issue in 1589.—J. T.

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a lawyer and statesman who has acquired an unenviable notoriety in English history, was born in 1462. His father was the second son of John, baron of Dudley. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law at Gray's inn. His ability and profound legal knowledge attracted the attention of Henry VII., who took him into his service, and made him a privy councillor at an unusually early age. He recommended himself to the favour of that rapacious monarch, along with Richard Empson, another lawyer of the same stamp, by his arbitrary prosecutions on old penal statutes; and by means of fines and all kinds of exactions filled the royal coffer, and increased his own patrimony at the expense of the people. In 1504 he was made speaker of the house of commons. The death of Henry, however, at once put an end to the oppressive sway of Dudley and Empson; and one of the first acts of his successor, Henry VIII., was to imprison the obnoxious favourites of his father. They were shortly after attainted of high treason by the parliament, but the king was unwilling to inflict on them the extreme penalties of the law. The people, however, became so clamorous for their punishment, that Henry ordered them for execution, and they were accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill on the 18th of August, 1510. During his imprisonment, Dudley composed a work which he dedicated to the king—"The Tree of the Commonwealth;" but it is still in manuscript.—J. T.

DUDLEY, JOHN, son of the preceding, and ultimately duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. His mother was a coheir of the Grays, Viscounts Lisle; and the powerful friends of the family obtained from parliament the reversal of his father's attainder, the year after his execution. Young Dudley was introduced at court in 1523, and soon after he attended the royal favourite, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in his expedition into France, and was knighted for his gallant conduct there. He attracted the notice of Wolsey, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Paris in 1528; and after the downfall of that minister, attached himself to Cromwell, and through the powerful influence of these two ministers, obtained several offices at court. His handsome person and skill in military exercises, recommended him to the favour of Henry VIII., who created him Viscount Lisle in 1542, and soon after bestowed on him the order of the garter, and the office of high-admiral of England for life. He acquired great distinction by the defeat of the French fleet in 1545, with a greatly inferior force, and his successful attack on the coast of Normandy. Dudley was appointed by Henry one of his executors and guardians of his successor, Edward VI. The earl of Hertford, however, the young king's uncle, prevailed on the other guardians to appoint him protector, and he imme-

diately conferred upon his brother, Thomas, the office of high-admiral, which Lord Lisle was compelled to resign. By way of compensation he was created Earl of Warwick, and made chamberlain of England; but his dissatisfaction with this arrangement led to permanent estrangement between Dudley and the protector—now duke of Somerset. For a time, however, they acted together with apparent cordiality, and Dudley accompanied the protector in his Scottish expedition, in the character of his lieutenant-general, and signalized himself by his conduct and courage at the battle of Pinkie. In 1549 he was sent to suppress the insurrection which had broken out among the commons in Norfolk, under Robert Kett. He defeated them in a general engagement, and prevailed on them to give up their leaders, and to lay down their arms. The administration of the protector had by this time become exceedingly unpopular; dissensions had broken out between him and his brother, the admiral, which led to the execution of the latter (see *SEYMOUR*). Somerset himself was committed to the Tower, and Dudley was restored to his former office of lord high-admiral. An apparent reconciliation took place between the two powerful rivals, and a marriage was effected between Warwick's eldest son and Somerset's daughter, 3rd June, 1550. In the following year Dudley was appointed earl-marshal of England, lord-warden of the northern marches, and finally created Duke of Northumberland. The arrest and execution of Somerset speedily followed (22nd February, 1552); and on the downfall of his rival, to which he mainly contributed, Northumberland rose to supreme power in the kingdom, and gained complete ascendancy over the young king. The health of Edward, however, began to decline, and the duke, anxious to perpetuate his authority, conceived the rash project of raising to the throne Lady Jane Gray, whom he hastily married to his sixth son, Lord Guildford Dudley, in May, 1553, about two months before Edward died. When that event took place, he caused Jane to be proclaimed queen, in accordance with the will of Edward, and conveyed her for security to the Tower. But this step was exceedingly unpopular throughout the country. An insurrection in favour of the Princess Mary broke out in Suffolk, which speedily became so formidable that Northumberland marched in person to suppress it. But his army gradually melted away; his courage and presence of mind seemed to have deserted him, and hearing that Mary had been proclaimed at London, he caused the same ceremony to be repeated at Cambridge, and throwing his cap into the air, exclaimed, "God save Queen Mary." In spite of this pretended loyalty, he was arrested next day, brought to London, and, on the 18th of August, 1553, arraigned for treason, condemned, and executed on the 21st. Before his death he heard mass; and though he had throughout his life professed great zeal for the protestant religion, he declared himself on the scaffold a member of the Romish church. The truth seems to be that he had no great regard for any mode of faith.—J. T.

DUDLEY, REV. SIR HENRY BATE, born at Fenny Compton in 1745; died in 1824. His father was a beneficed clergyman in Cambridgeshire. The son was educated for the church, graduated at Cambridge, and took orders. He got into habits of expense, to which his means were inadequate, and threw himself upon literature for support. He is said to have originated the *Morning Post* in 1775, and the *Morning Herald* in 1780; the *English Chronicle*, and a French paper, the *Courier de la VEurope*, were set agoing by him. He was the author of several popular dramas, among others the "Fitch of Bacon." He met at Garrick's the Rev. James Townley, the author of "High Life Below Stairs," rector of a living in Middlesex; became his curate, and continued to write for the theatre. He had become in one way or other possessed of money, and in 1781 the living of Bradwell in Essex was purchased in trust for him, subject to the life of the then incumbent. He took the name of Dudley, and became curate of the living, the reversion of which he had purchased. He laid out on the church and for the parish generally about £28,000. Some of his improvements obtained for him from the Agricultural Society a gold medal. In 1797 the incumbent died. The bishop of London refused to induct Dudley on the ground of simony. During the delay and squabble about the matter the presentation lapsed to the crown, who appointed another. A good deal of talk took place in the house of commons as to the injustice done to Dudley. Sheridan's indignant virtue was awakened in his defence. It was felt that nothing could be done at the time for Dudley in England, and he was shifted to

Ireland; recommended to Lord Hardwicke, then lord-lieutenant; received some immediate preferment, and from time to time, as opportunity offered—it was a day of pluralities—he held more than one valuable living. He was chancellor of the diocese of Ferns. In 1812 he gave up his Irish preferments and was presented to the rectory of Willingham in Cambridgeshire. Dudley was felt to have done some service in Ireland. When he ceased to write farces he turned political pamphleteer, and had his projects for the improvement of Ireland, one of which was a plan for the extinction of tithes, and the purchase of landed estates for the clergy. He earned the doubtful praise of an active magistrate, and was rewarded with a baronetcy. In 1816 he was given a stall in the cathedral of Ely.—J. A. D.

DUDLEY, SIR ROBERT, who, on the continent, styled himself Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, was born at Sheen in Surrey in 1573, the son of Robert, the celebrated earl of Leicester, by his illicit connection with the Lady Douglas Sheffield. His father loved him, had him carefully educated, and left him the reversion of Kenilworth and the bulk of his estates. Very handsome, very learned, “especially in the mathematics,” very expert in all many exercises, the young Dudley, when he came to years of maturity, was regarded as the ideal of an English gentleman, and made a great impression at court. His adventurous disposition prevented him from sinking into a mere courtier. At a very early age he fitted out at his own expense, and commanded in person, an expedition to the Spanish main, to Trinidad, and the river Orinoco. He had married the sister of the great voyager, Cavendish, whose laurels he burned to emulate; and his account of his expedition, which comprised gallant fights with the Spaniards, is to be found in Hakluyt's Collection. After his return home, he endeavoured to prove his legitimacy and his claims to the earldoms of Warwick and Leicester—attempts which were defeated by his father's widow, the well-known Lettice, countess of Leicester. Withdrawing in disgust to the continent, he settled at Florence, at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, where he was made chamberlain to the grand duchess, and by the emperor of Germany created a duke of the holy German empire, on which he assumed his grandfather's title of duke of Northumberland. It is to this Englishman, that Italy owes the improvement of the harbour of Leghorn, its erection into a free port, and the early efflux to it of English merchants. To the literature of navigation and nautical theory, Sir Robert Dudley contributed a now extremely scarce work—“*Del Arcano del Mare*,” Florence, 1630, 1646. In medicine, he is remembered as the inventor of “The Earl of Warwick's Powder,” one much in vogue so late as the middle of last century. Anthony Wood claims for him the honour of having “been the first person who broke setting-dogs.” He lived magnificently in a palace of his own building at Florence, where he appears to have died in the September of 1649. There is a copious and interesting biography of him in the second and enlarged edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.—F. E.

DUDLEY, LADY JANE. See GRAY.

DUDLEY, ROBERT. See LEICESTER.

DUDLEY. See WARD.

DUFAU, FORTUNE, a native of St. Domingo, brought to Paris by a benefactor believed by some to have been his father. He studied painting under David until obliged to enter the military service, in which he was soon made a prisoner and taken to Hungary, where he resided until peace was concluded. On his return to France, Dufau resumed his former career. He had already produced several good pictures, when he died suddenly of disease of the heart in 1821. No relative or friend presenting himself at his death to claim his inheritance, his goods and chattels passed to government; and amongst them is to be found the best of his works, the “*Philosopher in Contemplation*.”—R. M.

DU FAY, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French savan, whose name has been rendered immortal by his discovery of the twofold nature of electricity, was born at Paris on the 14th September, 1698; died 16th July, 1739. At an early age he obtained a lieutenancy in the army, but devoted himself chiefly to science, and was already known by his researches in chemistry and physics, when he accompanied the cardinal de Rohan to Rome, where he imbibed a strong taste for antiquarian studies. In 1733 he was admitted a member of the chemical section of the Academy of Sciences; and quitting the army, he devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, embracing not only chemistry, but anatomy, botany, geometry, and mechanics; in

short, all the branches of physical knowledge that were then cultivated. Latterly, however, his attention was concentrated on electricity, in which a powerful interest was at that time excited by the recent remarkable discoveries of the English philosopher, Mr. Gray. Dufay, in repeating Mr. Gray's experiments, observed that a light body, which was repelled by excited or electrized glass, was attracted by an excited stick of sealing-wax, and *vice versa*. From this he inferred the existence of two kinds of electricity, similar yet opposite in their nature—vitreous, or that which is produced by rubbing a variety of bodies, of which glass is the type; and resinous, or that which is obtained from sealing-wax, sulphur, &c. This theory, though subsequently abandoned by Dufay himself, is now very generally adopted, with some important modifications which were afterwards introduced by Symmer. Du Fay, in his later years, held under government the office of superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes, which he found in a state of waste and neglect, but left in a flourishing condition; and on his death-bed he recommended as his successor Buffon, the future eminent naturalist, but then unknown to science.—G. BL.

DUFAY, DU FAX, or DUFAYS, GUILLAUME, more commonly Latinized as Gulielmus, a musician of the fourteenth century. Baini proves his being engaged as a tenor singer in the pontifical chapel in 1380; and since he must have been at least twenty-five years of age to fill that post, we may infer that he was born in 1355 or 1350. He died in 1432. A musical treatise of the beginning of the sixteenth century states him to have been a native of Chimay in Hainault, with such definite preciseness, that its authority may be regarded as decisive of the disputes of historians on the subject of Dufay's nationality. He appears to have visited France, Flanders, and the court of Burgundy, and at the last to have met with the not less famous Egide Binchois, being mentioned with him in a contemporary poem of Martin-le-Franc. Dufay is classed, together with Binchois and our own John of Dunstable, as one of the founders of the art of counterpoint; but the practice of writing in parts prevailed before the time of these musicians. Dufay is said to have been the first to employ suspended discords, and to him is also attributed the extension of the gamut of Guido d'Arezzo, by the addition of some notes above and below it. Some masses of his composition, constructed according to the custom of his age upon favourite secular songs, are preserved in the pope's chapel.—G. A. M.

* DUFF, ALEXANDER, D.D., whose name must ever be honourably associated with the evangelization of India, is a native of Pitlochrie, a small village in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire, where he was born in the year 1802. His father became an earnest christian during the time of the Moulin revival, which took place at the close of the last century during the ministry of Dr. Stewart; and the son appears to have devoted himself from an early period to the work of the ministry. His collegiate life was spent in St. Andrews, where he formed one of the most enthusiastic students and admirers of Dr. Chalmers, whose lectures on moral philosophy he attended (during session 1824–25), although he had previously entered the theological classes. He was known among his class-fellows as a distinguished student, and had taken a leading part in forming a college missionary association; so that when, on the motion of the late Dr. Inglis of Edinburgh, the church of Scotland resolved to establish a mission in India, and a person of approved piety and talents was sought for to organize its plan and commence its operations, the choice fell on Alexander Duff. Unlike most other missionaries, he was left untrammelled by injunctions as to any specific line of operations. Dr. Duff sailed for India by the *Lady Holland* in October, 1829; but the vessel was shipwrecked about thirty miles off the Cape, and Duff lost all his books and papers with the exception of Baxter's Polyglott Bible. Having re-embarked in another vessel, he again nearly suffered shipwreck, the vessel in which he sailed having been drifted ashore on the banks of the river Hoogly. Having arrived at Calcutta, and taken time to survey carefully the field before him, the plan which presented itself to him as best adapted to the state of India, was one that should partake largely of the educational element; the primary object of which should be to give a well-grounded and liberal education to the youth of India, but with this at every stage combining instruction in the truths and literature of the bible. He was led more especially to the adoption of such a plan, from the conviction that the proper

education of the Hindoo mind necessarily carried along with it the subversion of the native superstitions; and also in the hope that he might thus most surely and speedily raise up a native agency, capable of preaching the gospel to their countrymen with advantages which no European could possess. The full exposition of his plan, with the grounds on which it proceeded, was first given by himself in a speech before the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1835, which for the clearness of its reasoning, the comprehensiveness of its views, and the singular pathos of some of its descriptions and appeals, has seldom been surpassed, and produced on his audience an extraordinary impression. Many other speeches and addresses have since been delivered by him, scarcely less distinguished for their deep insight into the religious state of India, their practical sagacity, and fervid eloquence. At the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843 Dr. Duff joined the Free Church, and founded another institution in Calcutta on the same principles as that over which he originally presided. The principles embodied in these institutions, coupled with the high mental powers associated with them in the person of their founder, and their ascertained results, seem destined to exercise an important influence on missionary operations generally in the East.—P. F.

* **DUFFERIN, FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD**, fourth baron, born June, 1826. He is the only issue of the late baron and Selina, Lady Dufferin, and succeeded to the title July 21, 1841. He perpetuates the talents which distinguished his maternal ancestry, and has published "Letters in High Latitudes," being an account of a yacht voyage to Iceland in 1856, which display ability and powers of observation.—W. J. F.

* **DUFFERIN, SELINA**, Lady, is the daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and married, July 4th, 1825, the Hon. Price Blackwood, then a captain in the royal navy, and subsequently third Baron Dufferin. We do not often find talent perpetuated throughout successive generations; but in the family from which Lady Dufferin lineally descends it is impossible not to be forcibly struck by the singularly unfailing hereditary transmission of mental power. Lady Dufferin is the sister of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and both are the granddaughters of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was himself the third or fourth illustration of the proverbial talent of his family. The Irish ballads and lyrics of Lady Dufferin appeal powerfully to the heart; they are sometimes exceedingly beautiful, and always racy of the soil. The most effective are probably "Terence's Farewell," and "The Irish Emigrant's Lament." Like Moore, she sings her own songs with exquisite taste and feeling, and Mr. Lover thinks that Moore alluded to her when he wrote—

"Beauty may boast of her eyes and her cheeks,
But love from the lip his true archery wings;
And she who but feathers the shaft when she speaks,
At once sends it home to the heart when she sings."
—W. J. F.

* **DUFOUR, LEON**, a distinguished French entomologist. He was formerly physician to the third corps of the French army in Spain. He is a member of the Natural History Society of Paris, and a corresponding member of the Institute. For many years he has devoted himself entirely to the subject of entomology, and his numerous papers have appeared in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and in the *Transactions of the Entomological Society of France*. The titles of eighty-nine of these papers are given in Agassiz and Strickland's *Bibliography of Zoology* published by the Ray Society. He published in 1833, as a separate work, "Anatomical and Physiological Researches upon the Hemiptera, accompanied by considerations relative to the natural history and classification of these insects." It was accompanied with nineteen illustrative plates.—E. L.

DUFRENOY, ADELAIDE, a French poetess, born at Nantes in 1765; died in 1825. Married to a wealthy official, both were reduced to misery by the great Revolution. Obligated to accept a small place at Alexandria in Piedmont, M. Dufrenoy became blind, and his accomplished wife resigned her Latin and English studies to copy law papers, which it was her husband's duty to register. During leisure hours she relieved her sorrow by writing elegies, which, having their source in true feeling, and conveyed in beautiful language, excited sympathy and admiration. Napoleon conferred on her a pension, and enabled her to return to Paris, where some of the most eminent persons of the time courted her society. Besides her elegies, she published prose tales and educational books. Out of gratitude to

the emperor, she followed Maria Louisa to Cherbourg on the eve of her husband's abdication.—J. F. C.

* **DUFRENOY, PIERRE ARMAND**, a distinguished French geologist and mineralogist, was born at Sevrin in France in 1792. His early studies were carried on at the *lycée impérial*, and in 1811 he was admitted a pupil of the *école polytechnique*. In 1813 he entered the corps of mining engineers. In this department he had an opportunity of indulging his taste for the study of geology and mineralogy. One of the most important labours of his life has been the production, in conjunction with M. Elie de Beaumont, of a general geological map of France. This work was many years in preparation, and was published in 1841. It was accompanied by an explanation in three volumes quarto. The eastern districts of France, with Savoy and Piedmont, were surveyed by M. Elie de Beaumont, whilst M. Dufrenoy performed all the work of the western districts. In 1837 M. Dufrenoy visited England, charged by the government with a mission to visit and report upon the hot-blast furnaces. On his return he published a report on the metallurgical industry of England. He has also devoted considerable attention to the volcanic strata of France, and has published a work on the relation of the tertiary to the volcanic strata of Auvergne. He has also investigated with great care the geology of the Pyrenees, and published several papers thereon. His contributions to other departments of geology are very numerous and important. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences, director of the school of mines, commander of the legion of honour, and professor of mineralogy at the imperial school of mines, and also professor of geology in the *école des ponts et chaussées*.—E. L.

DUFRESNE. See **DU CANGE**.

DUFRESNY, CHARLES RIVIERE, comic writer, was born in Paris in 1648, and died in 1724. He was descended from La Belle Jardinière, the mistress of Henry IV., and was appointed, out of deference to his royal blood, valet de chambre to Louis XIV., whose own illegitimate children were graced with the highest titles of nobility. His love of pleasure was such that he would make any sacrifice for ready money. The king granted him a monopoly of glass manufacture, which authorized him to levy a handsome annuity on the glassmakers; but they got rid of the exaction by a round sum, not to be resisted. Finding that his washer-woman possessed some savings, he married her, and spent the money. His fame as an author rests chiefly on his connection with the highly-talented comic writer Regnard, in some of whose popular pieces he shared. Montesquieu is said to have taken the hint of his *Persian Letters* from a pleasant little work of Dufresny.—J. F. C.

DUGARD, WILLIAM, a learned schoolmaster, was born at Bromsgrove in Worcestershire in 1605. He was removed from a school in Worcester to Sidney college, Cambridge, where in 1626 he took the degree of B.A., and in 1630 that of M.A. Appointed master of Stamford school in Lincolnshire, he was after a few years placed at the head of the free-school at Colchester. This situation he resigned in 1643, and in the following year became head master of Merchant Taylors' school. Here his talents as a teacher gained him great popularity; but his successful career was terminated in 1650, when, for showing too great an affection to the royal cause, and especially for printing an edition of Salmassius' *Defence of Charles I.* at a press in his own house, he was deprived of his school and sent to Newgate. After regaining his liberty he opened a private school, but was soon afterwards restored to his former position by the same council of state which had sent him to prison. It is said that this council, along with Milton, took advantage of his unhappy circumstances to force him into their employment. Among other things, they made him print Milton's *Answer to Salmassius*. Dugard continued at the head of Merchant Taylors' school till about 1662, when he was again dismissed. Upon this he opened a school in Coleman Street, but death in a short time put a period to his labours and sorrows. Dugard published a lexicon of the Greek Testament; "Rhetorices Compendium;" "Lucani Samosatensis Dialogorum Selectorum libri duo, cum Interpretatione," &c.; and a Greek grammar.—R. M., A.

DUGAS, MONTBEL, born at St. Chamond in 1776; died in 1834. Educated at Lyons. For a while in the army. His family were engaged in commerce, and he left the army to join them in business. He had to visit Paris occasionally, and thus formed an intercourse with literary men. He produced a vaude-

ville which had great success. In 1803 he became member of the Academy of Lyons. He now began to study Greek, and in 1815 published a translation of Homer, said to be the best French translation, and to have preserved the simplicity, grace, and splendour of the original. He has, we regret to say, fallen into the heresy of Vico and Wolff, and contends against the true faith of one only Homer. For the last four years of his life Dugas was representative of Lyons, and was very useful on all commercial questions. He died in 1834, bequeathing his library to his birthplace, with funds for its maintenance.—J. A., D.

DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, Knight Garter King of Arms, a very celebrated antiquary and genealogist, was born at Shustock, near Colehill, county Warwick, September 12, 1605. His father was John Dugdale, gentleman of that place, M.A. of St. John's college, Oxford; and his mother Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Swynfen of Dunchurch, a younger son of William Swynfen, Esq., of Swynfen, county Stafford. The family of Dugdale had long resided in Lancashire, and were established at Clitheroe in that county. When young Dugdale was about seven years of age, he received his first instruction in "gramer learning" from Mr. Thomas Sibley, curate of Nether Whitacre, a town at no great distance from Shustock. From this place he was removed at the age of ten to the free school of Coventry, then under the superintendence of Mr. James Crauford, with whom he remained until he had attained the age of fifteen, when he returned home to his father, and read with him Littleton's Tenures, and some other law books and history. In two years after, his father growing old, and being anxious to see his son settled in life, the future antiquary married Margery, second daughter of John Huntback of Seawall in Staffordshire. This event took place on the 17th March, 1622, and he then left his home to "table with his wife's father, taking upon him some petit employment." Upon the death of his own parent, July 4, 1624, he set up housekeeping at Fillongley, near Shustock, where he had inherited a small estate called Hollow Oak house. But in 1625 he parted with it, having bought Blythe hall in the same neighbourhood, which still remains the seat of his descendant. Here it was that he composed or planned most of his books, particularly the "Antiquities of Warwickshire," one of the earliest and the best of our county histories. As his fame became more diffused, so did the circle of his antiquarian acquaintance. By Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, he was introduced to Sir Simon Archer of Tamworth, a great Warwickshire collector, who assisted him with the materials he had got together, and brought him acquainted with most of the gentlemen of the county, "who, being desirous, through Sir Simon's incitation, to preserve the honour of their families by some such public work as Mr. Burton had done by those in Leicestershire, did willingly afford him the sight of their old deeds and evidences." Again the antiquarian circle widened. Sir Simon having persuaded Dugdale to accompany him to London, introduced him to the celebrated Spelman, who was then fourscore years of age, and who, being much struck by the young antiquary's knowledge, recommended him to Thomas, earl of Arundel, earl marshal, and thus secured his admission to the college of arms. Nor did the kindness of Sir Henry Spelman rest here, for soon afterwards he made Dugdale acquainted with Roger Dodsworth, a Yorkshire gentleman, who had accumulated an immense body of material touching the ancient monasteries. To this fortunate introduction, the world is indebted for Dugdale's greatest work, the "Monasticon Anglicanum;" for had not these treasures been intrusted to his able hands, it is probable that they would long have remained a mere *indigesta moles*—an accumulation valuable indeed, but without light and without order—a mass of stone hewn and shaped from the quarry, but wanting the skill of the architect to fashion it into a regular and perfect building. His industry, however, was not confined to working on the labours of others. The tempest of civil war began to be heard, rolling nearer and nearer, and he determined to employ the brief interval of quiet yet left to him, in searching and transcribing every document and record that might be useful in carrying out the works that he had more or less forward in conception. This he did in St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster abbey, Peterboro', Ely, Norwich, Lincoln, Beverley, York, Chester, Lichfield, and, in fact, in almost all those cathedrals and churches wherein any tombs or inscriptions were to be found. When, at length, the great civil war broke out, King Charles commanded Dugdale's attendance

as pursuivant of arms, and in that capacity he followed the royal army, and made proclamation on several memorable occasions. He summoned the castles of Banbury and Warwick to surrender, and at one time we find him acting as a guide to a party of soldiers sent, under Sir Richard Willis, to fetch off the garrison of Kenilworth castle; his knowledge of the county peculiarly qualifying him for such an office. They effected their object with much expedition, yet not so fast but that they were set upon by a body of parliamentarians on their way back. These they had the good fortune to rout, making a few prisoners; and Dugdale, the pursuivant, was despatched to the king at Nottingham with the glad tidings. Oxford was now made the chief abode of the king and his court; in fact, it was the stronghold of the royal party; and Dugdale, taking advantage of the occasion, was admitted master of arts. Here he remained for four years, his estate being sequestered, and here he was created Chester herald, April 16, 1644. Yet all these various cares and avocations were not sufficient to fill up the time of one whose industry was so indomitable. He found leisure to continue his researches for his "History of Warwickshire," to ransack the Bodleian for information for the "Monasticon," and to keep a minute diary, not only of what passed in the city in which he was sojourning, but also of the many stirring events that were daily and hourly occurring in other parts of the kingdom. The surrender of Oxford made another change in the fortunes of Dugdale; or rather, we should say, restored him to that private life which was more congenial to his habits. The result was the production under great difficulties and outlay of the first volume of the "Monasticon" (eventually completed in three volumes), and of the "Antiquities of Warwickshire." Better times were now about to dawn upon our antiquary. The people had grown weary of their fanatical masters; and Charles II. was about to be restored to the throne of his ancestors, when, to prevent the importunity of others, Sir Edward Hyde, then lord chancellor, petitioned the king on behalf of Dugdale for the office of norroy king of arms, which had become vacant by the death of Henry St. George. This was readily granted, when the new heraldic king hastened at once by his energy and diligence to show himself worthy of his new honours, as the books of his visitations of the several counties remaining in the office of arms sufficiently make manifest. In the year following, 1661, appeared the second volume of the "Monasticon;" and we next find him engaged upon a work that might have been imagined *alienum a Scævole negotiis*, a historical work on "Embanking and Draining the Fens and Marshes of the Kingdom." Then followed his famous "Origines Judiciales;" and not long after, his great work on the "Baronage of England," which, though far from faultless, exhibits an extraordinary spirit of research, and a conscientious exactness that was seldom if ever satisfied with anything short of the evidence of his own eyes. As illustrating the history of the peerage families of England, this work is unrivalled; it is still the first authority on the subject—the text-book of genealogists. A writer so truly honest and learned might well be thought entitled to the highest rewards usual to his profession; and in this same year, 1677, he was created garter king of arms, receiving also the honour of knighthood at Whitehall. After a few years' enjoyment of this last dignified office, Sir William Dugdale died at Blythe hall on the 10th February, 1685; and his body, being conveyed to the parochial church of Shustock, was there deposited in a stone-coffin in a little vault, which he had some time before caused to be made under the north side of the edifice. Over the vault is a large tomb of freestone in form of an altar, with his arms, impaling his wife's, carved on the side; and above it is a mural tablet of white marble with an inscription to his memory. His best epitaph, however, is to be found in his numerous works, and the repute his writings are held in even unto this day. Not many years since a splendid edition of the "Monasticon" was produced under the auspices of Sir Henry Ellis and Dr. Badinel. Dugdale's only son, Sir John Dugdale, became norroy king of arms.—B. B.

DUGES, ANTOINE LOUIS, a celebrated French accoucheur, physiologist, and naturalist. This extraordinary man was born at Mézières, Ardennes, on the 19th of December, 1797, and died at Montpellier on the 1st of May, 1838. He was descended from a long line of medical ancestors, and commenced the study of medicine in Paris in 1816. In 1817 he was made an interne in one of the hospitals, and was appointed prosector of anatomy

in 1820. He graduated with honours in 1821, and in 1823 he was appointed, after a brilliant concours, to the chair of midwifery in the faculty of medicine at Montpellier. He also filled the chairs of pathological anatomy and operative surgery. During his short but brilliant career, he published many substantial works, and above forty articles in the *Dictionnaire de Medecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques*. His works are as follow—“*Researches upon the Diseases of new-born Infants*,” Paris, 1821; “*Physiologico-Pathological Essay upon the nature of Fever and Inflammation*,” Paris, 1823; “*Manual of Obstetrics*,” 1826; “*Discourse upon the Causes and Treatment of Rickets*,” 1827; “*Researches upon the Osteology and Myology of the Batrachian Reptiles, at their different ages*,” 1834—this work obtained a prize from the Institute of France; “*Treatise on Comparative Physiology*,” 1838, in three volumes. These works are all excellent in their way, and have given to M. Duges an imperishable name amongst the cultivators of medical and physiological science.—E. L.

DUGOMMIER, JEAN FRANÇOIS COQUILLE, a French general, was born at Guadalupe in 1736. After serving many years in the colonial army, he had resigned his commission, and was living in comparative retirement on his large estates in Martinique, when the first throes of the Revolution shook the distant dependencies of the empire. He joined the popular party; and being elected to the command of the national guards in the island in 1789, he nobly sustained a long struggle against the superior forces of the royalists. On the cessation of hostilities there he crossed to France, tendered his services to the republican government, and was appointed to the army of Italy with the rank of general. His principal exploit there was the capture of Toulon from the English in 1793; Napoleon, who served under him as commandant of artillery at that time, called him “un officier de cinquante ans de service, couvert de blessures, et brave comme son épée.” He subsequently commanded in the eastern Pyrenees, where, after wresting Collioure, Bellegarde, and several other places, out of the hands of the Spaniards, he was killed in attacking their entrenched camp near Figueras in 1794.—W. B.

DUGUET. See FOUSSIN.

DUHALDE, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent jesuit compiler, born at Paris on the 1st of February, 1674, was selected, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to adapt for publication the letters and reports received from the missionaries of the order in various parts of the world. Of the well-known *Lettres Édifiantes et Curieuses*, the 9th to the 26th Recueils (inclusive) are his handiwork. Deriving his materials from the same source, he published in 4 vols. at Paris in 1735, his elaborate “*Description Géographique, Historique, &c., de la Chine*,” which was long the standard work of reference on the subject of the Celestial empire, and versions of which have appeared in several languages—English among the rest. Père Duhalde is described as a mild and amiable man, as well as an industrious pains-taking compiler, who bore the severe illness of his latest years with fortitude and patience. He died in 1743.—F. E.

DUHAMEL, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished French philosopher, born at Vire in Normandy in 1624, and died in 1706. He in early life displayed great aptitude for mathematical studies. At the age of eighteen he wrote a treatise on the Spherics of Theodosius, which at once gained for him a position in the scientific world. He claims a place in the annals of science, not so much from any distinct contribution to scientific discovery, as from the benefits he conferred by his rational and systematic treatment of physical science. Previous to his time there were no text-books from which the student could obtain a satisfactory knowledge of the actual state of science. Alchemy and astrology still exercised a dominion, and the general facts of science were mixed up and confounded with the wildest aberrations of the human intellect. Duhamel arose to rectify this state of things, and his first attempt was to divest astronomy of the superstitions of astrology. This he accomplished in his “*Astronomica Physica*.” He was the first secretary of the Academy of Sciences founded in 1666. This office he held till the close of his life, and he was therefore favourably circumstanced to be the historian of the progress of science in his day. In his history of the Academy of Sciences, we have a very valuable repository of the discussions which marked the advance of science down to the period at which he wrote. He visited various countries, and in a diplomatic capacity he resided for some time in England. He

subsequently published the observations made in the course of his travels. He wrote a hand-book of modern and ancient philosophy for the use of the students of the college of Burgundy. This long retained its reputation as a standard work. He is still better known as the author of a voluminous work on speculative and practical theology, which long maintained its place in the schools. In his wide range of study physiology was embraced, and he published a work on the subject, which, though now obsolete, bears the stamp of an ingenious and scientific mind. Amongst his multitudinous labours, he was assiduous in his attendance at the academy with which his name was so many years associated; and when death came he was found in the midst of his labours, and with many new projects before him. As secretary of the academy he had a wide circle of acquaintances, by whom he was much esteemed and loved for his profound knowledge and kind conciliating spirit.—W. L. M.

DUHAMEL, JEAN-PIERRE-FRANÇOIS GUILLOT, a celebrated French metallurgist, was born at Nicorps, near Coutances, in 1730, and died in 1816. After receiving a sort of irregular education he came to Paris, and entered the école des ponts et chaussées, founded by M. de Trudaine. There his rapid progress and excellent abilities attracted the notice of that gentleman, who sent him, along with M. de Jars, to study the science of mining in Saxony, Hungary, and Austria. The *Voyages Métallurgiques*, which bear the name of Jars, but which are the result of their common labours, showed with how much zeal and intelligence they had applied themselves to their new studies. A change in the administration of the finances having cheated Duhamel of the reward to which he was so justly entitled, he obtained a situation as manager of a large foundry. Under his skilful management the expenses of the foundry diminished to the extent of one half, at the same time that a double quantity of metal was produced. A new science was, in fact, introduced into France. In 1775 Duhamel was appointed commissaire of council for the inspection of forges and furnaces; and his valuable services in that and other capacities procured for him a place in the academy, and a chair in the school of mining established at Paris. His most important work is “*Géométrie souterraine élémentaire, theorique et pratique*.”—R. M., A.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, HENRI LOUIS, a celebrated French botanist, was born at Paris in 1700, and died in that city on the 23rd of August, 1782. He was educated in the college d'Harcourt in the first instance. Natural science became his favourite pursuit, and he studied in the garden of plants under Dufay and Bernard de Jussieu. He had a private fortune, and was enabled to devote his time and attention to botany and arboriculture, both in Paris and on his private estate. He was inspector of the navy, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He did his utmost to advance knowledge in relation to agriculture, commerce, and the mechanical arts. He performed many important experiments in vegetable physiology, more particularly in regard to the formation of wood. These are included in his work entitled “*La Physique des Arbres*.” His writings are very extensive. He wrote elements of agriculture, treatises on fruit trees, on the trees and shrubs of France, on madder, on the transport of trees, on the culture of the vine, on saffron, on the preservation of seeds, and on various mechanical arts. He contributed also numerous papers to the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*.—J. H. B.

DUIGENAN, PATRICK, LL.D., was born in 1735 in the county of Leitrim in Ireland. His parents were said to be Roman catholic peasants; and that a protestant schoolmaster and clergyman, seeing the boy's ability, educated and converted him to his own faith. He entered Trinity college as a sizar, and subsequently obtained a scholarship, and eventually became a fellow, and was called to the bar, filling afterwards the chair of civil law in the university. In 1785 he was appointed king's advocate and judge of the prerogative court, and entered the Irish parliament in 1790. From this period he took a leading part in the politics of the times, especially in the question of the repeal of the union, of which he was from the first a warm advocate, and attacked Grattan with great violence on many occasions. He was made a privy councillor, and died in 1816. Duigenan was all his life strongly opposed to the popular party in Ireland; and hence it is that the notices which we have of him coming from his enemies are unfavourable, and should be accepted with caution. True it is he was coarse in his language,

and even fierce in his political warfare; but he was vigorous, earnest, and candid, well informed and sagacious, and he possessed a sound intellect and no small amount of strong common sense. He indulged freely in satire, which he gave vent to both in conversation and in squibs and pamphlets; and it is recorded of him that on one occasion, when challenged, he took the field with a loaded blunderbuss to the astonishment and confusion of his adversary. "He is charged," says a candid annalist, "with a fierce animosity to the members of the Church of Rome, of which there appears no proof but the opposition which he gave to their claims in parliament; while the fact that he married a lady of that persuasion, and kept a chaplain in his own house for her, affords a very striking indication of unprejudiced temper, and of affections disengaged from such feelings."—J. F. W.

DUILIUS, CAIUS, a celebrated Roman admiral. He commanded the first fleet that the Romans ever fitted out, and sailed with it against the Carthaginians, 260 B.C. Aware of the superiority of the enemy in the art of managing their ships to advantage during an engagement, Duilius caused the Roman vessels to be fitted with grappling irons, by means of which they could force their opponents to come at once to close quarters, and to depend on personal courage alone for victory. The fleets met near the Liparian Islands, and after a severe struggle the Romans gained their first great naval victory. Duilius obtained a splendid triumph on his return, and other extraordinary privileges were conferred on him as rewards for his distinguished services. He spent the remainder of his life at Rome, highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens of every class.—W. M.

* **DUJARDIN, FELIX**, a distinguished French naturalist. He was born at Tours on the 5th of April, 1801. From early life he was attached generally to natural history pursuits. In 1827 he was charged by the municipality of Tours to deliver lectures on geometry and chemistry applied to the arts. In 1833 he published a "Flora of Indre-et-Loire." In 1834 he came to Paris, where he was engaged by M. Dutrochet to assist him in some zoological researches. He visited the shores of the Mediterranean, and in 1835 published his researches upon the Rhizopoda, to which he was the first to refer the family of the Foraminifera. In 1841 he published the "Natural History of Infusorial Animalcules," in which he opposed many of the conclusions of the celebrated Ehrenberg. In 1843 he published a "Manual of the Microscope." He has been a most successful cultivator of this instrument, and has added largely to the store of facts which it reveals. In 1839 he was made professor of geology and mineralogy at Toulouse, but has since accepted the chair of zoology at Reims.—E. L.

DUKER, KARL ANDREAS, a celebrated Dutch philologist, born at Unna in 1670. He made his studies at Hamm in Westphalia, and at Franeker, under the tuition of the famed Jacob Perizonius, and in 1701 became professor of history at Herborn, from whence he removed in the same capacity to the university of Utrecht in 1816. In 1734 he resigned on account of ill health, and died on November 5, 1752, at Meyderich, near Duisburg on the Rhine, after having suffered from total blindness during the last years of his life. He is the author of some much-valued editions of the Greek and Roman classics; amongst others of *Florus*, published at Leyden in 1722, and in a second edition in 1742; of *Thucydides*, Amsterdam, 1744, folio; of *Titus Livius*, in Drakenborch's Collection, Amsterdam, 1738-46; and of *Aristophanes*, Amsterdam, 1747.—F. M.

DULIS, CHARLES, born at Paris about 1560. His death occurred between 1631 and 1635. The family of the Maid of Orleans was ennobled, and bore the name of Du Lis or De Lys from the lily emblazoned in the arms then granted them. The monument erected to Jeanne Darc on the bridge of Orleans had been destroyed in 1570. On its restoration in 1575 a controversy respecting her arose, which led Charles, who claimed descent from one of her brothers, to come forward with family memorials and traditions. This introduced him favourably to the most distinguished literary men of France. Charles had been known as a practising avocat. In the time of the league he had supported Henry IV.; and when the king triumphed over his enemies, he shared the fruits of the victory, and held high place in the magistracy. Du Lis published several works connected with his history of Jeanne Darc. Some manuscripts of his own on legal antiquities still rest at Carpentras.—J. A., D.

DULLAERT, HEYMAN, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam, 1636; died, 1684. Placed by his father, a picture-dealer, under

the tuition of Rembrandt, he so identified himself with the style of his master that instances happened, after his death, in which some of his works passed for being by the hand of that great artist. It is particularly related of his subject of "Mars in Armour," that it was bought at a public sale at Amsterdam in 1696, as an undoubted painting by Rembrandt.—R. M.

DULLER, EDUARD, a German poet and novelist, was born at Vienna, November 8, 1809, and died at Wiesbaden, July 23, 1853. Without office he successively lived at Munich, Treves, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Darmstadt, always busy in writing for the press, and in publishing a great number of plays, poems, novels, and tales, all of which evince fair poetical powers, and a manly and liberal character. Amongst all his writings, his histories of the German nation, and of the jesuits, enjoyed the greatest popularity.—K. E.

DULONG, PIERRE-LOUIS, a celebrated chemist, was born at Rouen in 1785, and died at Paris in 1838. In his sixteenth year he entered the polytechnic school, and afterwards applied himself to the study of medicine, and practised for some time as a surgeon in one of the poorest quarters of Paris. Attracted by the brilliant discoveries of Davy, he then devoted himself to chemistry, and was fortunate in being appointed a pupil-assistant in Berthollet's laboratory. His progress was such that in a few years he made a variety of important discoveries, not the least interesting of which was that extraordinary compound, the chloride of nitrogen. In operating with this substance, his first knowledge of its nature was obtained from a frightful explosion, which destroyed almost all his apparatus, and deprived him of the use of an eye and two fingers. This unfortunate accident did not abate his philosophical ardour. In 1815 he demonstrated by decisive experiments the true nature of nitrous acid, and he extended from two to four the number of the acids formed by phosphorus. In conjunction with Petit, he wrote an important memoir on the laws of the cooling of bodies, which was crowned by the Academy of Sciences at its sitting of 16th March, 1818, and has been justly regarded as one of the most perfect productions of experimental philosophy. After the death of Petit, Dulong undertook, in conjunction with Berzelius, a new analysis of water, which resulted in establishing beyond doubt the true proportion of its elements. He took also an important part in the researches made by order of government on the elastic force of steam at high temperatures, and verified the law of Mariotte up to twenty-seven atmospheres. Dulong was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1823. He succeeded Petit as professor of natural philosophy in the polytechnic school, and was appointed in 1830 director of that institution.—G. BL.

DUMARESQU, HENRY, one of the bravest of the brave, was born in 1792. At the early age of sixteen he entered the British army, and served in no less than eight campaigns. Of these six were in Portugal and Spain, one in Canada, and the last, that of 1815, in the Low Countries. He was present at the sieges of Badajos and Burgos, and the assault of the forts of Salamanca. Besides minor affairs, he took part in no less than thirteen battles for which medals were given. He was a staff-officer for nearly nineteen years, and twice fearfully wounded before he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Sir Walter Scott in *Paul's Letters* to his Kinsfolk, relates the following characteristic anecdote of his conduct at the decisive battle of Waterloo—"Amid the havoc which had been made among his immediate attendants, his grace sent off an officer to a general of brigade, in another part of the field, with a message of importance. In returning, he was shot through the lungs; but, as if supported by the resolution to do his duty, he rode up to the duke of Wellington, delivered the answer to his message, and then dropped from his horse, to all appearance a dying man." He was subsequently appointed chief commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, and, as we cannot help thinking, deserved a better reward of his country. He died in 1838.—T. J.

DUMAREST, RAMBERT, a distinguished French die-sinker and medallist, born at St. Etienne in 1750; died in Paris, 1806. He worked for a long time at Birmingham, but returned to Paris at the outbreak of the great Revolution.

* **DUMAS, ALEXANDRE DAVY**, a celebrated writer of romance and dramatic author, was born at Villers Cotterets, 24th July, 1803. Although descended from the marquis de la Pailleterie, yet his grandmother was a negress. He himself bears such

unmistakable marks of his origin, that he is understood to have abandoned on sound advice the desire he once cherished of visiting the birthplace of Washington and Franklin, and the land of republican equality. Such a resolution is to be deplored, as the world would have rung with indignation at insults being offered to a man of genius on account of his colour, and a case of prejudiced outrage so extreme might probably have produced a salutary reaction. However, M. Dumas although passionately fond of travelling, and a man of uncommon bodily strength and courage, shrunk from presenting himself in a country where his works are read with delight. His father a thorough negro in appearance, rose under Napoleon to the rank of general; but notwithstanding his valorous deeds he seemed to have been unable to overcome the repugnance with which the first consul, probably on account of the disgrace of his arms in St. Domingo, regarded black heroes. Like Toussaint L'Ouverture, General Dumas died in prison, leaving his son, the future writer, at four years old to the care of a mother too poor to bestow on him the advantages of a regular education. Nor does it appear that he evinced any strong disposition for books; his great animal spirits tempting him rather to feats of agility and strength. At fifteen he was bound apprentice to a notary, fulfilling the term of five years; his only apparent acquisition being that of fine penmanship. On the occasion of a royal visit to a first night representation of one of his plays, the author presented to the late duchess of Orleans a copy of the piece in his own handwriting, which was regarded as a choice specimen of calligraphy. To his handwriting Dumas owed his first step in the way of advancement. Arriving almost destitute in Paris when twenty years of age, he presented himself to the minister of war, pleading his father's services. The minister finding that the only qualification he possessed was that of good penmanship, recommended him as a simple copying clerk to the duke of Orleans. Once in the literary atmosphere of Paris the genius of the youth began to stir. He made some attempts at poetry and plays, which, as is not uncommon, proved spiritless imitations of familiar examples. Towards the fall of the old Bourbon dynasty, a revolution was brewing in the world of letters as great as in the circle of politics, and which was completely determined by the appearance of Mr. Macready and an English company. Amongst the first converts to Romantic principles, as opposed to the old Classic school, rose Alexandre Dumas. The image of Voltaire was thrown down, and that of Shakspeare enthroned in its place. In imitation or supposed imitation of the English school, Dumas produced in 1828 his romantic drama of "Henri III.," which took the town by storm. What the author did was to present an exact picture of the time in every possible respect. Scenery, costume, language were imitated with fidelity, according to the pictures and memoirs found in libraries and galleries of art. Yet this was only the outside, or, as the Germans would say, objective part of the great English model. Perhaps it was enough for a beginning. At all events it was as much as Dumas could give. Other plays followed, and if they were considered to mark increasing power, we fear it was because they chimed in more and more with the growing disregard for decorum, which, with the extravagant tendencies of all violent reaction, was denounced as a dull and frigid chain upon the free rights of fancy. "Antony," which to the critics of the year 1831 seemed a *chef d'œuvre*, was in fact an outrage upon modesty, and "Don Juan de Marana," which in 1837 reached the current notions of the sublime, was a monstrous parody of all that christians hold as most sacred. In this play the Virgin is represented surrounded by adoring angels, and the soul of one lately departed is *seen* to ascend. Dumas did not intend any deliberate profanation of sacred subjects. He merely followed the impulse of the day, for his fancy is quite unrestrained by reflective qualities of any kind or degree. He seeks for effect, and is quite indifferent as to means. Edmund Kean was about the same period made the hero of a drama, with the view of teaching the vulgar and unsound doctrine that genius ought to be free from moral restraint. The comedies of Dumas, although successful, were not so much admired as the tragic dramas. Like the latter they were full of incident, but deficient in delicacy and refinement. In 1839 appeared the "Impressions de Voyage," which exhibited the writer in the aspect of a brilliant and lively narrator; but it was the publication of the "Trois Mousquetaires" in 1845 which in reality crowned, if it did not actually make, the wide-world reputation of Alexandre Dumas as a romance writer of untiring nerve and

exhaustless invention. "Monte Christo," which followed, excited no less astonishment and delight. As these stories appeared in daily newspapers, and as the *Roman-feuilleton* had become the most attractive portion of the journal, and as Dumas was the most attractive of novel writers, the demands on his pen increased and multiplied to such a degree, that our author, determined not to allow the golden opportunity to pass, set up a sort of literary workshop, in which a number of clever handicraftsmen were employed to fill up outlines, paint in accessory parts, and even to finish principal figures, on the condition that they took payment quietly and held their tongues. When the troubles of 1848 stopped this mercantile-literary firm, the principal turned his hand to political writing, and, as might have been expected, failed egregiously. Having no capital stock of political knowledge or principle to support the concern, *La Liberté* and *Le Mois* died out one after another; and Dumas, availing himself of the popularity of his "Mousquetaires," set up a lively little publication under a name borrowed from this romance, which continues to do well. Exhaustless invention and boundless animal spirits give to the writings of Dumas an exhilarating character; and if there be questionable passages, he must be acquitted of any studied attacks on feelings or opinions, following, as he ever does, the impulses of the moment, without any thought of consequences beyond amusement. His rapidity of composition is marvellous. A few years ago, being called on by the Theatre Français for a play, he undertook to produce a five-act piece within as many days, and kept his word. The subject being the youthful days of the licentious Louis XV., the imperial censor forbade the performance. Within a week Dumas, to prevent disappointment, presented a second play of equal length. The censor again interfered with a decree against irreverent intrusion on royal peccadilloes, and like an offended soldier who breaks his sword, Dumas flung away his dramatic pen. He has written his own "Memoirs," but they partake rather of the colouring of his lively romances than of sober reality.—J. F. C.

* DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, son of the preceding, was born on the 28th July, 1824. Following at a very early age in the footsteps of his renowned father, he wrote some tales, which failed to attract particular notice until he made one of them the groundwork of a drama, called the "Dame aux Camelias." The heroine, an abandoned woman, remarkable for her fondness for the flower from which she derives her qualification, dies of consumption on the stage; and the affecting incidents of the performance are mainly drawn from her pitiful exhibitions of physical suffering. The morbid interest with which the French public followed the long-protracted agonies of this novel sort of heroine, certainly marked no improvement of popular taste. Young Dumas has enjoyed the satisfaction of finding himself the founder of a new school; for imitators rapidly succeeded, without, however, being able to disturb his supremacy in this new line of art. "Diane de Lys," another questionable heroine of a neglected novel, has sustained a dramatic reputation, which has been further increased by the "Demi-Monde," a piece of the same class. The literary claims of Dumas fils are not all of a spurious character. He has the art of constructing a telling story, and his dialogue is well turned and pointed, displaying much shrewd observation of character.—J. F. C.

DUMAS, CHARLES-LOUIS, a celebrated French physician, was born at Lyons in 1765, and died at Montpellier in 1813. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and received his doctor's degree in 1785. After a sojourn in Paris he returned to Montpellier, when he delivered a course of lectures on physiology. He became physician to the hospital de la charité, and in 1791 was appointed vice-professor by the university. Dumas, being physician to the Hôtel Dieu at Lyons at the time when that city was besieged by the army of the convention, had the opportunity of making some valuable observations on intermittent fever. He was afterwards attached to the army of Italy; and, when the reorganization of the medical schools took place, became professor of anatomy and physiology at Montpellier. On the death of M. René, he was thought a proper person to succeed him, and was accordingly, on the incorporation of the college into the université impériale, chosen rector. Dumas was a member of the legion of honour, a corresponding member of the Institute, &c. He wrote "Essais sur la Vie, ou analyse raisonnée des facultés vitales;" "Principes de Physiologie, ou introduction à la science expérimentale, philosophique et médicale de l'homme vivant," and a considerable number of other works.—R. M., A.

* DUMAS, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French chemist, member of the institute, and senator, was born at Alais, department of Gard, in July, 1800. Like Scheele, Davy, and many other illustrious chemists, he commenced with the study of pharmacy, which he began when very young in his native village, and in 1814 was articled to an apothecary in Geneva. Here he devoted himself with so much ardour to the study of botany and medicine as to attract the notice of the celebrated De Candolle, who kindly encouraged him with his counsels, and gave the young student free access to his library and herbarium. He formed also the acquaintance of Prevost, first as pupil, and afterwards as scientific associate of that distinguished man, in concert with whom he published several papers on the blood, the secretions, the spermatic animalcules, and other physiological and pathological subjects; and when in 1821 he removed to Paris, his reception afforded a flattering proof that his reputation had preceded him, and that his name was already known in scientific circles. It was, therefore, with general approval that in 1823 he was appointed demonstrator of chemistry at the polytechnic school, and professor of chemistry at the Athénée, from which period he abandoned the special study of medicine, and devoted himself exclusively to chemical science. About this time, also, he married the daughter of the celebrated chemist, Alexandre Brogniart. He now commenced a series of researches and publications, which soon obtained for him the highest rank, not only as a skilful experimentalist, but as an original thinker. His early physiological pursuits had particularly prepared him for the study of organic chemistry, which was still in its infancy, and was encumbered with an infinite number of ill-defined bodies, which no one had yet been able to group methodically. His labours and investigations inaugurated a new era in this department of science; and his researches on the ethers and isomeric bodies, his exact determinations of several atomic weights, and particularly his doctrine of *substitutions*, have placed him in the front rank of chemists. On the latter subject he sustained a successful controversy with Berzelius, a man of whom it has been said, that "of all the philosophers of Europe, he could least endure contradiction." It was in 1815 that Dr. Prout announced anonymously his celebrated doctrine, that the atomic weights of all bodies, solid as well as gaseous, are multiples of the atomic weight of hydrogen. The late Dr. Thomas Thomson of Glasgow, who was the first to acknowledge the truth and appreciate the importance of this theory, published in 1818 a revised table of atomic weights, which strongly supported it, and the results of which were further confirmed by a series of systematic researches into the atomic constitution of bodies, which were published by the same chemist in 1825. Even with these illustrations in its favour, Berzelius refused to accept the doctrine of Prout, and actually charged Dr. Thomson with assuming or adapting the numbers to agree with the theory. But Dumas, in a series of carefully-conducted experiments, obtained similar results; and it is chiefly in consequence of his powerful advocacy that Prout's theory is now recognized as the expression of a fundamental law that is all but established. At the same time there are few chemists who are quite prepared to follow Dumas to his extreme inference, that all the simple bodies are merely hydrogen in different degrees of condensation—a theory which would bring us back to the ancient idea of a *first principle*, and the absolute unity of matter.

In 1828 Dumas commenced his great work—a "Treatise on Chemistry applied to the Arts"—which appeared in successive portions, and was completed in 1845 in eight volumes 8vo. This work embodies his prelections at the central school of arts and manufactures, of which he was one of the founders in 1829, and in which he officiated as one of the teachers of chemistry. In 1832 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1834 a member of the Academy of Medicine, which led to his appointment, after a brilliant concours, to the chair of organic chemistry in the école de médecine. In 1845 he was elected president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry; and at different times he was named on government commissions charged with the preparation of projects of law on subjects of national importance, such as the imposts on salt and sugars, the ventilation of hospitals and prisons, the new coinage, &c. It was not, however, until 1849 that he appeared on the political arena as member of the legislative assembly for the department of the Nord; and towards the close of the same year he was intrusted with the porte-feuille of agriculture and com-

merce, which he held till his resignation of office in January, 1851. As one of the ministry, he presented several important projects of law, chiefly with reference to the establishment of institutions for the social and sanitary amelioration of the working classes, and for the improvement of agriculture. It was also during his tenure of office, and under his zealous and enlightened superintendence, that preparations were so extensively and successfully made in France for the Great Exhibition in London, of which he acted as one of the vice-presidents. After the coup d'état of December 2, he became one of the consultative commission, and was named a member of the senate, and vice-president of the superior council of public instruction.

In the midst of these active employments, and his various engagements as a professor, Dumas has found time to be a voluminous writer: and to enumerate even the titles of his various contributions to chemical science published in different journals, would exceed the limits necessarily assigned to these memoirs. In addition to his early physiological papers, written in conjunction with Prevost, and his great work on applied chemistry, which will ever remain an enduring monument of his industry and extensive research, we may mention the admirable work on "Chemical Statics," in which he was associated in his researches with M. Boussingault, and a volume entitled "Mémoires de Chimie," which was published in 1843, containing papers on chemical types, the atomic weight of carbon, the composition of water, &c. The reader is referred also to the *Annales de Physique et de Chimie*, vols. xxxi. to lviii., for several important memoirs on some new chemical compounds, on the atomic theory, isomerism, the nature of indigo, the ethers, wood-spirit, the combination of hydrogen with carbon, and various other subjects. He likewise contributed several important articles to the *Annales de l'industrie française et étrangère*, a periodical which was founded by himself in 1828; also to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and the *Journal de Chimie Médicale*; and, lastly, a great number of his reports and communications are contained in the *Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*.

Dumas is one of those men who reflect honour on France by showing that in that country the highest political offices are open to men of eminent talent, especially when solid attainment and profound knowledge are combined, as in the case of this philosopher, with a graceful simplicity of style and a copious fluency of diction. These qualifications, added to a boldness in philosophical speculation—which has sometimes been imputed to him as a fault, but which is ever united in his works with a tendency to practical application—and a spirit of patient research which shrinks not from the minutest details, have justly raised him to the highest position in the philosophical world, and have enabled him to exert an important influence in moulding the opinions of his contemporaries.—G. BL.

DUMAS, MATTHEW, Count, was born of a good family at Montpellier, September 23, 1753. In his fifteenth year he entered the regiment of Medoc as sub-lieutenant. When France armed itself in favour of the revolted American colonies, Dumas, now a captain, was appointed aid-de-camp to the marquis of Puy Segur, charged to make a descent upon England. That foolish project being abandoned, he took part in the American war. Major in 1784, he was sent, on his return to France, to Constantinople and the Black Sea. In 1791 he organized at Metz the first company of horse artillery formed in France. The department of Seine et Oise nominated him member of the legislative assembly in the same year; of which he became the president the year after in the room of Condorcet. In this office he showed the highest moderation. In 1795 he was appointed a member of the council of ancients, when he made a remarkable oration, offering a crown of oak to Generals Bonaparte and Berthier. He now fled to Hamburg, disgusted with public affairs. Recalled to France in March, 1800, Bonaparte set him to organize the army of reserve at Dijon. In the campaign of 1801 he saved the artillery of the vanguard, engaged during four days at Splügen. To the success of this war he contributed by his zeal, prudence, and activity; and at its close, being nominated councillor of state, he proposed in the name of the government the creation of the legion of honour. Attached to the suite of Joseph Bonaparte, in 1805 he became minister of war at Naples. In 1809 he took part in the passage of the Danube and the battle of Wagram. In 1812 he was intendant-general of the army during the Russian expedition, followed

Napoleon into Saxony, and was made prisoner in the celebrated fight of the nations at Leipzig. He did not return to France till the restoration of Louis XVIII., who greatly trusted him; but having accepted, during the Hundred Days, the direction of the national guard, he was sent into retirement, after forty-five years of active service and twenty-three campaigns. He afterwards was restored to favour, and took part in several important projects connected with the administration of the army. His historical and military publications are numerous. He died in a good old age, much esteemed.—T. J.

*DUMÉRIL, ANDRÉ-MARIE-CONSTANT, a celebrated French physician and naturalist. He was born at Amiens on the 1st of January, 1774. He studied medicine in Paris, and in 1793 was appointed, after a concours, demonstrator in the anatomical school of Rouen. In 1794 he was appointed prosector in Paris. In 1801 he was elected at the concours professor of anatomy to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. He was subsequently appointed assistant to Lacépède in the museum of natural history, as professor of herpetology and ichthyology; and, on the death of the latter in 1825, he alone occupied the chair. He was also appointed physician to the maison royale de sante. These important posts he occupied for many years, combining the functions of the physician and the naturalist with distinguished success. He changed his professorship of anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine in 1822 for that of physiology, and in 1830 for that of medical pathology, which he still held in 1856. He has published numerous works both in medicine and natural history. He was one of the early editors of Cuvier's immortal *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*. His greatest work is his "Natural History of Reptiles," which was published in conjunction with M. Bibron. This great work occupies nine volumes, and contains one hundred and twenty plates. He has also published an "Elementary Treatise on Natural History," published by order of the government; "Elements of the Natural Sciences;" and "Analytical Zoology, or a natural method of the classification of animals." He has also written medical works, and contributed articles to the dictionaries of natural history.—E. L.

DUMESNIL, MARIE-FRANÇOISE, the most celebrated French tragedienne of the eighteenth century, was born on the 7th of October, 1711. Her father, a gentleman without fortune, occupied a modest manor-house in the forest of Éconves, near Alençon, and obtained, on account of the severity of his temper, the surname of Tete de Bronze. It might be this excessive strictness, combined with a taste which she had early acquired for the dramatic writers, that tempted her to forsake the paternal hearth. At any rate we find her, between the years 1733 and 1736, engaged with different companies of comedians; first at Strasbourg, and afterwards at Compiègne. In 1737 she made her first appearance on the French stage, in the character of Clytemnestra in *Iphigenia in Aulis*. Her success was from almost the first moment beyond question. It was evident that an actress of rare originality and power had arisen to delight the nation. As a proof of the strength of this opinion, she was immediately made a member of the society, contrary to the custom which required a certain period of probation. Mlle. Dumesnil owed more to nature than education. She trusted much to the inspiration of the moment, and was naturally most successful in the expression of violent, overmastering passion. It is said that in some of her most tragic representations, the house actually recoiled with fear. When Garrick visited Paris, he went to see Mlles. Clairon and Dumesnil; and being asked what he thought of them, said that a more perfect actress than Mlle. Clairon could not be found, but that when Mlle. Dumesnil appeared on the stage you no longer thought of actresses and acting—it was Agrippina, and Semiramis, and Athalia, that you saw. She retired to private life in 1776, and died probably about the year 1803. The publication entitled, *Mémoires de M. F. Dumesnil, ou réponse aux ceux d'Hippolyte Clairon*, is from the pen of Coste d'Arnobat, and is of little value.—R. M., A.

DUMONT, FRANÇOIS, a French sculptor, born in Paris, 1688; died at Lille, 1726; studied under his father, and soon distinguished himself with his figure of David, and that of a Titan; executed several monuments and works for churches; and died in consequence of a fall, which happened whilst erecting the tomb of the duke of Melun. His son EDMÉ, a pupil of Bouchardon, is the author of the well-known statue of Milon of Crotona essaying his strength, now in the Louvre. Edmé died in 1775.—R. M.

DUMONT, JACQUES EDMÉ, the son of Edmé, followed the paternal career and studied under Pajon. His statue of "Liberty" stood for a long time in the church of the Invalides. He executed several busts and tombs of the heroes and great men of his time, as also a few ideal or mythologic subjects. His son, Augustin Alexandre, who to the tuition of his father added that of Cartellier, continues to hold up the fame of this distinguished family of sculptors, and has produced, amongst many and very valuable works, the following—"The Genius on the July-Column;" "Francis I.;" "Louis Prince of Conde;" and "Louis Philippe," for the museum at Versailles; "The statues of Buffon, and of the two marshals, Bugeaud and Suchet," &c.—R. M.

DUMONT, JEAN, called the Roman, a French historical painter, who was born about 1700. Having learned the principles of art in Paris, he proceeded, without means and on foot, to Rome, there to complete his artistic education. He took Michel Angelo as his type, but exaggerated all he imitated, besides too often abusing of the effect of foreshortening. Died a rector of the French Academy.—R. M.

DUMONT, PIERRE ETIENNE LOUIS, born at Geneva in 1759; died at Milan in 1829. His father died early, leaving a widow with five children. She kept a small school for their support. Etienne was educated at the college of Geneva, with the view of his becoming a minister in the reformed church. In 1781 he was ordained, and, we learn from Sismondi and Romilly, a much admired preacher. In the following year he left Geneva for St. Petersburg, where he had three married sisters, and became the pastor of the French church there. In 1785 he left St. Petersburg for England, and there undertook the superintendence of the education of the children of Lord Shelburne. He now formed the acquaintance of Sheridan, &c. A sinecure office was made out for him, which gave him £500 a year. In 1788 he and Romilly visited Paris together. Mirabeau was at the time in his fullest strength. He was conducting the *Courrier de Provence*. The redaction of this journal fell into hands less fully employed; and Duroberg, ex-attorney-general of Geneva, was in fact the editor. With him Dumont became associated. In this journal were published Mirabeau's letters to his constituents, the last of which, described as one of the most eloquent compositions in the French language, is said to have been altogether Dumont's. The address of the assembly to the king, adopted on Mirabeau's motion the moment it was proposed, Romilly says, was altogether Dumont's. Dumont quitted France in 1791 before the death of Mirabeau, which occurred in the April of that year. On leaving Paris he went to pass a year with his brother at Geneva; and some time in 1792 went to England, where he resided chiefly at Bowood. In 1788 Romilly had sent him some of Bentham's writings. They were in French, not "French of Paris, but of Stratford-le-Bow." Dumont offered to rewrite portions. Through Mirabeau and the *Courrier de Provence* Dumont made Bentham's name and opinions known; and in 1792, on his coming to reside in England, commenced that more serious co-operation with Bentham, to which Bentham owes his reputation altogether on the continent, and very much in England. Of the "*Traité de Legislation civile et penale*," published by Dumont in 1802, three thousand copies were printed, and at once dispersed over the continent. Spain took off about three hundred, while less than one hundred was thought a sufficient number for England. In 1811 Dumont produced the "*Theorie des peines et des recompenses*." The manuscripts on which his work is founded had been in Bentham's desk since 1775. For more than twenty years kindly intercourse between Bentham and Dumont continued; but alas for human friendship! Bentham had heard that Dumont spoke of the shabbiness of his dinners, as compared with those of Lansdowne house. "In April, 1827," says Sir John Bowring, "Dumont called on Clairon, who would not see him." I took the message. "How he is changed," said Dumont, "he won't listen to a word from me!" Bentham refused to come down. He loudly called out that it was hard that Dumont's intrusion should prevent his taking a walk in his own library. "He does not understand a word of my meaning," he repeated more than once. Bentham's notion, that the interpreter through whom he had obtained a hearing from every jurist in Europe did not understand his meaning, is amusing enough. The extent of his debt to Dumont is not ascertainable. Dumont, in a preface in 1811, says that it is impossible to designate by

a distinctive mark, the parts properly belonging to himself. His participation he describes "as a species of imperceptible infusion, if I may so speak, which it is scarcely possible for the individual himself to remember." In 1813 we find Dumont with Romilly at Tamhurst. In 1814 he returned to Geneva, threw off his clerical gown, and became a member of the representative council. To him many practical improvements in the administration of justice and of prison discipline at Geneva owe their origin. Dumont was fond of travelling. His death occurred, while on a tour of pleasure through Italy, at Milan. He was never married. He left fifty-three nephews and nieces—each of whom he particularized in his will. His manuscripts were left to M. Duval, who published from them in 1831, "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur le deux premières assemblées législatives." Romilly had often urged on Dumont to write his recollections of the French revolution. Dumont indolently delayed till the incidents had in some degree faded from his memory. This has thrown some discredit on the accuracy of the work.—J. A. D.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SEBASTIEN CESAR, a celebrated French navigator and naturalist, was born at Condé-sur-Noireau in Normandy on the 23rd May, 1790, and died on the 8th May, 1842. He studied at the lyceum of Caen, and afterwards entered the navy, where he displayed great ability. Accordingly he gained promotion, and was enabled to devote much time to study. Entomology and botany became favourite objects of pursuit. Along with Commander Duperrey, he was afterwards employed in circumnavigating the globe, and in searching for La Perouse. The corvette *La Coquille*, in which they sailed, left Toulon on the 11th August, 1822, and returned to Marseilles on the 24th April, 1825, after a thirty-two months' voyage, during which they crossed the equator seven times, and traversed twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four leagues, without losing a man or experiencing any severe accident. They made important geographical discoveries, and brought home a large collection of objects of natural history for the Parisian museum. They also traced out the fate of La Perouse. Dumont d'Urville brought eleven hundred species of insects—many of them new—and nearly three thousand species of plants, of which about four hundred were new. On the 3rd November, 1825, he was promoted to the rank of captain of a frigate, and immediately afterwards he was appointed to a new expedition in the corvette *Coquille*, which now received the name of *L'Astrolabe*. He left Toulon on the 25th April, 1826, touched at Tenerife, and then proceeded to Australia, New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, New Caledonia, and numerous islands in the Pacific, New Guinea, Marian and Caroline islands, and finally, on the 25th March, 1829, returned to Marseilles. By this voyage important additions were made to science. The results were published at the expense of the government. On the 7th September, 1837, the *Astrolabe* again departed from Toulon, along with the corvette *La Zélée*, on an expedition to the south pole, under the command of Dumont d'Urville. Valuable observations were made in various departments of science, and d'Urville was promoted on his return. He proceeded to publish the results of his voyage, and in 1842 had finished the second volume, when his life was cut short by a railway accident between Versailles and Paris, on which occasion his wife and son were also killed. Among his works may be noticed—"Enumeration of Plants of the Grecian Archipelago and the Euxine;" "Flora of the Malouine Islands;" "Expedition to the South Pole and Oceania in the corvettes *L'Astrolabe* and *La Zélée*;" "Geology of the Island of San-torin;" and "Voyage of Discovery Round the World." A genus of Algae has been named *Durvillea* after him.—J. H. B.

DUMOULIN, CHARLES, born in 1500, and died in 1566. He wrote the name Du Molin, and in Latin Molinæus. Dumoulin studied law at Paris and at Poitiers, and became avocat in 1522. He devoted himself to the study of French customary law, and endeavoured to trace the varying customs of the different provinces to something of fixed principles. His book on fiefs was for a long time an authority. He opposed the institution of the order of Jesuits, and the reception of a publication of the council of Trent. His works were prohibited by the court of Rome, and put in the index. What was of more moment, his house was attacked and pillaged, and he himself obliged to fly to Germany. When he was permitted again to return to France, he delivered lectures on law at Dôle, and there giving opinions

on cases submitted to him, commenced his written opinions with this pompous formula—"Ego, qui nemini cedo, et a nemine doceri possum." Dumoulin's books were of too much moment not to be referred to, although prohibited, when questions arose on the subjects which he had discussed; and they were, by the consent of juriconsults and advocates, cited by the pseudonym of Gaspar Caballinus, under which name some of them were reprinted.—J. A., D.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a distinguished French general, was born at Cambrai in 1739. His father was a commissary in the French army, and wrote "Rechardit," a poem in two vols., 8vo. Young Dumouriez received a part of his education at the college of Louis le Grand at Paris. He entered the army at an early age, and served with distinction in Germany during the Seven Years' war. On the return of peace, he was employed by the French government in a subordinate situation on a secret mission; and in 1768 was appointed quarter-master-general to the French expedition sent against Corsica. Two years later he was despatched by the duke de Choiseul on a confidential mission to Poland, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigues of Catherine II. He was next sent to Sweden, in connection with a scheme of the French government, against Gustavus III. He was arrested at Hamburg, however, in 1771, as the agent of a pretended intrigue of the duke de Choiseul, and sent back to Paris, where he was thrown into the Bastille. After the death of Louis XV. he was released by his successor, and in 1778 was made governor of Cherbourg. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of major-general. When the Revolution broke out Dumouriez joined the Girondins, and was by their influence appointed minister for foreign affairs. But in three months he resigned his office on the dismissal of his colleagues, and immediately joined the army on the northern frontier. After the desertion of Lafayette he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army opposed to the greatly superior Prussian force under the duke of Brunswick. Longway and Verdun surrendered to the invaders, and Paris seemed open to their assault. The greatest consternation prevailed; but Dumouriez resolutely set himself to retard the march of the enemy till the arrival of the forces under Kellerman and Bournonville. By his determined stand in the forest of Argonne he gave time to these reinforcements to come up; and in the end the invaders were defeated at Valmy, 20th September, 1792, and compelled to retreat. Dumouriez was thus left at liberty to execute a project he had long meditated of invading the Low Countries, and rescuing them from the Austrian dominion. He crossed the frontier at the head of an army of 100,000 men flushed with victory. On the 5th and 6th of November he defeated the Austrians at Gemappes after a stubborn conflict, and this decisive victory led to the capture of Mons, Brussels, Antwerp, and other fortified towns, and to the speedy conquest of the whole of the Austrian Netherlands. The execution of Louis XVI. alienated Dumouriez from the revolutionary party; and he determined to employ his influence for the re-establishment of monarchy in the person of Louis's son. He proceeded, however, in compliance with the orders of the convention to attack Holland, and took Breda and some other towns. But here the tide turned. The French were defeated by the Austrians in several engagements, and compelled to retreat. An agreement was made between Dumouriez and Prince Cobourg that his retreat should not be seriously molested; and it was agreed that he should march to Paris, dissolve the convention, and restore constitutional monarchy. But suspicions were entertained at Paris of his fidelity; and the convention despatched four commissioners, along with the minister-of-war, to supersede and arrest Dumouriez. The army were at first indignant at the attempt to seize their general, and Dumouriez sent the commissioners as prisoners to the Austrian headquarters at Tournay. But the troops positively refused to join him in his designs against the government; and he was compelled to take refuge with the Austrian general, Clairfayt, in April, 1793, accompanied by only eight hundred infantry and seven hundred cavalry. Dumouriez spent the remainder of his life in exile, sojourning successively in Brussels, Cologne, England, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, and St. Petersburg. He finally took up his residence in England in 1804, and subsisted on a liberal pension granted him by the British government. Some French writers have absurdly claimed for him the credit of originating the tactics followed by the duke of Wellington in the peninsular war. Dumouriez died at Turville park, near Henley-on-

Thames, 14th March, 1823, at the age of eighty-four. His memoirs, written by himself, were published at Hamburg in 1794. He also wrote a number of pamphlets and political treatises.—J. T.

DUN, SIR PATRICK, M.D., M.P., was born in Aberdeen in 1642, and early settled as a physician in Dublin, where he filled the office of president of the College of Physicians in 1681, 1690, and 1693. He was one of the founders of the Dublin Philosophical Society of 1683. He filled the office of state physician for many years, and, on the 29th January, 1696, he received the honour of knighthood. He sat in the Irish parliament as member for Killyleagh in the county of Down; having been returned, at the same election, both for that borough and for Mullingar in the county of Westmeath. Sir Patrick died without issue in 1714, and was interred in St. Michan's church in Dublin. By his will he devised the residue of his estates for the establishment of one or two professorships of physic in the college of physicians in Dublin, and to this bequest are due, the estates having increased in value, the foundation of the school of physic in Ireland, and the erection and endowment of the hospital of Sir Patrick Dun in Dublin.—W. D. M.

DUN. See ERSKINE.

DUNBAR, GEORGE, Professor of Greek literature in the university of Edinburgh, was born of humble parentage in 1773, and died in 1857. He was designed by his parents for the lowly occupation of a gardener, but early in life received a serious injury from a fall from a tree, which incapacitated him for bodily labour. He was fortunate, however, in attracting the notice of a neighbouring gentleman, by whose generous aid he succeeded in obtaining a liberal education. Dunbar was elected professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh when only thirty years of age. He continued through life a diligent student, and produced a great number of books bearing on the study of the Greek language. Of these we may mention—"Prosodia Græca;" "An Inquiry into the Structure and Affinity of the Greek and Latin Languages." But his greatest work was his "Greek Lexicon;" on which he was engaged eight years.—R. M., A.

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, the greatest of the old Scottish poets, was a native of Lothian, and was born about the middle of the fifteenth century. He was related to the earl of March, and was in all probability either the son or nephew of William, son of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Beil. In the year 1475 the poet was sent to the university of St. Andrews, and in 1479 took the degree of M.A. There is reason to suppose that he studied also in the university of Oxford. At an early period of his life he was a novitiate of the order of St. Francis, and in that character travelled over England and a part of the continent. It is probable that he frequently accompanied as "ane clerk" the embassies which James IV. was in the habit of sending to the continental courts. In the register of the privy seal, 15th August, 1500, mention is made of a grant by that monarch to Dunbar of an annual pension of ten pounds, "for all the days of his life," or until he should be presented by the king to a benefice of the yearly value of forty pounds or upwards. From this period the poet became an attendant upon the royal court. He visited England in 1501 when the marriage of James IV. and the Princess Margaret was negotiated, and received as "the rhymor of Scotland" two payments of money from Henry VII., father of the bride. Dunbar celebrated the auspicious alliance between the royal families, in his fine poem "The Thistle and the Rose," which has been pronounced "one of the most beautiful and certainly the noblest of all prothalamia." Professor Wilson says "it is as perfect as anything in Spenser." Dunbar evidently lived on terms of great familiarity with the Scottish king, who was a liberal patron of literature, and shared in the royal bounty and in the sports and amusements of the court. The accounts of the king's treasurer show that, besides his pension, the poet received occasional donations of money from the royal purse. In 1507 his pension was raised to £20, and three years after to £80 a year. But, poet-like, his income appears always to have been insufficient to supply his wants, for the emptiness of his purse is the frequent subject of complaint in his poems. In one of his "addresses to the king" he says pathetically—

"My purse is made of sic ane skin,
There will na crosses (money) bide it within,
Strait as fra the fiend they flee,
Wha ever tyne (lose) wha ever win;
My painful purse so prickells me."

The great object of Dunbar's ambition, however, was preferment

in the church. The constant burden of his song was a benefice, and he addresses continual and importunate petitions to his royal patron on this subject, varied with most amusing ingenuity. Some men, he says have seven benefices while he has not one, though he will be contented with "a kirk scant covered with heather." Ignorant and unprincipled parasites monopolized the church livings, while he, the scholar and the poet, "ane simple vicar can nocht be." James, however, evidently loved and admired the poet, and therefore turned a deaf ear to his importunities for preferment, which must have deprived him of the society of a delightful associate. After the disastrous battle of Flodden, in which the Scottish monarch perished with nearly all his chivalry, the name of Dunbar disappears from the royal accounts. He appears to have lived to an advanced age, and to have survived all his tuneful brethren. It is probable that he died about the year 1520, but the circumstances of his death and the place of his burial are entirely unknown. Dunbar excelled both in serious and comic poetry. With a vivid imagination and high descriptive powers, he combined great strength of satire and richness of humour, which, however, not unfrequently degenerates into coarseness both of language and of sentiment—one of the most glaring faults of his age. He excelled also in allegorical imagery and expressive personation. His allegorical poem entitled "The Golden Targe" displays high creative power and is wonderfully vivid in conception; but the execution is imperfect and wearisome. Some of his minor poems contain a fine mixture of satire, sadness, and pathos, while his "Meditation in Winter," and "No treasure avails without gladness," display a beautiful combination of christian philosophy, with touching melancholy under the pressure of age and disappointment. Some of his short moral pieces have been reckoned only inferior to those of Horace, in terseness, elegance, and force. Warton indeed is of opinion, that the natural complexion of Dunbar's genius is of the moral and didactic cast. Dunbar's most ingenious and original poem is the "Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins," in which each sin is personified, and figured before the eye by a few fearless strokes which at once invest him with his most hateful attributes. The "Justis between the Tailyzour and Soutar," "The Flyting" of Dunbar and Kennedy, and several other poems, are written in a style of the broadest farce, and are filled with coarse and indecorous images which completely destroy their force of humour. The "Friars of Berwick," however, which is ascribed to Dunbar on highly probable grounds, is entirely free from this defect, while it abounds in playful satire, quiet comic humour, and great skill in the delineation of human character. Dunbar has frequently been compared with Chaucer, and Sir Walter Scott declares it as his opinion that "in brilliancy of fancy, in force of description, in the power of conveying moral precepts with terseness, and marking lessons of life with conciseness and energy, in quickness of satire and poignancy of humour, the northern makar may boldly aspire to rival the bard of Woodstock."—J. T.

DUNCAN, King of Scotland, the "gracious Duncan" of Shakspeare, ascended the throne in 1033. He was the grandson of Malcolm II., whom he succeeded, by Beatrice or Bethoc, one of his daughters. Every reader must be familiar with the story of his death as told by our great dramatist, in what has been justly termed "the most striking tale of ambition and remorse that ever struck into a human bosom." The legend of Macbeth was found by Shakspeare in the Scottish Chronicles of Hollinshed, but it differs in almost every particular from the records of history. Macbeth was the maormor of the district of Ross, and it is alleged that his title to the throne, according to the old rule of Scottish succession, was better than that of Duncan. Lady Macbeth, whose real name was Gruoch, was the granddaughter of Kenneth IV. who was dethroned and killed by King Malcolm. Her brother was assassinated, and her first husband, Gilcomgain, the maormor of Moray, burned in his castle with fifty of his friends, while she herself had to fly for her life along with her infant son. Macbeth's father also had been slain by Malcolm, so that both he and his wife had deadly injuries to avenge; and, instigated both by ambition and revenge, he attacked and slew Duncan in battle, at a place called Bothgowan, or the Smith's House, near Elgin, in 1039.—J. T.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Viscount, a naval officer of distinction, born in 1731, was the second son of Alexander Duncan, Esq., of Lundie, Forfarshire. He appears to have been destined from his youth for the naval service; and after receiving a prelimi-

nary education in the town of Dundee, he was sent on board the *Shoreham* frigate, for the purpose of prosecuting his naval studies under Captain Haldane. Three years afterwards he joined the Mediterranean fleet as midshipman in the *Centurion*; and in 1755 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and transferred to the *Norwich*, which was then under orders to accompany the transports with the division of General Braddock to America. On his return he obtained the second-lieutenancy of the *Torbay*, seventy-four; and took part with that vessel in the attack on Goree, where he received a slight wound. Soon afterwards he was promoted to the first-lieutenancy of the *Torbay*, and in 1761 he attained the rank of post-captain, and joined the expedition against Belleisle; after which he sailed to Havannah, and distinguished himself greatly in the siege of that town. In 1780 Duncan was appointed to the command of the *Monarch*, of seventy-four guns, under Admiral Rodney, and contributed greatly to the victory over the Spanish fleet under Admiral Langara. He also distinguished himself in the engagement with the combined fleets of France and Spain off the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. His reputation as an officer was now firmly established, and he was rapidly promoted from one rank to another; but he was unable to obtain active employment till 1795, when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the North Sea fleet. During the first two years of his command no event of importance occurred. He was occupied chiefly in maintaining a strict blockade of the Dutch ports, with the view of destroying their trade, and in watching the movements of the hostile fleet in the harbour of Texel. It was not till towards the close of the year 1797 that an opportunity of attacking the Dutch fleet presented itself; but on October 12th of that year an important engagement took place near Camperdown, in which the Dutch under Admiral de Winter suffered a total defeat. Admiral Duncan was rewarded for his distinguished services with the titles of Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and Baron Lundie; and he received a pension of two thousand pounds per annum. Soon after his return to England he retired from public life. The excellence of his private character was not less remarkable than the success of his professional career. He is said to have been peculiarly gentle and unobtrusive in disposition, simple in habits, and sincere in piety. He died in 1804.—W. M.

DUNCAN, DANIEL, a distinguished physician, was born at Montauban in 1649. He was the son of Dr. Peter Duncan, professor of medicine in that city, and grandson to William Duncan, an English gentleman of Scottish origin who crossed over from London to the south of France about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He lost both his parents while still an infant, and owed his careful education to the attention of his maternal uncle, Daniel Paul, a learned counsellor of Toulouse. This man was a staunch protestant, and had his nephew well instructed in the doctrines of the reformed faith. After a course of eight years' study at Montpellier, he took his doctor's degree at the age of twenty-four. After this he resided seven years in Paris, and in 1679 visited London, partly on business, and partly also to inquire into the effects of the plague. His return to France two years afterwards was caused by the declining health of his friend and patron Colbert, on whose death he retired to Montauban, with the intention of selling his property and settling in London. He remained, however, in his native town till the severe measures against the protestants drove him to Geneva, from which he soon afterwards removed to Berne, where he became professor of anatomy. Nine years afterwards he accepted an invitation from Philip, landgrave of Hesse, to become his domestic physician. It was while there that he wrote his popular treatise on the abuse of hot liquors—particularly tea, coffee, and chocolate—which his friend Boerhaave afterwards persuaded him to publish. While at Cassel he showed an admirable generosity in assisting the poor French refugees who passed that way to Brandenburg. He himself afterwards went to Prussia, on the invitation of the king, but neither did he settle there. After a twelve years' residence at the Hague, he went to London in 1714, and died in that city, April 30, 1735. He was the author, among other things, of "*La Chimie Naturelle, ou explication de la nourriture de l'animal*."—R. M., A.

DUNCAN, MARK, a learned physician and professor of philosophy, who lived in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Scotland, and was the son of Thomas Duncan, laird of Maxpoffle in Roxburghshire. The exact date of his birth is unknown.

He was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Saumur, the chief seminary of the French protestants; he and other distinguished pupils, was the instructor of the learned Daillé. Professor Duncan also turned his attention to the study of medicine, obtained the degree of M.D., and acquired such high reputation for medical skill, that James I. invited him to England, and sent him a patent appointing him his own physician. But he declined the office in consequence of the reluctance of his wife, who was a French lady, to quit her native country. He was subsequently promoted to the office of principal of the college. He wrote a work entitled "*Institutio Logica*," which greatly extended his reputation; and he had the sagacity to detect, and the courage to expose, the disgraceful imposture of the pretended possession of the Ursuline nuns of London, who brought Urban Grandier to the stake on the charge of sorcery. Duncan's exposure of this infamous conspiracy would have drawn upon him the vengeance of the priestly party, but for the protection of marshal de Breze, to whose wife he was physician. Principal Duncan died in 1650. His eldest son assumed the name of CERISANTES.—J. T.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, a writer of considerable erudition, and for several years professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, was born within a stone-throw of that alma mater in 1717. He was educated with a view to the church, and graduated as a master of arts in 1737. He, however, preferred the press to the pulpit, and pens to psalms, and repaired to London, where he devoted himself with much ardour and success to literature. In 1752 George II. appointed him professor of philosophy, and soon after he published his "*Elements of Logic*," which has since held its ground as a work of high authority, perspicuity, and utility. As an introduction to the study of philosophy no work has since surpassed it. It was originally designed to form a part of Dodsley's Preceptor. As a translator Mr. Duncan was equally happy. His select orations of Cicero, as they occur in the ordinary dauphin edition, are effectively done; and the explanatory notes appended to them are judicious and erudite. He also produced a faithful and vigorous version of Cæsar's Commentaries, the value of which is much enhanced by a learned disquisition on the Roman art of war prefixed to it. He also contributed anonymously to the public press a number of papers and fugitive pieces. He died in 1760.—W. J. F.

* DUNCKER, MAXIMILIAN WOLFGANG, a German historian, was born at Berlin in 1812. Whilst pursuing his studies at Bonn, he became embroiled in the proceedings against the so-called Burschenschaft, of which he had been a member, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but released after six months. Since 1839 he has lectured at Halle, where he was appointed professor extraordinary. During the revolution of 1848-49 he acted a prominent part as a member of the national assembly, and as a writer on the politics of the day. In 1857 he was called to the chair of history at Tübingen. Amongst other writings he published "*Origines Germanicæ*;" "*Die Krisis der Reformation*;" "*Zur Geschichte der deutschen Reichsversammlung*;" "*Vier Monate answärtiger Politik*." His most important work is his "*History of Antiquity*."—K. E.

* DUNCOMBE, THOMAS SLINGSBY, M.P. for Finsbury, a noticeable ultra-liberal politician, was born about the beginning of the present century, the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, Boroughbridge. By the father's side, Mr. Duncombe is a nephew of the first Lord Feversham, and by the mother a grandson of a bishop. With these connections, Mr. Duncombe was gladly accepted as one of its leaders some thirty years ago, by the ultra-liberal party, and onward from the era of the reform bill, "*Tommy*," Duncombe, as he was familiarly called, combined the apparently not very harmonious positions of a man of pleasure and fashion and a tribune of the people. Mr. Duncombe's liberalism did not subside with the reform bill. He patronized the people's charter, and though his voice is not heard so frequently as of yore in the house of commons, he is ever ready to be the parliamentary mouth-piece of a popular grievance, and to state it to an assembly where his consistency, wit, and tact always secure him attention. Of late years, Mr. Duncombe has occupied the post of president of a large trade organization, which has a central committee in London to watch over the interests of the working classes. Mr. Duncombe sat for Hertford from 1824 to 1832. Since 1834 to the present time, he has uninterruptedly represented the populous metropolitan borough of Finsbury.—F. E.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a British officer, who was born near Edinburgh about the year 1735. He belonged to the family of Dundas of Dundas, the head of the name in Scotland. He was at first intended for the medical profession; but in 1752 he entered the army under the auspices of his uncle, General Watson. He was appointed a lieutenant in 1756. Three years later, he acted as aid-de-camp in Germany to Colonel Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield; and in 1762 he accompanied that gallant officer in the expedition against the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. In 1770 Dundas was promoted to the majority of the fifteenth dragoons. He was soon after appointed lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of horse and quarter-master-general in Ireland. In 1781 he obtained the rank of colonel. He attended the grand review of the whole military force of Prussia, held at Potsdam in 1783 by Frederick the Great, and there laid the foundation of that system of tactics which he afterwards embodied in his work published in 1788, and entitled "Principles of Military Movements chiefly applicable to Infantry." George III., to whom this work was dedicated, expressed his approbation of it, and in June, 1792, ordered its regulations to be adopted by the army. "The Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry" were also drawn up by General Dundas. This system of military tactics had considerable reputation in its day, but has long ago been exploded. Sir Walter Scott terms it a "confused hash of regulations, which, for the matter of principle, might be reduced to a dozen," and relates old Sir William Erskine's speech to General Dundas, when all was in utter confusion at the retreat from before Dunkirk, and Sir William came down to protect the rear. In passing Sir David, the tough old veteran exclaimed, "Davie, ye donnert idiot, where's a' your *peevoys* (pivots) the day." In 1793 General Dundas commanded a body of troops at Toulon. Soon after his return to England, he was sent to Holland to serve under the duke of York, and greatly distinguished himself in the brilliant action of the 10th of May at Tournay, and at the capture of Tuijt. When the British army were obliged to evacuate Holland, the command devolved upon him, on the return of General Harcourt to England; and after wintering at Bremen he brought home the remnant of the forces in the spring of 1795. Sir David took part in the still more unfortunate expedition to Holland in 1799 under the duke of York, and distinguished himself in various actions, particularly at Bergen and Alkmaar. He was successively governor of Languard Fort, and of Forts George and Augustus, and was for some time quarter-master-general of the British army. In 1803 he received the order of the bath, and in 1804 was appointed governor of Chelsea hospital. In 1809 he succeeded the duke of York as commander-in-chief, and was made a privy councillor. He held in succession the colonelcy of several regiments, the last of these being the first dragoon guards. Sir David died in 1820.—J. T.

* DUNDAS, SIR JAMES WHITLEY DEANS, G.C.B., English admiral, is a son of the late James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta; his mother was a daughter of T. Dundas, Esq., M.P., of Fingask, whose name he eventually assumed. He was born in Scotland in 1785, and was educated at the high school of Edinburgh. He entered the royal navy in 1799, on board the *Kent*, 74, Captain W. J. Hope, bearing the flags, in succession, of Lord Duncan and Sir R. Bickerton. He took part in the expedition to Holland in that year, and in that to Egypt and Alexandria in 1800. Having seen some active service in the Mediterranean, he became lieutenant in 1805, and served on the North American station. In 1806-7 we find him in attendance on the ambassador to the king of Sweden, pending the siege of Stralsund, and injured on that occasion by the bursting of a shell at Copenhagen, just after the surrender of that city to Lords Cathcart and Gambier. Having obtained post rank in 1807, and after passing through the immediate grades of promotion and serving on various stations, he went on half-pay in November, 1841, immediately on obtaining his promotion to flag-rank. He was one of the naval aides-de-camp to King William IV., and acted as one of the lords of the admiralty under the whig administration in 1841, and from 1846 to 1852, when he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet. His services there and before Sebastopol were ably seconded by the late Lord Lyons; but ill health forced him to give up his command, and on his retirement at the beginning of 1855 he was created a grand cross of the bath: he also received the grand cross of the legion of honour from the emperor of the

French in 1857, and in the same year became a full admiral. Sir J. W. Deans Dundas sat as M.P. for Devizes, in the liberal interest, from 1836 to 1837, and for Greenwich from 1832 to the close of 1834, and from 1841 to 1852. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Berkshire. He married firstly, in 1808, his cousin, the only daughter and heir of Charles, late Lord Amesbury; and secondly, in 1847, a daughter of the late Earl Ducie.—E. W.

* DUNDAS, THE HON. SIR RICHARD SAUNDERS, K.C.B., is the second son of the late Viscount Melville, many years first lord of the admiralty, by Anne, daughter and coheir of R. H. Saunders, Esq., M.D. He was born in 1802, and, having received his education at Harrow, and at the royal naval college, he embarked in 1817 as a volunteer on board the *Ganymede*, in which ship he served in the Mediterranean and South American stations. He became lieutenant in 1821, and two years later was advanced to the command of the *Sparrowhawk*, and was posted in July, 1824. In 1827 he circumnavigated the globe in the *Warspite*, 76, the first vessel of that class which ever accomplished that feat. He first saw active service in China in 1841, where he obtained the thanks of Sir Gordon Bremer for his conduct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, and subsequently bore a gallant part in the action which preceded the capture of the forts at the Boca Tigris. He was nominated a C.B. for his services in China. From January, 1845, to January, 1846, he was private secretary to the late earl of Haddington, then first lord of the admiralty. In 1851-52 he acted as superintendent of the dockyard at Deptford, and as a lord of the admiralty from December, 1852, to February, 1855, when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, in which capacity he was intrusted with the superintendence of the operations off Sveaborg, at Bomarsund, &c. He was made a K.C.B. at the close of the Russian war in 1856 for his Baltic services, and, at the same time, created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1857 he was again appointed a lord of the admiralty. He became a rear-admiral of the red in 1857. Sir Richard is unmarried, and is heir-presumptive to his elder brother's title.—E. W.

DUNDAS. See MELVILLE.

* DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth earl of, better known as Lord Cochrane, eldest son of Archibald Cochrane, was born 14th December, 1775. At an early age he entered the naval service under the auspices of his uncle, Admiral Cochrane, and has acquired a world-wide celebrity by his gallant naval exploits, only a few of which our space will permit us to enumerate. In 1801, in the sloop *Speedy*, of fourteen guns and fifty-four men, he carried by boarding, off Barcelona, the Spanish frigate *El Gamo*, of thirty-two guns and three hundred and nineteen men, fitted out expressly and avowedly for his capture. In 1808, with only fifty seamen, thirty marines, and eighty Spaniards, he held out for a fortnight Fort Trinidad against a combined French and Italian force amounting to several thousand men, inflicting upon them a very severe loss, while only three of his own men were killed and seven wounded. Again in 1809 he attacked the French fleet in the Basque Roads, bursting the boom with which they were defended by help of a fire-ship which he piloted himself, at the imminent risk of his life, and driving them ashore in helpless confusion—one of the most daring and successful exploits in the naval history of Great Britain, and effected, like all his lordship's other successes, with exceedingly trifling loss of life; for with all his spirit of adventure, no officer was ever more chary than Lord Cochrane of the lives of his men.

Lord Cochrane had previously been elected member of parliament for Westminster, and on his return to England after these brilliant exploits, he took an active part in opposition to Lord Castlereagh and the government of the day, and made himself prominent as a naval reformer, though he must have been well aware that such a position at that time involved professional martyrdom. He unfortunately became involved in some speculations in the funds, and, along with two persons named Beranger and Butt, was brought to trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the members of the stock exchange by circulating a false report of the death of Napoleon. They were all found guilty, and Lord Cochrane was sentenced to imprisonment, a heavy fine, and exposure in the pillory. The trial was very unfairly conducted by Lord Ellenborough, the presiding judge, and a violent political partisan. Public opinion ran strongly in

favour of Lord Cochrane. A subscription was entered into for the purpose of paying his fine, and when he was expelled the house of commons, he was immediately re-elected by the electors of Westminster. It is now known that Lord Cochrane was entirely innocent of the crime of which he was found guilty, and that it was his chivalrous refusal to give up his uncle, the real culprit, that alone gave any colour to the charge brought against him. (See Lord Brougham's *Statesmen of the Time of George III.*, vol. ii., p. 193.)

As his name had been struck off the list of British naval officers, he was compelled to seek abroad the employment which was denied him at home; and when the South American provinces revolted against the Spanish crown, Lord Cochrane accepted an invitation from the Chilean government to take the command of their navy. He arrived at Chili in November, 1818, and many English officers and seamen, attracted by the celebrity of his name, eagerly enlisted under his command. In the course of a few months he was ready for action, and in February, and afterwards in September, 1819, he made several gallant attacks on the batteries and shipping at Callao, and surprised and captured a number of valuable Spanish ships at Guayaquil. He then sailed for Valdivia—an important and strongly-fortified Spanish town, with a noble harbour protected by fifteen forts. On the 2nd of February, 1820, he attacked this place, and, by a remarkable combination of cool judgment and daring, obtained possession of all the enemy's batteries, and subsequently of the town and province. His own remark on this success is worthy of special notice—"The enterprise was a desperate one; nevertheless, I was not about to do anything desperate, having resolved that unless fully satisfied as to its practicability I would not attempt it. Rashness, though often imputed to me, forms no part of my composition. There is a rashness without calculation of consequences; but with that calculation well founded, it is no longer rashness."

After this splendid achievement Lord Cochrane returned to Valparaiso, where he devoted himself with unremitting assiduity to the equipment of a fleet destined to accompany an expedition to Peru under General San Martin. But he was sadly hindered by the petty jealousies and incapacity of the wretched government which he served. The seamen became mutinous for the want of their pay and prize money; and it was only by pledging his personal faith that Lord Cochrane contrived to get a squadron manned for this new expedition. His little fleet set sail on the 20th of August, and after some annoying delays reached Callao, the seaport of Lima, and anchored in the outer roads. In the inner harbour lay the *Esmeralda*, a large forty-gun frigate, and two sloops of war moored under the guns of the castle, defended by three hundred pieces of artillery on shore, by a strong boom with chain moorings, and by armed blockships; the whole being surrounded by twenty-seven gunboats. Lord Cochrane resolved to undertake the apparently desperate enterprise of cutting out this frigate from under the fortifications, and led the attack in person. The Spaniards, though at first taken by surprise, made a gallant resistance; but in a quarter of an hour they were completely overpowered, and the captured ship was steered triumphantly out of the harbour under the fire of the batteries on the north side of the castle. Lord Cochrane himself was severely wounded in the affray; but he had only eleven men killed and thirty wounded, while the enemy lost upwards of one hundred and twenty. The Spaniards, who had nicknamed Lord Cochrane "El Diabolo," were so terror-stricken by this astonishing enterprise, that their vessels "never afterwards ventured to show themselves, but left his lordship undisputed master of the coast." In consequence of the base ingratitude and dishonesty of San Martin and the other members of the Chilean government, Lord Cochrane hauled down his flag in 1823, and accepted the invitation of Don Pedro, first regent, and then emperor of Brazil, to take the command of his fleet against a Portuguese squadron which blockaded his northern provinces. His lordship performed this service with his accustomed gallantry and success, in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way by stupid and unprincipled officials. His services were in the end miserably requited, and the Brazilian government, like the Chilean, is still under heavy pecuniary obligations to him.

On his return to England in 1825 Lord Cochrane was received with the distinction which his brilliant exploits deserved. Inaction, however, was most distasteful to his ardent and energetic character, and he was easily induced to assist the Greeks in their

struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke. In 1827 he was nominated by the national assembly, admiral of the Greek fleet, and set himself with characteristic zeal to discipline and encourage the sailors, and to reconcile the various factions whose selfish contentions had brought their cause to the brink of ruin. But the fleet was badly equipped and ill-disciplined, and his lordship's efforts were so constantly thwarted by the government that he found it impossible to undertake any enterprise of importance. His return to his own country in 1828 was a scene of unchequered triumph. On the death of his father in 1831 he succeeded to the earldom of Dundonald. In the following year he was restored to his former rank in the British navy. In 1842 he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and was created a knight grand cross of the order of the bath. In 1847 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British fleet on the North American and West Indian stations. On his return home in 1851 he published a work entitled "Notes on the Mineralogy, Government, and Condition of the British West India Islands." In 1859 he published a "Narrative of Services in the Liberation of Chili, Peru, and Brazil from Spanish and Portuguese Domination," by Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., admiral of the red, rear admiral of the fleet, 2 vols. This work, which saw the light on the eighty-third birthday of its gallant author, gives a deeply interesting account of the singularly brilliant yet chequered career of one who has been justly pronounced "the first seaman of his class, the last seaman of his school," and who is undoubtedly one of the greatest naval heroes this country has ever produced.—J. T.

DUNFERMLINE. See ABERCROMBY.

DUNI, EGIDIO ROMALDO, a musician, was born at Matera in the kingdom of Naples, 9th February, 1709, and died at Paris, 11th June, 1775. He was the eldest of nine children of a maestro di capella, whose salary scarcely sufficed for their support; and though he had little inclination for music his father obliged him to study it, since he was unable to make any other provision for him. In 1718 he entered the conservatorio degli poveri di Gesu Cristo, of which Durante had just been appointed director. In 1735 this famous teacher procured him an engagement to write an opera for Rome, which, under the name of "Nerone," was produced in rivalry with the *Olimpiade* of his fellow-pupil Pergolesi. Duni was sent from the papal city to Vienna, on some secret ecclesiastical mission, and there he produced some works with success. He returned to Naples, and was appointed maestro di capella at the church of S. Nicolo in Bari. In the hope of being cured of a long settled hypochondria, he visited Paris in 1648, came to London the year after, and went thence to Holland, where he was greatly benefited; but on his journey back to Italy he was attacked by robbers, and the nervous excitement consequent upon this misfortune brought back his disease. He was very successful as a composer at Genoa, and was there engaged by the Infanta Don Philip to teach his daughter; and he accordingly resided for some time at the court of Parma. While there, the French language being in great fashion, Duni set some French operas, which were so much admired as to induce him to go to Paris in 1755 or 1757 to reproduce them. In this city a new career was open to him, and he was till the time of his death one of the most popular composers of the French capital.—G. A. M.

DUNKIN, REV. WILLIAM, D.D., the fast friend of Swift and Delany, was educated gratuitously at Trinity college, Dublin, in grateful acknowledgment of an estate, which had been bequeathed to the university by a relative of Dunkin's. The board afterwards awarded him an annuity of eighty, and at a subsequent period one hundred pounds. Dr. Bolton, archbishop of Cashel, entertained strong prejudices against "the unhappy genius" of Dunkin—as his Grace in a letter dated April 7, 1735, expresses it—but owing to the warm interference of Swift in his friend's behalf, the prelate's scruples gave way; and in the same year Dunkin was invested with holy orders. But Dunkin proved fonder of literature than of liturgies; and in Swift's poetical controversy with Bettesworth we find Dunkin in 1735 taking an active and a warm interest, even to the extent of literary participation. Swift was not forgetful of Dunkin's obliging aid; and, in a letter from the dean to Alderman Barber of London, dated January 17, 1737, he insists upon the appointment of Dunkin to an English living. "He is a gentleman of much wit," writes the dean, "and the best English as well as Latin poet in this kingdom. He is a pious

regular man, highly esteemed." Dunkin does not seem to have obtained the living in England; for in 1746 we find him placed by the vicaroy, Chesterfield, over the endowed school of Ennis-killen. In 1741 a volume of epistles from Dunkin's pen was published at Dublin, and in 1774 his poetical works and epistles in two volumes 4to appeared. Of his English poems that entitled "Carberry Rocks" has, perhaps, been the most generally admired. Dunkin's close intimacy with Swift seems to have provoked the envy of various minor and malignant minstrels with which Dublin society then teemed. There are many contemporary broadsides in existence, which mercilessly lash the good-humoured doctor of divinity. Dunkin continued to associate constantly with Swift, whose will he witnessed, and he followed him quickly to the grave.—W. J. F.

DUNN, SAMUEL, a teacher of mathematics, who was born at Crediton in Devonshire, but of whose birth and death the dates are not known. He kept a school, first at his native place, and afterwards at Chelsea. Dunn was ultimately appointed mathematical examiner of the candidates for the East India Company's service. He contributed several scientific papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He bequeathed an estate of about £30 sterling a year to establish a mathematical school at Crediton, the first master of which was appointed in 1793.—R. M., A.

DUNNING, JOHN, Baron Ashburton, born at Ashburton in 1731, and died in 1783. Dunning was the son of an eminent attorney, and educated in his father's office for that profession. He was called to the bar in 1756, and went the western circuit for some years without a single brief. The disputes between the English and Dutch East India Companies gave him his first distinction. Lord Bute called on the English company to answer some memorial of the Dutch company, and Dunning was employed to do so. His defence of the English company was regarded as perfect. Dunning received a fee of five hundred guineas. We trace his name occasionally in the law reports of the period. A compliment from Lord Mansfield to him in one case is preserved, where he said that he argued the matter he had to discuss "like a lawyer, and had not uttered a word too much or too little." His practice rapidly increased, and in 1763 was worth about £1000 a year. In the discussions which arose out of Wilkes' publications, he was employed by Wilkes throughout the prolonged litigation. On the 18th of June, 1765, he delivered his great speech against the validity of general warrants. In 1766 he was chosen recorder of Bristol; and we find him in 1767 solicitor-general. In 1768 he was returned by Lord Shelburne for the borough of Calne, for which he again sat in the parliaments of 1774 and 1780. In 1770 Thurlow succeeded him as solicitor, and he returned to the bar. Dunning, in his parliamentary career, acted with Lord Shelburne, to whom he owed his seat. In 1780 he brought forward a motion, that "the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished;" and in a few days after, a motion asking for returns of what sums, in the shape of pensions or salaries, were received by members of the house of commons. On the first motion he had a majority of eighteen; on the second of but two. A third motion was hazarded by him and lost. In the next session Lord North resigned. On the change of administration Dunning snatched at a coronet, and became within a week chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, thus securing a seat in the cabinet. This same chancellorship was one of those sinecures which a few months before he insisted ought to be abolished. The Rockingham administration was soon succeeded by that of Lord Shelburne, and Dunning now obtained a pension of £4000 a year. This seemed a strange inconsistency in a very rich man who had so lately spoken with great strength against such pensions. Dunning had purchased landed property to a large amount, and had besides saved £180,000. His learning was great, and his acquirements very remarkable, particularly when it is remembered that his "only university was his father's office." He required but a few hours to learn a book of Virgil by heart. He was fond of mathematics. When but ten years of age he had gone through the first book of Euclid. In after years he used to say he owed all his success to Euclid and Newton. When Dunning was in the receipt of £10,000 a year by his practice, he was asked how he got through his business. His reply was—"Some did itself; some he did; and some remained undone." Sir William Jones speaks of Dunning's wit; Bentham of his closeness in argumentation. Lord Shelburne, for one of whose boroughs he sat, and

whose views he supported in parliament, said "he never seemed to do anything *con amore*, but when *wrong* was on his side." Dunning had great natural disadvantages to contend with, and overcame them all. His stature was very small; his limbs almost deformed—there was some bandiness and an unusual protrusion of the shin-bones in front. He had a short crooked nose; his voice was bad, and obstructed by what seemed a perpetual cold; and the shaking of his head was like one afflicted with the palsy. The rapidity of his utterance was such that it was often difficult to catch his words, and he had a Devonshire accent; yet no man had such power of exciting and rivetting attention. His power was the same with juries, with judges, and in parliament. Dunning's friends appear to have been greatly attached to him; Johnson speaks of him with praise; Horne Tooke addressed to him the remarkable letter on philology, which was afterwards expanded into the *Diversions of Purley*. Dunning was fond of his club, a petit souper, and a bottle. On Saturdays he would take a few friends to his house at Fulham, from which they returned on the following Monday. His parents survived to witness his great prosperity.—J. A., D.

DUNOIS, JEAN, called the Bastard of Orleans, Count of Dunois and Longueville, one of the most famous heroes of France, was born about 1403. He was the illegitimate son of Louis, duke of Orleans, second son of Charles V., and was educated in his father's palace. France was at this time reduced to the lowest extremity, and was nearly brought into complete subjection to England. Dunois took up arms in defence of his country, and at the head of one thousand men compelled the earl of Warwick to raise the siege of Montargis in 1427. But this success, though it showed that the English were not invincible, did not check their triumphant progress. They soon after laid siege to Orleans, the last resource of the French king. Dunois threw himself into the city and defended it with indomitable resolution; but at last the state of affairs became so desperate that he thought of setting the city on fire, and attempting to cut his way through the enemy. At this crisis Joan of Arc undertook to raise the siege, and Dunois cordially seconded her heroic efforts for the liberation of their country. He supported her project for crowning Charles VII. at Rheims, and his banner floated along with hers over the altar where that ceremony was performed. After the capture and death of Joan, Dunois continued with unabated courage and zeal to press the expulsion of the English from the country. He captured Chartres, raised the siege of Lagny, defeated the enemy at Patay in 1429, and assisted in the reduction of the capital, which he entered in triumph on the 13th of April, 1436. The provinces of Normandy and Guienne were all that now remained to the English, and Dunois having been invested with the office of lieutenant-general by the king, invaded Normandy in 1449 at the head of a powerful army. Town after town opened its gates almost without resistance, and the whole province was soon in the hands of the French. The invasion of Guienne by Dunois followed, and was attended with equal success; and in little more than a year, Calais alone remained to the English of all the conquests on which they had lavished so much blood and treasure. After these brilliant achievements the French king legitimated Dunois, bestowed upon him the county of Longueville and other lands, with the office of great chamberlain, as an acknowledgment of his invaluable services to the crown. His great renown and influence, however, rendered him obnoxious to the successor of Charles VII., the crafty and treacherous Louis XI., who deprived him of his office of lieutenant-general, of the government of Normandy, and other dignities. Dunois, disgusted with this unjust and ungrateful treatment, joined the insurrection called the "League for the public good;" but after the treaty of Conflans he was restored to his dignities and estates, and was placed at the head of the council then instituted for the regulation of the police and other affairs of the kingdom. He died in 1468. Dunois received an education greatly superior to that of the other nobles of his age. Jean Chartres says he was one of the best speakers of the French language.—J. T.

DUNS SCOTUS, a scholastic divine, born about 1265. According to some he was born at Dunstance in the parish of Embleton, near Alnwick, in Northumberland. Others affirm that he was a Scotchman, a native of Dunse in Berwickshire. Others again say that he was an Irishman. Camden quotes, in favour of his English birthplace, an inscription at the end of a MS. copy of Duns' works in the library of Merton college, Oxford,

which, however, is no valid proof. When a youth he joined the minorite friars of Newcastle, who sent him to Oxford, where he was admitted to Merton college. His proficiency as a student must have been great. He is said to have been eminent for knowledge in the civil and canon law, in logic, natural philosophy, metaphysics, mathematics, and astronomy. On the removal of William Varron to Paris, Duns was chosen to supply his place in the theological chair at Oxford. Among the apocryphal stories told of him there is one, that thirty thousand scholars came to be his hearers. He removed to Paris probably in 1301, was chosen regent of the monks of his order at a meeting at Toulouse, and about the same time took the presidency of the theological school at Paris. Here he first inculcated the doctrine of the immaculate conception against the dominicans, refuting two hundred objections, and supporting it by many arguments. In consequence of his representations the members of the university embraced his opinion, and instituted the feast of the immaculate conception. On this occasion the title of the "Subtle Doctor" was first conferred upon him. In 1308 he was commanded by Gonsalvo, the general of the minorites, to go to Cologne to dispute against the Beghards. It is reported that the citizens met him in solemn pomp and conducted him into the city. Soon after he was seized with apoplexy, and died on 8th November, 1308, in the forty-third year of his age. Jovius' account of his death is legendary. According to it he fell down of apoplexy, and was immediately interred as dead; but afterwards coming to his senses, he languished in his coffin, beating his head and hands against its sides till he expired. In 1474 the English franciscans printed several of his works. At length the "speculativa" of them were collected by Luke Wadding, an Irishman, and illustrated with notes, to which a life of the author was prefixed. This edition was published at Lyons in 1639, 12 vols., folio. The "positiva" works were intended for a future publication, which never appeared. Wadding's life is interlarded with legendary matter. It was reprinted at Mons, 12mo, 1644. Another life was written by John Colgan of the Irish minorites of Padua, 12mo, Antwerp, 1655. The best of Duns Scotus' works consist of questions or commentaries on the Sentences of Peter Lombard, and on the physical, logical, and metaphysical writings of Aristotle. In a more enlightened age such abilities as he possessed might have done great and lasting good; but the subtleties of the age were unpractical things. Duns found scholasticism in its full development; and he built up his philosophical and religious system in opposition to Anselm and Richard St. Victor, but particularly against Thomas Aquinas and his immediate disciples. The two rival parties among the schoolmen were the Scotists and Thomists. The leading tenet of the former was the immaculate conception of Mary. In philosophy the Scotists were opposed to the Occamists. The former maintained that general terms are expressive of real existences. The latter held them to be nothing more than names. Thus, the one party was called realists; the other nominalists. Theology was set above philosophy by Duns Scotus; it is only the former, according to him, which is the right knowledge of all that is knowable. Hence he denies to philosophers a true knowledge of theological matters. There are no proofs, he says, for the existence of God; because God is not known to us in himself. He opposes, therefore, Anselm's ontological proof. In like manner he denies the possibility of a natural proof of the Trinity. It is only the believer who perceives a trace of it in history. Man attains to redemption by the love of God. The means of happiness are adventitious; God might have chosen others than the incarnation of Christ. God has manifested himself as the unchangeable object of man's will; and it is only the means which lead to this object which depend on his own choice. Duns recognized man as an individual created by the Holy Ghost, and therefore pure and free in his original condition. He held predestination in the strictest sense; though he softened it by requiring us to think of it in its relation to the will of the creatures, not as a thing which preceded that will in time. In opposition to Aquinas he denied the dependence of the will on the understanding; because nothing but the will itself can be the total cause of the will. Like all the schoolmen, he distinguished moral and theological virtues, and three classes of good works—good works in general; good works arising out of moral impulses and love to the divine laws; good works occasioned by grace and grounded in love to God himself. The first two classes have no claim to merit and

reward. The third only, *i.e.*, theological virtue, has such claim. In the sacraments he assumes a supernatural power, but one which is incomplete. His ideas of immortality and the resurrection of the body are the same as those commonly held by christians; but they are based in his own way. Thus the metaphysical idea of the body lies at the basis of his doctrine of the resurrection. He attaches, of course, great importance to the church. Indeed he takes up his position there, making the credibility of the scriptures themselves depend upon the authority of the church. All true divine intuition, all right knowledge, life, and the forgiveness of sin, are found there only. Those who wish to study Duns Scotus will be greatly assisted by the *Summa theologiae ex Scoti operibus*, published by the franciscan Jerome de Fortino, in 6 vols., folio; and by Albergoni's *Resolutio doctrinae Scoticae*, Lugdun., 1643, 8vo. The Spanish franciscan, De Rada, drew up a summary of the theological points in debate between Scotus and Aquinas—*Controversiae theologiae inter S. Thomam et Scotum*, &c., Venet., 1599, 4to. On the theology of Scotus, the best treatise is Baumgarten's *De Theologia Scoti*, Jena, 1826, 4to. The best account of his philosophy is given by Ritter, in the eighth volume of his *Geschichte der Philosophie*.—S. D.

DUNSTABLE, DUNSTAPLE, DONSTABLE, or DONSTABUS, JOHN OF, a musician, died in 1458; the date of his birth is uncertain. He was born at the town in Bedfordshire from which he takes his name, and was buried in the church of St. Stephen Walbrook. An epitaph from his gravestone is preserved in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, and another epitaph upon him, the composition of John Whethamsted, abbot of St. Albans, is also given in Fuller's *Worthies*, both of which speak in unmeasured terms of his merit. According to the first of these, he was no less eminent as a mathematician and an astronomer, than as a musician; and a further proof of his scientific attainments is a geographical tract of his writing, in MS., in the Bodleian library. Ravenscroft, Franchinus, and other early writers quote a tract by this author entitled "*De Mensurabilis Musica*," which appears to have been a work of remarkable erudition for its time, but founded rather upon researches in the treatises of earlier writers than upon original discovery. Franchinus attributes to John of Dunstable the first employment of passing-notes in music, and there is no reason to question this authority; but Tinctor, who lived immediately after Dunstable, falsely ascribes to him the origination of counterpoint; unmindful that Adam de la Hale had, many years earlier, composed music for several voices, and that the art of writing in parts, though in a very crude state, had long been practised before the period when Dunstable lived. Tinctor is followed in his error by Sebald Haiden, and the mistake has derived an appearance of authenticity, from the confusion of the musician's name with that of St. Dunstan, abbot of Canterbury, in the latter part of the tenth century, who was famed for his skill in music, and who is falsely supposed to have introduced the organ into this country. The fact is that Dunstable did much in his practice to advance the art of counterpoint, but his music had less merit than that of Dufay or Binchois, who were his contemporaries. The only specimen of his composition that is known to exist is a "*Veni Sancte Spiritus*," printed by Franchinus. Whatever his qualities of musicianship, the fact of the high esteem in which these were held in this country and on the continent, in and immediately after his own time, proves that music must have been assiduously cultivated in England at the period, and its practitioners warmly encouraged.—G. A. M.

DUNSTAN, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury about 925. He received his first education in that far-famed abbey, where his abilities excited general attention, so that he was called to court by Athelstan. Here his talents made him the object of envy and persecution. By the advice of his relation Ælfheag, bishop of Winchester, he now renounced the world, and entered Glastonbury as a monk. Here he subjected himself to the severest discipline of the monastery. After Edmund became king he summoned Dunstan to court, giving him a place among the nobles of the empire. But he was again driven from his honourable position. The king, repenting of the injustice, made him subsequently abbot of Glastonbury. Edred respected him quite as much as Edmund. It was under Edred that he set himself with vigour to the work of reformation. The best instrument for carrying out his plans appeared to be the rule of St. Benedict,

which he accordingly introduced into Glastonbury. At the same time he became the monarch's confidential counsellor. But he was deprived of his friend and patron by a premature death; and the young King Edwy became his bitter enemy, from a step taken by Dunstan, along with the bishop of Lichfield, at the time of the coronation. After continuing in his position for a time, he was obliged to fly the country. In Flanders he was honourably received by Earl Arnulf, who gave him a residence in the monastery of St. Peter's at Ghent. His removal from Glastonbury was the signal for the long-suppressed hatred of the clergy to the Benedictine rule to break forth. The Benedictines were banished, and their monasteries plundered. On the elevation of Edgar, Edwy's younger brother, to the throne, Dunstan was recalled from exile. When the wittenagemote assembled, he opened it with a discourse, and was consecrated bishop at their unanimous request. Soon after he was appointed successor to the bishop of Worcester, and was thence transferred to London. In 959 he became archbishop of Canterbury, an office which he retained for nearly thirty years. During Edgar's reign Dunstan continued to employ his great influence in church and state for the reformation of the monks, and the amendment of morals among clergy and laity. He raised the monastic establishments from their ruins; reformed the dioceses of Winchester and Worcester, where the canons were displaced by monks; and laboured for the universal practice of celibacy among ecclesiastics. After the death of Edgar, Dunstan's opponents wished to put the younger son, Ethelred, a boy of seven years old, on the throne, that they might obtain paramount influence; but they were disappointed. Yet they took up arms in Mercia, and expelled the Benedictines, who found defenders in East Anglia and Kent. In order to avoid a new rent in the kingdom, a general meeting of the wittenagemote was held at Winchester, and afterwards at Calne in Wiltshire in 977, where Dunstan proved the right of Edward. Ethelred was only ten years old when he succeeded to the throne; but the opponents of Dunstan were not able to annihilate his powerful influence in the government. He died on 19th May, 988, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury. Dunstan was a man of great abilities and culture for his day. His will was strong and inflexible. He was a rigid disciplinarian, sparing neither high nor low. His plans were followed out recklessly; for he was neither mild, humble, nor scrupulous; yet his life was morally irreproachable. Love of power, ambition, rigidity of determination in all that he undertook, were leading characteristics of his disposition. That he wished to subordinate the civil to the spiritual power, and had extravagant notions of the pope's supremacy, need not surprise any one who considers the time he lived in. Yet he effected a great deal for the church of his day; and his influence in the secular government was salutary.—S. D.

DUNTON, JOHN, an eccentric bookseller and author, was born on the 4th of May, 1659, at Graftham in Huntingdonshire, son of the rector of his native place. Receiving a good education, he was apprenticed at fifteen to a London bookseller, and became a zealous and active whig and dissenter, at a time when the opinions of the "London prentices," as a body, could make themselves be felt at a crisis. In 1685 he started in business for himself as a bookseller and publisher, and married a sister of Samuel Wesley, the father of the founder of methodism. He took advantage of a lull in business, after the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, to visit New England with a cargo of books; and of this visit there is a not uninteresting account in his autobiographical "Life and Errors." He returned to England in 1686, and, after a life of many vicissitudes, died in 1733. Of the innumerable writings of this busy and prolific author, publisher, and bookseller, his "Life and Errors" alone is now read. It is interesting not only for its frank and naïve self-portraiture of an eccentric man, but as a really valuable contribution to the history of English publishing and bookselling. His *Athenian Mercury*, 1690-96—a selection from which was afterwards published, with the title of the *Athenian Oracle*—is a very curious periodical, conveying an immense mass of fact, speculation, and advice, suitable for the ordinary reader. Due allowance being made for the difference of the times, the contents of the *Athenian Mercury* may be compared with the multifarious "answers to correspondents," which bulk so largely in the columns of some of the penny weekly publications of the present day.—F. E.

*DÜNTZER, JOHANN HEINRICH JOSEPH, a prolific German philologist and litterateur, was born at Cologne, July 11,

1813. Soon after completing his studies, he began his literary career by his works on Latin etymology. For his memoir of the life and writings of J. A. de Thou in 1837, he was awarded a prize. Being frustrated in his ardent wish for a chair in the university of Bonn, he accepted a librarianship in his native town. Besides his valuable contributions to classical learning he has published a long series of commentaries on Göthe's life and poems, and is indeed the most indefatigable living interpreter and critic of this great poet's works. We mention Göthe's Faust, Frauenbilder aus Göthe's Fugendzeit, Freundesbilder aus Göthe's Leben, Göthe's Tasso, &c.—K. E.

DUPATY, CHARLES-MARGUERITE-JEAN-BAPTISTE MERCIER, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Rochelle in 1746, and died at Paris in 1788. In 1768 he became advocate-general to the parliament of Bordeaux, and afterwards president-a-mortier. He distinguished himself greatly by his firmness and eloquence at the revolution of the magistracy which took place in 1771. He was sent to prison for his bold defence of the privileges of the parliaments; but the voice of the country soon forced the government to set him at liberty. Dupaty was long occupied in promoting a reform in the criminal laws, and published in 1788 "Réflexions historiques sur le Droit criminel." As a man of letters he was known by his academical discourses and "Lettres sur l'Italie."—R. M., A.

DUPATY, CHARLES MERCIER, son of President Dupaty, the great law reformer. He was born at Bordeaux in 1771, and died in Paris in 1825. His father destined him, against his inclination, for the legal career; but, after having taken degrees in 1790, young Dupaty could not resist his bent for art, to which he turned with great alacrity, choosing the branch of landscape. But he was to be once more thwarted. The conscription claimed and retained him until 1795, when he was at last allowed to resume and continue his artistical career. This, however, he did by entirely renouncing painting, and exclusively cultivating sculpture. The first works he produced in this art are rather overdone, and partaking of the convulsed *vococo* style of the preceding period. The remarks passed upon some of these productions by contemporary artists, drove him once more to study, which he did at Rome. From Italy he continued sending home new and every time more praiseworthy efforts, which secured him a wide-spread and merited fame. Amongst these works are the "Venus Genitrix," and the "Ajax," both bought for government and paid for respectively 10,000 and 15,000 francs (very high figures at that time). They are now one at the jardin des plantes; the other in the palais royal. In course of time Dupaty acquired greater freedom from mere academical tenets and from the dictates of fashion; so much so, that his last productions were even more admired than the early ones.

DUPÉRAC, ETIENNE, a French artist, flourishing during the last years of the sixteenth century, was born at Bordeaux, and studied in Rome. The result of his long stay in Italy was made evident by the publication of the ancient relics of that metropolis, designed and engraved by him—a work of great precision, and which, unfortunately, is now very rare. On his return to France, Henry IV. named him his architect, and intrusted him with the direction of the works then going on at Fontainebleau. Dupérac profited by the occasion to execute several pictures for that palace. Died in 1601.

DUPERRÉ, VICTOR GUY, Baron, a celebrated French seaman, was born at Rochelle, February 20, 1775. He was first employed in the merchant service, but afterwards joined the royal navy. In 1795 he was taken a prisoner to England. Being exchanged in 1799, he was appointed to the command of a brig, and a few years afterwards became captain of the frigate *La Sirene*. In the *Bellona* he had the rare good fortune to take an English corvette and some merchant vessels, and escaped with his prizes into the harbour of the Isle of France. Returning to France at the commencement of 1811, the emperor created him a baron. In the same year he was nominated admiral, and commanded the French marine forces, such as they were, in the Mediterranean. His conduct towards the men under his command in the difficult circumstances that followed the fall of Napoleon, proved him equally able and considerate. In 1818 he was sent to the Antilles, and bravely pursued the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas; for this campaign he received the cordon of grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1823 during the war with Spain, he led the squadron which besieged Cadiz; he

bombarded that city, and compelled the cortes to surrender it. He died November 2, 1846.—T. J.

* **DUPERREY, LOUIS ISIDORE**, an eminent French navigator, chevalier of Saint Louis, and of the legion of honour, was born at Paris on the 22nd of October, 1786. He entered the navy at the age of sixteen, having previously studied mathematics under the celebrated La Croix. After various adventures he set sail from Toulon in the corvette *Coquille*, on the 11th of August, 1822; returning to France the 24th of April, 1825, having made a voyage round the world without the loss of a single man, and having collected valuable materials in the natural history of the many countries which he visited. He worthily followed the traces of Cook and La Perouse.—T. J.

DUPERRON, JACQUES DAVY, a French cardinal, born at Saint-Lô in Normandy in 1556, and died at Paris in 1618. He was educated in the protestant religion, but early in life embraced catholicism, on the advice of Philippe Desportes the poet. Introduced into court life, he was named reader to Henry III., and, though a layman, was appointed to preach at the convent of Vincennes before the king and court. The success of his sermon, "Sur l'Amour de Dieu," and his "Oraison funèbre de Ronsard" induced him to enter into holy orders. He still kept his post of reader to the king, and continued to preach before the court. Towards the close of the reign of Henry III. he attached himself to the cardinal de Bourbon, but afterwards courted the favour of the king of Navarre, who made him bishop of Evreux in 1591. Duperron had, ostensibly at least, a chief share in the conversion of Henry IV. He was employed in numerous missions, and received the cardinal's hat in reward of valuable services rendered to the church. He was, moreover, named archbishop of Sens, grand-almoner, and commander of the order of the Holy Spirit. Duperron was a voluminous writer.—R. M., A.

DUPIÉ, GUILLAUME, a French artist at the beginning of the seventeenth century; the sculptor of the statue of Henry IV. on the Pont-Neuf at Paris, destroyed at the time of the Revolution, and the relics of which are now in the Louvre.

* **DUPIN, ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES**, known as **DUPIN AINÉ**, born at Varsi, Nivernais, in 1783. The father of André Dupin, one of three distinguished brothers, was a member of the legislative council, and educated him for the profession of avocat. In 1800 he was received as avocat, and on the re-establishment of the schools of law by Bonaparte he was among the first to take the degree of doctor. In 1810 he was a candidate for a law professorship at Paris. He failed to obtain it, and was forced upon the active duties of the bar. He published a textbook of Roman law, consisting of selected extracts from the Digest and the Code. Another book of his was suppressed, because in something he had said of Germanicus and Tiberius the police thought there was a reference to the fate of the duc d'Enghien. In 1811 he was one of a commission to classify the laws, and in 1813 was appointed secretary of the commission. Early in 1815 he was a member of the chamber of representatives, but after the second restoration of the Bourbons his constituents did not re-elect him. On the abdication of Bonaparte he voted against the proposal of recognizing his son as emperor. In 1815, when the Bourbons had returned, and were proceeding against those accused of aiding Bonaparte during the Hundred Days, the government journals represented the advocates of the accused as participators in the crimes of those whom they defended. Dupin published a pamphlet entitled "Libre Défense des accusés." He was engaged for the defence in the most important political trials of the period—Ney, 1815; Hutchinson, Bruce, and Wilson, 1816; Beranger, 1828. His most splendid effort was in defence of the *Journal des Débats*, prosecuted for the remarkable article, "Malheureux roi! Malheureuse France!" In 1819 Dupin refused the office of secrétaire général du ministère de la justice. In 1829 the advocates of Paris elected him batonnier of the order. Dupin was from the year 1817 connected in the relation of confidential adviser with the house of Orleans, and when Louis Philippe died he was one of his executors. Dupin was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1826, and continued a member of it till 1832. In July, 1830, when consulted on the subject of the fatal ordinances which upset the elder branch of the Bourbons, he stated distinctly their illegality, counselled resistance to the uttermost, and threw himself earnestly into the movements which placed Louis Philippe on the throne. When it was

proposed to have Louis Philippe take the title of Philip VII., Dupin protested against it, using the memorable phrase—"Le duc d'Orléans est appelé au trône, non parce qu'il est Bourbon mais quoique Bourbon." On the accession of Louis Philippe Dupin was called upon to draw up the address to the king, and the charter of the people's rights. On the evening of the same day, within two hours, documents were prepared by him remarkable for a felicity of language which expressed everything required and nothing more. He was now appointed procureur général of the court of cassation. In 1831 his house was attacked by a furious mob, and his person rescued with difficulty by the national guard. In 1832 we find him president of the chamber of deputies. Good sense, and prudence equal to any emergency that may arise, are Dupin's characteristics. On Louis Philippe's abdication, instead of resigning his office of procureur général, he got the court of cassation to pass a vote directing that in future justice should be administered in the name of the French people; and he continued to hold his office till the decrees of 1852 declared the property of the house of Orleans to belong to the crown of France. After his resignation he amused himself with agriculture, and with revising and republishing some tracts of his on legal subjects. In 1857 he surprised every one by reappearing in his old character of procureur général, saying, "J'ai toujours appartenu à la France, jamais aux parties." On his mother's tomb he inscribed the words "Ci git la mère des trois Dupin." Among his other honours was that of the cross of the legion of honour, given him in 1837.—J. A., D.

DUPIN, CHARLES, Baron, a celebrated mathematician and statistician of France, brother of Dupin Ainé, was born in 1784. After displaying rare talent for mathematical analysis at the école polytechnique he joined the corps of marine engineers, and was successively employed in the fortifications of Antwerp, Genoa, and Toulon. In the course of his professional duty he had occasion to visit Corfu, and to reside for a considerable time in that island. During his residence he founded the Ionian academy, and delivered lectures on mechanics and physics. On his return to France about the year 1812, he presented to the Institute various papers on naval architecture and marine engineering, which gained him much distinction. He was early led to inquire into the causes of England's greatness, and his sympathy with her liberal institutions led him into trouble with his own government. He first visited England merely as an engineer, and with the purpose of ascertaining the strength of her naval defences; but his inquiries afterwards extended to her political institutions and commercial prosperity. The first part of his great work on England appeared under the title of "Force Militaire." It was at first suppressed by the government, on account of his too ardent admiration of English institutions. The increasing estimation in which Dupin was held, led, however, to a reversal of the sentence, and the book was not only permitted to be circulated, but honours were heaped upon the author. On his fifth visit to England he was much flattered by the attention of Mr. Huskisson, then at the head of the board of trade. The English minister admitted him to the government offices, and supplied him with documents bearing on the international commerce of France and England. While visiting Glasgow his attention was drawn to the mechanics' institutions, of which that city afforded the earliest examples. On his return to France he published his "Mémoires sur la Marine et les Ponts et Chaussées de la France et de l'Angleterre," in which he gives an account of the Glasgow institutions, and expresses his desire that similar ones should be introduced into France. To facilitate this object he wrote several valuable works on the sciences as applied to the arts. He was the first to raise statistics to the rank of a science in France. He embodied most of his valuable researches in his great work "Sur les Forces Productives et Commerciales de la France." After the revolution of 1830 he took a leading part in the chamber of deputies. On the discussion of the corn-law question in 1831, he gained a triumph by convincing the chamber that a sliding scale, as adopted by England, was the right basis of legislation. It was only in 1837, on his return after his seventh visit to England, that he completed his work on the commercial resources of Great Britain. In 1838 he was elevated to the peerage. In the various revolutions through which France passed, Dupin threw his influence into the scale of law and order, and more than once saved his country from disaster by

enforcing sound commercial principles. At the coup d'état of 1851, he scrupled for a time to take his place at the admiralty. When, however, the universal suffrage of the people legitimized, in his judgment, the presidency, and afterwards the empire, he felt constrained to give to his country the benefits of his experience and his counsels. In 1851 he was appointed president of the jury sent by the French minister of commerce to the great London exhibition of that year, and in that capacity he superintended the drawing up of very valuable reports on various departments of industry.—W. L. M.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIES, born at Paris in 1657; died in 1719. Dupin was descended from an old Norman family. He was educated at Harcourt, took orders, and became doctor of the Sorbonne in 1684. In 1686 the first volume of his "Bibliothèque universelle des auteurs ecclésiastiques" appeared. Bossuet and the French clergy were scandalized at the unreserve with which he expressed himself; and, fearing that the publication of the work might be interfered with, he, at Racine's suggestion, sought to appease the storm by a retraction of the matter that gave most offence. Its publication was permitted with some change of the title. The work, with its supplements, runs to sixty-one volumes. Dupin was a man whose whole life was given to study, and who seemed to find time for everything. He held the chair of philosophy at the royal college. He saw every friend who called on him; aided every author engaged in the preparation of any ecclesiastical work in his researches; and lived a peaceful and happy life, when the bull *Unigenitus* was published, and he was banished to Châtelherault as a jesuit. On expressing his submission, however, he was permitted to return to Paris, but not to resume his professorship. Clement XI. wrote to thank Louis XIV. for thus punishing him. During the regency Dupin did not fare better. He was in correspondence with Wake, the archbishop of Canterbury, with the object of seeing whether the churches of France and England could not be united. Dubois, who was then looking for a cardinal's hat, had Dupin's papers seized. It was found that, among other arrangements, Dupin said there would be little difficulty in France consenting to the marriage of the clergy, and thus gave rise to a story that Dupin was himself married. When Peter the Great was in France, Dupin was in communication with him, for the purpose of seeing whether there might not be a union of the Greek church with that of France. Dupin for many years edited the *Journal des Savants*, and supplied many notices to Moreri's Biographical Dictionary.—J. A., D.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, Governor-general of the French possessions in Hindostan, was born towards the close of the seventeenth century, the son of a wealthy ex-director of the French East India company. After a youth spent in study, followed by commercial adventure, Duplex was appointed a member of council at Pondicherry, and ten years later he was promoted to be chief superintendent of the French settlement at Chandernagore. Under his care, Chandernagore attained to great commercial prosperity; and, in 1742, he was rewarded by being transferred to Pondicherry, as governor-general of France's Indian possessions. He had enriched himself by his private commercial speculations, and he now began to form vast schemes for the extension of French authority and influence in Hindostan. In 1746, when war broke out between France and England, the English government sent a squadron to the East Indies, whither, too, La Bourdonnais, the able and energetic governor of the Mauritius, was despatched by the French with a naval and military force. He took Madras from the English, but Duplex quarrelled with him respecting the terms of surrender, and English interests in India were preserved from the combined hostility of these two men, who, if they had been united, would have proved very formidable foes. Duplex's energy and skill were elements in the miscarriage of the attempt subsequently made by the English under Admiral Boscawen to take Pondicherry. A year afterwards, the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle was signed (November, 1748), and the contest between England and France for influence in India had to be waged, under cover of support given by the representatives of the two companies to rival native princes. By skilful campaigning and skilful diplomacy, Duplex had succeeded in 1751 in securing for a protégé the vice-royalty of the Deccan itself, when he was checked by the appearance on the scene of the great Lord Clive, then a young and obscure adventurer. What was more, he received no encouragement from the authorities at home. The French government did not enter into

his vast schemes of aggrandizement, and the French East India company grumbled at the expense of the war. Similarly unambitious and pacific sentiments animated the authorities in England, and, in fact, the two governments were both displeased, that while at peace in Europe, they should be virtually at war in India. A conference was held in London; a convention between France and England was signed; Duplex was sacrificed and recalled. On his return to France, he vainly pleaded his claims as a creditor of the India company; and impoverished, as well as dispirited, he died about 1768, of a broken heart.—F. E.

DUPLEIX, SCRIPION, born at Condom in 1569; died in 1661. Duplex came to Paris in 1605 in the suite of Margaret, wife of Henry IV. She appointed him maître des requests de son hôtel. He was made historiographer of France. He soon got weary of court life and retired to the country, choosing for his residence the place of his birth, and bearing with him the title of conseiller d'état. He wrote a book on the Gallican liberties, which he was not only not permitted to print, but compelled to burn. The vexation is said to have cost him his life. His historical works—and he wrote several—seem to have deserved higher praise than they obtained, if Langlet Dufresnoy's report of them is to be regarded as more than a jest—"Duplex," says he "has composed many bad books; c'était son plus grand talent." Duplex in his historical works has the great merit of always referring distinctly to his authorities; the neglect of this renders narratives more easily read than those of Duplex of but little value for any useful purpose.—J. A., D.

DUPLESSIS, JOSEPH S., a distinguished French painter, born at Carpentras in 1725. He studied under his father, under the Carthusian monk Imbert, and ultimately at Rome. He excelled in portraits, and amongst those he executed are noted—that of Gluck, now at Vienna; those of Franklin, Marmontel, Bossuet, Necker, &c. Having lost his fortune through the Revolution, he accepted the place of keeper of the museum of Versailles, where he died in 1802.

DUPLESSIS-MORNAY. See MORNAY.

DU PONCEAU or DUPONCEAU, PETER S., was born on the 3d of June, 1760, at St. Martin's in the isle of Re, on the western coast of France. At an early age he showed a strong taste for the study of language, which was developed by excellent instruction. His father held a military command on the island, and caused his son to study, with some educated recruits whose drilling he superintended, various branches connected with military engineering. Young Duponceau's shortsightedness, however, obliged the father to forego all plans of military life for his son. In 1773, therefore, Peter was sent to a college of Benedictine monks at St. Jean Angely. Here he was very successful, and his fondness for English studies and literature obtained him the nickname of "L'Anglais." After he had spent eighteen months here his father died, and he, yielding to the wishes of his mother and family, "took the tonsure," to use his own words, and, by influence of the bishop of Rochelle, was sent as regent to the episcopal college at Bressiere in Poitou, where, though only fifteen years old, he taught Latin. Jealousy from his competers and annoyances from the boys rendered him so uncomfortable, that on Christmas-day, 1775, he started for Paris, where he supported himself by translating English books, by writing foreign commercial letters, and teaching French and English. Count de Genlis told him that the duke of Orleans wished an English and French vocabulary of hunting words and phrases. Duponceau with much labour prepared one so well, that it was splendidly bound and placed on the prince's shelves. When he asked the promised reward, however, he received the answer—"Les princes ne donnent rien." Count de Gebelin, the well-known philologist, employed him as secretary, and valued his services so highly, that to retain them he even offered to put his name on the title-page of his own great work, "*Le Monde Primitif*." At the house of Beaumarchais, however, Duponceau had met Baron Steuben, who wanted a secretary who could write and speak English, to accompany him to America. Duponceau gladly accepted Steuben's offer, and all the more readily as he did not agree with Gebelin's scientific opinions. Steuben and he sailed for America from Marseilles, and landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on 1st December, 1777. On 18th February, 1778, Duponceau received, at the request of Steuben, the brevet appointment of captain in the United States army. After serving with Baron Steuben for more than two years, pulmonary disease forced him to abandon military life for a time,

and soon after entirely. Leaving the army, he became in July, 1781, a citizen of Pennsylvania, and in October was appointed secretary to R. R. Livingston, the head of the department of foreign affairs. After twenty months, Duponceau began the study of law, and was admitted to practice as attorney in 1785. In 1788 he married, and in 1791 was appointed sworn interpreter of foreign languages. During the rest of his days he led a retired life, attending to his professional duties. He soon rose to eminence as a lawyer, and was offered the important office of chief justice of Louisiana by President Jefferson. He translated a number of valuable foreign law books, and wrote on professional subjects. As chairman of the committee of history, moral science, and general literature, established by the American Philosophical Society, Duponceau presented a report on the "Structure of the Indian Languages," which gained him much reputation, the degree of LL.D., and an election, as corresponding member of the French Institute in the academy of inscriptions. In May, 1835, Count de Volney's prize of Linguistique was awarded by the same body to his "Memoir on the Indian Languages of North America," published in Paris. He also became interested in the Chinese language, strenuously maintaining that the written character is wholly lexigraphic, not ideographic—a representation merely of sound, not of a distinct idea. His dissertation on the Chinese language, published in 1838, when he was already seventy-eight years old, was the last of his philological productions. He belonged to more than forty different literary and scientific bodies, and published about the same number of works, from the size of a discourse before a society to a law-book in two volumes octavo. He died in 1844.—F. B.

* DUPONCHEL, P. A. J., a distinguished French entomologist. He was formerly head of the department of war in France. He is a chevalier of the legion of honour, and member of many of the learned societies of Paris. He has published many papers on insects in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of France, in the *Revue Zoologique*, and other scientific periodicals. In conjunction with M. Godart, he is the author of a great work "On the Natural History of the Butterflies of Europe," accompanied with figures by M. Delarue, in thirteen volumes octavo. He has also published a supplement to the same work in forty volumes, and an illustrated work on the "Caterpillars of the Butterflies of France;" also an arranged "Catalogue of the Butterflies of Europe," to serve as a complement and rectification of the first work.—E. L.

* DUPONT, PIERRE, poet, born at Lyons in 1821. Left an orphan while yet an infant, he was placed by an old friend of the family, a priest, in the seminary of Argenteire; and when old enough, was appointed to a little situation in a banking-house. Having drawn an unlucky number for the conscription, he would have been obliged to serve as a soldier, had he not written a poem of sufficient merit to satisfy the fastidious taste of an academician. Through the efforts of M. Pierre Lebrun the poem, "Les Deux Anges," brought a sufficient sum to purchase a substitute; and the poet was provided with a small but congenial employment in the academy itself. Dupont first attracted public attention by a collection of rustic songs, which had the prime merit of being truthfully characteristic. Encouraged by his success in rendering the natural sentiments of Breton peasants in their rough and racy sweetness, the poet resolved upon giving a musical tongue to the complaints and aspirations of the denizens of the workshop. Although his early association with the city of Lyons, as famous for its republican outbreaks as for its silk manufacture, would seem to have fitted him for the desired transformation from a Bloomfield into a "corn-law rhymer," yet would it have been better for his reputation had he not quitted the field for the angry atmosphere of the loom. It must be admitted notwithstanding, that, by the momentarily triumphant reds of 1848, Pierre Dupont was hailed with enthusiasm. The republic had more than enough of philosophers, but it wanted a poetic voice to turn its doctrines and sentiments into household words; and Dupont appeared at the right moment, and without a rival. Some of his songs were for a time chanted in chorus throughout the workshops of the Faubourgs. They were circulated by thousands so long as the republic lived even in name. After its overthrow they disappeared through some mysterious agency from every bookstall, and were no more heard than the Marseillaise. Still it may be doubted whether, under any circumstances, they could have maintained the popularity more legitimately due to his rustic melodies; for

Dupont's characteristics are rather sensibility, tenderness, and grace than indignation and reckless resolution, such as he has only artificially exhibited in his socialist compositions. His poetry, irrespectively of political considerations, is regarded with favour by excellent literary critics.—J. F. C.

DUPONT DE L'ÉTANG, PIERRE, Count, a distinguished French general, was born at Chabannais in 1765, and died in 1838. In early life he saw a good deal of active service, particularly in the Netherlands. Already named general of brigade in 1793, he fought at Hondscoote and Menin, where he forced a battalion of grenadiers under Prince Hohenlohe to lay down their arms. Dupont, after the Reign of Terror, attached himself to Napoleon, and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Marengo. He was made governor of Piedmont, held high command in the army of Italy, and proved his bravery and skill in many of the great battles which signalized the consulate and empire. He was afterwards disgraced by the emperor. On the first restoration he was made a peer of France, and for a very short time held the office of minister of war. He was admitted a member of the privy council after the Hundred Days. Dupont published some poems.—R. M., A.

DUPONT DE LEURE, JACQUES-CHARLES, a French statesman, was born at Neubourg in 1767, and died in 1855. He was an advocate in the parliament of Normandy, and eagerly embraced the principles of the Revolution. He held various posts under the republic and empire, and was called to the corps législatif in 1813. Vice-president of the chamber during the Hundred Days, he distinguished himself by his firmness, and by the part which he took in the negotiations with the allied sovereigns. During a long parliamentary career from 1817 till the revolution of 1848, he uniformly opposed whatever measures he deemed of a retrograde or anti-liberal tendency. In the latter year he was chosen president of the provisional government; but not being re-elected a representative in 1849, he retired into private life. His countrymen regard him as one of the most honourable and consistent statesmen of the difficult times in which he lived.—R. M., A.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE-SAMUEL, a French political economist, was born at Paris in 1739, and died in 1817. Dupont was a follower of Quesnay, whose opinions and principles he advocated and popularized in the *Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Finances*, and in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen*. After a sojourn in Poland, whither he had gone on the invitation of the king, Stanislas Poniatowski, he returned to France, when his friend Turgot was placed at the head of affairs in 1774. He followed that minister into retirement; and having settled at Gâbinais, near the town of Nemours, divided his time between agriculture and letters. He there wrote his "Mémoires sur la vie de Turgot," and occupied his leisure hours in translating the Orlando Furioso into French verse. He was recalled to active political life by Vergennes; was admitted a member of the council of state, and named commissaire général of commerce. His life being troublous, and occasionally in danger during the earlier stages of the republic, he went to America, but returned in 1802, when he refused several political posts offered him by Napoleon. He was secretary to the provisional government in 1814, and at the Restoration was appointed councillor of state; but, on the return of Napoleon in 1815, he withdrew from France, disgusted with change and revolution, and eventually sailed for America, where he rejoined his sons, and two years afterwards found a grave. He was a very voluminous author.—R. M., A.

DUPORT, JAMES, an English philologist, was born at Cambridge in 1606, and died in July, 1679. Son of the master of Jesus college, he was elected to the Greek chair in the same university in 1632. He was deprived of this office during Cromwell's protectorate, but being reinstated at the Restoration, was soon afterwards appointed dean of Peterborough and chaplain to Charles II. The following are among his chief works—"Tres libri Salomonis, scilicet Proverbia, Ecclesiastes, Cantica, Græco carmine donati," Cambridge, 1646; "Gnomologia Homerica, cum duplici parallelismo ex sacra scriptura, et gentium scriptoribus," 1660; "Metaphrasis libri Psalmorum versibus Græcis contexta, cum versione Latina," 1666; "Musæ Subsecivæ, seu Poetica stromata," 1676.—A. J. N.

DUPPA, or also, according to Anthony Wood, DE UP-HAUGH, BRIAN, bishop successively of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born at Lewisham on the 10th of March, 1588. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church,

Oxford, rising, through his talents and character, to be vice-chancellor of his alma mater. About the year 1634, he was appointed tutor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II.; in 1638 he was nominated to the see of Chichester, and in 1641 to that of Salisbury. In the troubles which followed, he withdrew to Oxford, and was with Charles I. up to that monarch's last days. During the commonwealth he lived in great retirement at Richmond, a place which he loved; and where, when he died, he was founding an alms-house. At the Restoration he was translated to Winchester, and appointed lord-almoner. He died in 1662, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Charles II. is said to have knelt by his death-bed, and to have implored the blessing of his former tutor. Bishop Duppa published a few sermons and devotional pieces, and is said to have assisted Charles I. in the composition of the Eikon Basilike. Anthony Wood is enthusiastic in his praises of this prelate's "excellent parts," and that "comeliness of his person and gracefulness of his deportment, which rendered him worthy the service of a court, and every way fit to stand before princes."—F. E.

DUPPA, RICHARD, a miscellaneous writer, was born towards the close of last century, and died in 1831. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and took his degree of LL.B. at Trinity hall, Cambridge, in 1814. Duppa was called to the bar, but appears to have devoted most of his time and labour to literary pursuits. Of his numerous works we may mention—"A Selection of Twelve Heads from the Last Judgment of Michel Angelo," 1801, imp. fol.; "Heads from the Fresco Pictures of Raffaele in the Vatican," 1803, fol.; "The Life and Literary Works of Michel Angelo Buonarroti, with his Poetry and Letters," 1806, 4to; "Elements of Botany," 1809, 3 vols. 8vo; "Life of Raffaele," 1816; and in the same year, "Dr. Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales in 1774, with illustrative notes;" "Travels on the Continent, Sicily and the Lipari Islands," 1829.—R. M., A.

DUPRAT, ANTOINE, Chancellor of France, and afterwards archbishop of Sens, was descended from a noble family of Issoire. The duchess d'Angoulême first brought him into notice by employing him as her solicitor, and he so ingratiated himself into her good favour, that she placed her son (afterwards Francis I. of France) under his tuition. He was appointed attorney-general at the parliament of Toulouse, and in 1507 president of the parliament of Paris; and when Francis I. came to the throne in 1515, he was created Chancellor of France. Francis, being continually in want of funds to prosecute the numerous wars in which he had engaged, applied to Duprat for advice, and he recommended that monarch to sell for the highest sums all the offices of the judicature; he suggested that the king should increase the taxes without the sanction of parliament, and advised the creation of a new chamber, which was called La Tournelle, and was composed of twenty counsellors; indeed he was all-powerful by authority of the king's mother, and was the means to a certain extent, of rendering the royal authority almost absolute, for Francis I. was the first monarch of France who appended to his edicts "for such is our good pleasure." When Francis went into Italy on account of the Milanese war, Duprat accompanied him by the wish of the duchess d'Angoulême, and advised the abolition of the "Pragmatic sanction," which had been promulgated sixty years before under Charles VII., and had never been recognized by the court of Rome. This the king did by his celebrated "Concordat," by which the pope bestowed upon Francis the right of nominating the French bishops without the election of the clergy, and the king granted to the pope the annates of the grand benefices on the footing of current revenue. Duprat was not unmindful of his own interests in recommending the king to act thus, for shortly afterwards he embraced the ecclesiastical profession; and having a friend in the pope, and a patron in Francis, he was speedily raised to the bishoprics of Meaux, Albi, Valence, and Gap; then to the archbishopric of Sens; and in 1527 to the purple. It was Duprat who crowned Eleanor, queen of Austria. Sadolet speaks highly of the doctrine of Duprat, and the efforts he made to attach the bishop of Carpentras to the king's service, show that he had considerable literary merit. At the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris, he built the hall called the Legate's Hall; which the king said "would be much larger if it could contain all the poor he has made." He died at the chateau de Nantouillet on July 9th, 1535.—W. H. P. G.

DUPUIS, CHARLES—born in 1685; died in 1742—and his brother, NICHOLAS GABRIEL—born in 1695; died in 1771—

celebrated French engravers, pupils of Duchange, who reproduced with great softness and delicacy many works of their time.—R. M.

DUPUIS, CHARLES-FRANÇOIS, a distinguished savan, born at Frie-le-Château, 1742; died at Dijon, 1809. He received the first elements of education under his father, who was the teacher of his native village. It was intended that he should pursue a career similar to that of his father, but a simple circumstance altered his prospects. While the young Dupuis was attempting to measure the height of a tower by geometrical means, the duke of Rochefoucauld came up, and entering into conversation with him, was struck with his intelligent answers. This nobleman having generously promised to provide for his education, he was sent to the college of Harcourt, where he soon distinguished himself by his brilliant talents. At the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of rhetoric at the college of Lisieux, having previously passed at the university as a licentiate of theology. He laid aside the ecclesiastical garb, and married in 1775. Astronomical study occupied much of his time, and intimate acquaintance with Lalande fostered his taste. It was his astronomical tastes, combined with his theological training, that induced him to undertake the great work by which his name is chiefly known, namely, "l'Origine de tous les cultes, ou la religion universelle." His object was to discover some common principle, which would explain the forms of belief and worship among all nations. Polytheism presents the widest diversity of rites and ceremonies, which appear to have no bond of connection. Various attempts had been made to discover some such bond; but it was reserved for Dupuis to attempt an astronomical solution, which, notwithstanding its ingenuity and the great learning displayed in it, is better calculated to amuse than convince. He started from the fundamental fact, that in ancient planispheres, the configuration of the constellations bore no resemblance to the things from which they received their names, and he concluded that it was not on account of any such resemblance the names were given. He also proceeded on the assumption, that some principle must have determined the invariable connection of certain figures with certain constellations; it being incredible that this should be a matter of whim or chance. His solution of the enigma is, that in reference to the zodiac at least, the constellations, with the figures with which they are adorned, served as a kind of almanac for agricultural operations. According to this view, each constellation represented a particular season of the year, and such figures were drawn over it as would suggest the agricultural operations that ought to be attended to. His next object was to determine the country in which the relative positions of the constellations, in reference to the horizon, would correspond with the representation of the zodiacs. He concluded that upper Egypt satisfied all the conditions, and that there was an entire correspondence between the signs and the things signified, about fifteen thousand years ago. The inference was, that the signs in question were the invention of the Egyptians. This formed the basis of his ingenious theory of the mythologies of the world. The sky was found to offer a solution of all the superstitions which have appeared in the history of the human race. Frederick the Great, who had become acquainted with the speculations of Dupuis, offered his patronage, and promised a vacant professorship of literature at Berlin; but the death of the monarch prevented the fulfilment of the promise. The distractions of the French revolution for a time arrested his philosophical labours, but at the first breathing-time he gave the final touches to his work "l'Origine des cultes." He found that the period was one when the wildest religious speculation would be tolerated, and it was published in 1795. The success of the work did not meet his expectations. The scientific details and the dryness of the style repelled the general reader, so that its circulation was very limited. This led him to publish an abridgment, which was read with avidity, and did much to precipitate the irreligious crisis of the Revolution. His daring speculations gained for him much notoriety, and he was elevated to various positions of political and literary honour. In 1806 he published in the *Revue Philosophique* an exposition of the zodiac of Denderah, in which he found a confirmation of his former speculations. Having resigned his political functions, he retired in 1809 to a country seat which he had purchased in the neighbourhood of Dijon. He did not, however, live to enjoy the repose which he coveted. A few days after his arrival he was seized with a fatal fever, which carried him off in the sixty-seventh year of

his age. While his great work has ever been regarded as an insult to christianity and all the religious convictions of man, his attractive manners and profound learning gained for him the love and admiration of his contemporaries.—W. L. M.

DUPUIS, THOMAS SAUNDERS, Mus. Doc., was in 1733 born, in England, though his parents were natives of France. His father held some situation at court under George II., and this probably was the reason why his son was placed in the chapel royal. The first rudiments of his education were received from Bernard Gates. He afterwards became a pupil of Travers, at that time organist of the king's chapel, and for whom in the early part of his life he officiated as deputy. On the death of Dr. Boyce in 1779, Dupuis was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal; and it is probable, says one of his biographers, "that the bishop of London (South) never exercised his taste and judgment more properly than by appointing so worthy a man to so respectable a situation." In 1784 he was nominated one of the assistant-directors of the commemoration of Handel; and in 1790 was admitted to the degree of doctor in music by the university of Oxford. He died, in consequence of taking an excessive dose of opium, at his house in Park Lane on the 17th of June, 1796. Dr. Dupuis published several compositions, among which his "Organ Pieces" and two "Sets of Chants" are the most valuable; but his reputation is more permanently based on his services and anthems, written for the use of the king's chapel—a selection of which was printed after his death, in two handsome volumes, by his pupil and friend, John Spencer, Esq., son-in-law and nephew to the late duke of Marlborough. Great knowledge and taste are more conspicuous in Dr. Dupuis' compositions than any great brilliancy of genius; but they are by no means deficient in invention, though this was curbed by his devotedness to the school of music in which he had been educated, and of which he was to the last a most uncompromising defender.—E. F. R.

DUPUYTREN, GUILLAUME, Baron, a celebrated French surgeon, was born at Pierre Buffière in Limousin on the 6th of October, 1777. His parents were in very humble circumstances, and his early education was not only much neglected, but was of a kind to account for the defects in this otherwise great man's character. Neither his father nor mother seemed to have exerted any influence on the self-willed and imperious character of the boy. As a child his very appearance attracted attention; and when he was only three years old, whilst playing in the streets of his native village, he was stolen by a lady of rank who was travelling past, but eventually recovered at Toulouse. His early studies were pursued at the college of Magnac-Laval. Another street encounter had a more decided influence on his career. When twelve years old a captain of cavalry, named Keffer, accidentally saw him in the streets, and was so struck with his appearance and charmed with his conversation, that he offered to take him to Paris, and place him in the college de la Marche, of which his brother was principal. Here young Dupuytren made a very splendid career, carrying off all the prizes. He left Paris in 1793, travelling to Limoges, where his parents now lived, on foot, with his knapsack on his back. He wished to be a soldier, but his father thought he saw in him a qualification for surgery, and sent him back to Paris without a sous to make his way to fortune in the road he had marked out. At first he lived as a kind of pensioner in the college de la Marche; but when he became more independent, he shared a room with a fellow-student, the furniture of which consisted of three chairs, a table, and one bed, on which the fellow-students alternately refreshed themselves. For many months they lived on nothing but bread and water. During this time he studied surgery in the wards of La Charité, anatomy under Boyer, and chemistry under Vauquelin and Bouillon Lagrange. The period was an exciting one in Paris, and the humblest felt the stimulating influence of a clear stage and no favour. Dupuytren felt he had the ability, and determined that no effort on his part should be wanting to rise to the top of his profession. His purpose was firm, his labours incessant, and in due time he became not only the first surgeon in Paris but in Europe, and amassed perhaps the largest fortune ever attained by a medical man in the practice of his profession. In the month Trimaire of the year 3 (1794) of the republic of France, a new school of medicine was founded under the direction of the celebrated Fourcroy. The offices were filled up by concours, and Dupuytren became a candidate for the post of prosector. This he obtained against

six competitors. He was subsequently unsuccessful when contending for the office of chef des travaux anatomique, which was obtained by Dumeril. The latter, however, was soon after appointed to the professorship of anatomy, and the post was given to Dupuytren. His position was now made, and all that was required was to avail himself of the opportunities afforded by his position of gaining further knowledge. He soon saw the direction in which most was to be done. Morbid anatomy had only been cultivated by a few great observers, and had yet to be made the basis of medical and surgical teaching. He devoted himself to pathological anatomy, more especially in connection with surgery, and it was in this field that he gained his great reputation as a pathologist, and that profound knowledge of diseased conditions, which made him the most accomplished surgeon of the age. Dupuytren was never a great writer. Ever busily engaged in observation, he left it to his pupils to make known his views, as he enunciated them in his oral discourses. Thus, the work of M. Marandel, on Irritation, published in 1809, contains a resumé of his pathological views at that time. In the same way, at a subsequent period, a society of young medical men in Paris united together to publish the famous "Leçons Orales," which appeared in four volumes in 1832. On the occasion of his graduation in 1803, he wrote a thesis on some points of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and pathology, which is a remarkable indication of the advanced views he held at a very early period of his career. He also published many papers in the *Bulletin de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris* from 1804 to 1821. He was made assistant-surgeon to the Hotel Dieu in 1803 after concours, and obtained the professorship of operative surgery, after the death of Sabbatier in 1811, in the same manner. In 1815 he was appointed to the chair of clinical surgery, which he held till his death. The assiduity with which he performed the duties of his public offices, was as remarkable as his early perseverance amidst unusual difficulties. He visited his patients every morning at the Hotel Dieu at five o'clock. Here he remained till nine o'clock, making post mortem examinations, and delivering his early morning clinical lecture. In the evening he again returned at six o'clock, visiting the worst cases and performing any necessary operations. These duties he never omitted winter or summer, in sickness or in health. This he did at the moment he had the largest private practice in Europe. The iron resolution with which he performed these duties astonished all who came in contact with him. But even his well-knit frame gave way. On the 5th of November, 1833, he was seized with apoplexy, which left behind it a slight paralysis. He visited Naples, and returned to his duties in May, 1834. He struggled on, but with diminished power, till the 8th of February, 1835, when he died from exhaustion. His intellectual faculties were clear to his end; and the night before he died, aware of his approaching end, he requested that the medical journals might be read to him, in order "that he might carry the latest news of disease to the next world." The influence of Dupuytren cannot be indicated by high discoveries or inventions. His views of disease were in advance, and all his treatment partook of this character, so that all surgery felt his influence. His cases and clinical lectures were published in France, England, Germany, Italy, wherever there were intelligent men to appreciate his views. Students flocked to his clinique by hundreds, for in him they saw the type of the surgeon. Although he said but little at the bedside, his method of examining his patients, his look, and manner were significant, and when operations had to be performed, he possessed all those qualifications of coolness, manual dexterity, ready resource in difficulty, which perhaps in no human position are seen to so great advantage as in the difficult operations of the surgeon.—E. L.

DUQUESNE, ABRAHAM, a naval officer, distinguished in the history of France, was born at Dieppe in 1610. His father, who was a shipmaster, gave him the advantages of a careful training in his profession, and the spirit of the young sailor laid the foundation of his future eminence by diligently improving them. The war with Spain presenting opportunity of distinction, and the death of his father, who fell in an encounter with the Spaniards, inflaming him with a keen and inextinguishable hatred to that nation, he plunged into the conflict with an ardour which speedily brought his courage and abilities into notice. He commanded the vessel which attacked the ship of the Spanish admiral in the engagement near Gattari in 1639; led the vanguard of the French fleet in the expedition to Corunna; distin-

guished himself in the battle of Tarragona in 1641; and two years later was wounded off Cape de Gata, fighting under the flag of the duke de Brézé. The death of Richelieu and the minority of Louis XIV. causing the war to languish, Duquesne, impatient of inaction, sought service with the king of Sweden, and receiving from him the rank of vice-admiral, won for him the naval engagement with the Danish fleet near Gottenburg, which raised the siege of that city. The Danes returned to the encounter with augmented forces under the command of King Christiern in person, and an obstinate struggle ensued; but victory again crowned the efforts of Duquesne, whose flag-ship attacked and captured that of the Danish admiral. Returning to France in 1650, he found opportunity of renewing his feud with the Spaniards, who were assisting the revolted inhabitants of Bordeaux. Collecting a squadron, he sailed for that quarter, blockaded the mouth of the Gironde, and compelled the city to capitulate, for which service he was rewarded by the regent, Anne of Austria, with a gift of the castle and isle of Indret, near Nantes, and raised to the rank of commodore. At a later period, being sent to assist Messina against the combined fleets of Spain and Holland, he had an opportunity of measuring his strength with the famous Admiral De Ruyter. After several less important actions, a decisive battle was fought near Catania, which resulted in a signal victory to the French; the Dutch admiral being mortally wounded, and compelled to retreat to Syracuse. The closing years of Duquesne's life were full of honour, though his protestant principles hindered his preferment. He died in 1688, grieving over the revocation of the edict of Nantes.—W. B.

DURAM or DURAQ, FRANCISCO JOSE DE SANTA PRETA, born in Brazil in 1737; died at Lisbon in 1783. Having early taken the habit of the Augustinian order, he came to Portugal and obtained some reputation as a preacher. Going into Spain he was for some reason imprisoned, but liberated in 1763. He then went to Rome, and lived for some time in intimacy with Alfieri, Cesarotti, and others. On his return to Portugal, he assisted in the revival of the university of Coimbra. He fixed his residence on the banks of the river Mondego, and here dictated to a mulatto who had followed his wanderings, an epic poem on the conquest of Brazil. The poem is not even now forgotten in his native country.—F. M. W.

DURAMANO, FRANCESCO, a Venetian painter, flourishing at Brescia towards the middle of the eighteenth century, excelled in flowers, which he treated in the style of Lopez, but, if possible, with greater mannerism.—R. M.

DURAMEAU, LOUIS, a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1733; died in 1796. By his success he attained the honour of a professorship at the academy; was named painter to the king, and keeper of the pictures of the crown. These distinctions sadly interfered with his labours, which, in the latter part of his career, were contemptible both in respect of number and merit.

* **DURAN, AUGUSTIN**, one of the most successful of modern Spanish critics, born at Madrid, 1793. His father was physician to some members of the royal family. He lost his mother at an early age, and seems to have been compelled by a weakly constitution to devote himself to literature rather than to more active life; his early friendship with Quintana, no doubt, had also a great influence in directing his choice. He studied at Salamanca until 1817, when he went to pursue a course of law and philosophy at Seville, and distinguished himself among the pupils of the celebrated Lista. As soon as he was called to the bar, he returned to his paternal home to prosecute his studies, and in 1821 was appointed director-general of studies at Madrid. From this time he devoted a large part of his fortune and energies to the task of completing a collection of the best works of the old Spanish theatre. Deprived of his official functions by the political events of 1823, he continued his labours, and in 1828 published anonymously a discourse on the influence of modern criticism on the decline of the Spanish stage. In the same year appeared his "Romancero," a collection of Moorish romances, followed by other portions of the same work down to the eighteenth century. Various articles, generally of a conservative tendency, were contributed by him at this time to the periodicals of the day. In 1834 he was appointed inspector of libraries, and principal librarian of the national library. He commenced in this year the publication of the old Spanish dramas, but the undertaking was not carried out. Some interesting articles in the *Revista de Madrid* on popular poetry, "Lope

de Vega," as well as several poems on events of the day, are from his pen. There is reason to hope that important works, including a history of the Spanish drama, will shortly be published by this author.—F. M. W.

DURAND, a learned French Benedictine, born about 1012 at Neubourg, and died in 1089. At a very early age he entered the monastery of Mount Saint Catherine of Rouen. He devoted himself to philosophy, music, and theology, and soon acquired a great reputation. From Mount Saint Catherine he passed to Saint Vandrille, but William the Bastard soon placed him at the head of the Abbaye de Saint Martin de Troarn, in the diocese of Bayeux. Here he signalized his zeal to maintain ecclesiastical discipline, and was very influential in spreading among the monasteries a taste for music. He himself possessed a fine voice and considerable skill as a composer. Despite of his habitual austerities he lived to an old age, and died in the monastery which he had ruled for the long period of thirty years. Of Durand's works the only one extant is his dogmatic treatise entitled "Of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, against Berenger and his followers." It preceded by several years the refutation of Berenger by Lanfranc and Guitmond.—R. M., A.

DURAND, CHARLES ETIENNE, a French architect of modern times, who, besides many public works in the environs of Nismes, successfully conducted the restoration of the celebrated "Maison carrée," thus preserved from ruin. Died at Nismes in 1840.

DURAND, GUILLAUME, born at Puymissin in 1230; died at Rome in 1296; studied canonical law at Bologna, and upon receiving his degree entered upon a course of teaching, first in that university, and subsequently at Modena. In 1265 he went to Rome, and was appointed assistant chaplain to Clement IV., to whom he was also indebted for two canonries—that of Beauvais and of Narbonne. Durand repaid these favours by the services he rendered his patron at the council of Lyons, and had the good fortune at the same time to ingratiate himself into the confidence of the cardinals. His hopes, however, of becoming one of them were ruined by the death, in 1276, of his friend Gervois Ottoboni de Frisque, to whom he had dedicated his "Speculum Judiciale," and who enjoyed the title of Adrian V. only a few weeks. In 1280 we find Durand again employed by the prelates, in some negotiation concerning the Princess Clemence, daughter of the Emperor Rudolf, and a short time afterwards in lending all his influence to secure for the pope his authority in Romagna and the March of Ancona. His friendship with his holiness unavoidably involved him in the contest then raging between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. He seems to have striven to reconcile both parties, but shared the opinions of his patrons, and took rank among the defenders of the papacy. In 1284 he was appointed chief governor of Romagna, the pacification of which has been attributed mainly to the exercise of his great military and administrative powers. In 1285 he was created bishop of Mende—by taking possession of it by proxy he remained in Italy until 1291—and a few years later he refused the bishopric of Ravenna, offered him by Boniface VIII. He had now enough distinction, and longed for a few years' quiet enjoyment of the land in which he had laboured so energetically. During his residence in Massa-Trabaria he built a palace in the plains near the old fort of Ripe, and derived much pleasure from superintending its progress. It was known long afterwards as Castel Durante. Durand was succeeded in his governorship by Maxime Piprino in September, 1296, and retired to Rome, where, a few weeks after, he closed his brilliant career. He was interred with much pomp in the church Santa Maria della Minerva. The most celebrated of his works are—"Miroir du Droit;" "Rationale divinarum officiorum;" "Speculum Judiciale;" "Repertorium juris canonici;" "Commentarium in sacro-sanctum Lugdunense concilium secundum."—A. J. N.

DURAND, JACQUES, a French historical painter, born at Nancy in 1699; died in 1767; pupil of Leopold Durand and of Nattier. He completed his studies at Rome, where he resided eight years, supported and patronized by the duke of Lorraine. His style of composition is easy, his design correct, and his colouring pleasing. His works were much sought after.

DURAND, JEAN NICHOLAS LOUIS, French professor of architecture, born at Paris in 1760, was the son of a shoemaker in very poor circumstances, and was indebted for his education to the kindness of a gentleman who had had opportunity to remark the boy's cleverness. This benevolent patron placed him at the College Montaigne, where he pursued classical studies with much

energy and success. After leaving college he was for some time in the studio of a sculptor; but his studies in architecture gradually absorbing his attention, he was released from his engagement, and, through the interest of his first benefactor, placed under the care of Panzeron, the architect. Two years afterwards he was appointed draftsman to Boule, the king's architect, who spared no effort to retain him in his employment, and eventually settled upon him an annuity. His studies were not limited to the requirements of his position; he attended the courses of lectures at the royal academy of architecture, and in 1780 obtained from that institution the great prize of the year. When the national convention in 1793 offered prizes for designs for various public buildings, Durand, in conjunction with his friend Thibaut, produced eleven, four of which were successful. The whole eleven are reproduced in Detournelle's collection of "Les grands Prix." When Durand was appointed, shortly after this, to the professorship of architecture at the central school of public works—afterwards the famous école polytechnique—he renounced the business of a draughtsman, and devoted himself to the preparation of works of instruction for his pupils. His "Recueil et Parallèle des Edifices de tous Genres" appeared in 1800; it consisted of eighty-six plates, double folio size. The plan of the publication is somewhat meagre, being limited to the most celebrated buildings, and giving only a general plan and elevation of each. It has been reprinted lately, however, with additions from the works of other eminent architects. The principal publications of Durand, besides the "Recueil," were his "Precis des leçons d'Architecture," a valuable work, notwithstanding some of its rules have been objected to as enforcing a mechanical treatment of the subjects of the art; and "Precis graphique des Cours d'Architecture." Durand died at Thiais, near Paris, in 1834.—R. M.

DURANTE, FRANCESCO, a musician, was born at Grumo, near Naples, in 1693, and died at Naples in 1755. He entered the conservatorio di S. Onofrio in 1700, and was placed under the instruction of Alessandro Scarlatti. He quitted the institution in 1710, when he went to Rome to study counterpoint under Pasquini, and singing under Pittoni. Returning to Naples in 1715, he was appointed professor of accompaniment in the seminary where he had first been educated, and in 1718, young as he was, he was placed at the head of the conservatorio degli poveri di Gesù Cristo. While in this office, he produced as pupils Pergolesi, Jomelli, Vinci, Duni, and other musicians little less renowned; but the abolition of the establishment, over which he presided, in 1740, closed for a time his valuable labours. He is said now to have suffered great privation, and is stated to have spent some time in Germany. He was again in Naples in 1745, when, on the death of Leo, he was chosen to succeed this master in the direction of the conservatorio di S. Onofrio, which appointment he held till his death. Piccini, Sacchini, Guglielmi, and Paesello were his pupils at this period, and they give lasting lustre to his name as a teacher. The Neapolitans still boast of Durante as the founder of their classical school of composition; but as he taught orally and left no written code of principles, his eminently efficient system of instruction has only been preserved by tradition, and has doubtless been much corrupted in its transmission through more than a hundred years. He wrote very extensively for the church, and is classed as the greatest Italian ecclesiastical composer since Palestrina; his music being extolled for the melodiousness of all the parts, and for the purity and vigour of the counterpoint. His chamber vocal duets also were long held in the highest esteem; and, if only as vocal exercises, they do not merit the comparative forgetfulness into which they have fallen.—G. A. M.

DURANTI, JEAN ETIENNE, a French magistrate, was born at Toulouse in 1534. He was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of that city, and while still young was well esteemed of for his pleadings at the bar. He was chosen to pronounce an oration in the presence of Charles IX., when that king visited Toulouse. Duranti became advocate-general and was chosen first president of the parliament by Henry III. in 1581. The famous *ligue* was at this time at its height. Duranti set himself firmly to oppose it, but in vain. He thus became as it were a marked man. His life was in danger, and after escaping more than once, he was killed at Toulouse by a musket ball, in the midst of an infuriated rabble, on the 10th of February, 1589. His lifeless body was treated with the foulest indignities by the brutal populace, and this although he had a short time before

exerted himself to the utmost to save them from the horrors of the pestilence. Duranti founded the college de l'Esquille, and was the author of the celebrated book, erroneously attributed to Pierre Danés, "De Ritibus Ecclesie." The pope, Sixtus V., ordered it to be printed at Rome in 1591, fol.—R. M., A.

* DUREAU DE LA MALLE, ADOLPHE JULES CESAR AUGUSTE, son of Jean Baptiste, born in 1772, may be said to have inherited his father's love of classical learning; for he has also distinguished himself by works of translation, besides being an artist, a geographer, and a poet. His love of art led him at one time into a strange and very nearly fatal adventure. It was while he was engaged in sketching the romantic scenery of the coasts of Normandy and Brittany in 1792, that he was arrested as a spy, and narrowly escaped the death of an imputed traitor. The Revolution had seriously affected his father's property, and he had recourse to painting for sustenance until the return of better days. When enabled to apply his mind to congenial subjects, he published the physical geography of the Black Sea, of Africa, and of the Mediterranean; wrote an essay on the modes of attack and defence of fortified places before the invention of gunpowder; traced the origin of various domestic animals; wrote a history of Carthage and of Roman invasion in France; and made the Chevalier Bayard the subject of a poem.—J. F. C.

DUREAU DE LA MALLE, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH RENÉ, was born at St. Domingo in 1742, and died in Paris in 1807. Although possessed of a brilliant fortune, he devoted himself entirely to letters. His grandfather had been governor of St. Domingo, where, at seven years old, he was left an orphan. His guardian resolved upon having him brought to France, in order that he might receive an education suitable to his position. The ship-of-war in which he was conveyed not only encountered a storm, but the still more exciting event of a combat, out of which she escaped without serious damage. The youth, whose imagination was excited by such scenes, gave vent to his feelings in a play, of which the hero was the famous French admiral, Tourville, and the scene of action a ship's deck. A more serious view of his powers was taken when he was found to carry off the prizes of eloquence and of Latin poetry from two competitors, who rose, each in his way, to the highest literary position; namely, La Harpe and Delille. It was, however, to the translation of Tacitus, Sallust, Titus Livius, and other classic authors, that he devoted his life. He sat in the corps législatif in 1802, and was elected a member of the academy in 1804.—J. F. C.

DUREL, DAVID, a biblical critic, born in Jersey in 1728, probably of the same family as the preceding. He took the degree of M.A. at Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1753, became fellow of Hertford college, and, on the resignation of Dr. Sharpe in 1757, principal. In 1764 he took the degree of D.D., previously to which he had published "The Hebrew Texts of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses relating to the Twelve Tribes, with a translation and notes," &c. This work at once placed him in the first rank of biblical critics, the soundness of his judgment being no less commended than the extent of his acquaintance with oriental literature. In 1767 he was appointed a prebend in the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and shortly afterwards to the vicarage of Tycehurst in Sussex. His "Critical Remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles," published in 1772, confirmed the theological world in the favourable opinion of Durel's erudition, judgment, and candour, which had been formed from his former work. Unfortunately it was the last he was to complete. While preparing a work on the prophetic writings, Durel died in 1775, in the forty-eighth year of his age.—J. S., G.

DUREL, JOHN, a learned divine of the Church of England, born at St. Helier's in the isle of Jersey in 1626, entered Merton college, Oxford, in 1640, and on the breaking out of the civil war retired to France. He studied for some time at the college of Caen in Normandy, and took his degree there in 1644. Subsequently he studied theology at Saumur, under the celebrated Moses Amyraut. Returning to his native country in 1647, he took an active part in the measures which were adopted to preserve the island of Jersey for the king, so that, on its reduction by the parliamentary forces in 1651, he was obliged to withdraw to France. Having received ordination at the hands of the bishop of Galloway, who was then in Paris, he thought of settling in that city, but not obtaining any professional engagement, he took his departure for Caen, where he was invited to preach in the reformed church during the absence of Bochart, then in

Sweden. This invitation, and another of a similar character, he declined, in order to attend the duke de la Force as chaplain; and in this position he remained eight years. At the Restoration he returned to England, and engaged in the arduous work of establishing the new episcopal French church at the Savoy, London, where he preached for a number of years with great acceptability. In 1663 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the following year a canonry of Windsor. Honours and preferments rapidly followed. The fourth prebend of Durham, the deanery of Windsor, and the living of Witney were successively bestowed upon him; and in 1669-70 he was created D.D. by the university of Oxford, the chancellor warmly commending the new doctor's loyalty, fidelity, and services to the king. It is probable, as Anthony Wood affirms, that if Durel had lived a few years longer he would have been raised to a bishopric. He died in 1683. Durel's learning was respectable; it was wholly devoted to the defence of episcopacy, which in his time had many learned and acrimonious assailants. Although commended for his civility by one of his opponents, Du Moulin, Durel was not deficient in acrimony. He attacked the puritans with their own weapons; answering contempt with scorn, in a way which provoked on the side of these opponents a very different estimate of his disposition from that formed by Du Moulin. A list of his works will be found in the *Biog. Brit.*—J. S., G.

DÜRER (DÜRER) ALBRECHT, the greatest genius in art of German origin, was at the same time a painter, an engraver, an architect, and a sculptor. Descended from a Hungarian family of Eytas, near Julia, he was born at Nuremberg in 1471, and was the third son of a family of eighteen. His father being a goldsmith, and as such, in those times, intimately connected with art, had watched with anxious attention the progressive development of the child that was to become the pet and stay of the family. He had with more than paternal affection guided the unsteady hand of the future great master, until it could trace by itself the wished-for line; then, with praiseworthy self-denial, he is said to have put Albrecht under Martin Schön at Colmar, as better able to give him tuition; and ultimately he so well supported and fostered, with that aid which only a father can give, every small attempt on the part of the young man, that the latter, although not quite inclined for the limited paternal career, succeeded, when only sixteen, in completing his far-famed silver "Via Crucis." But, in the very triumph of this work, however satisfactory and sweet to his heart, Albrecht's father was obliged to read that his son was not destined to remain a goldsmith for life. It was sad to part from such a son, but art would it; and Albrecht was sent to Michel Wohlgemuth to be made a painter. After little more than three years of hard and assiduous work, and in spite of the constant annoyances from his school-fellows, Dürer came out from Michel's studio a complete artist, ready to start into the wide world and try his fortunes in the highest branches of his profession. It was then that he travelled through Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, painting portraits and other pictures at various places on his route, which were greatly admired. On his return home in 1494, his father introduced him to the society of a neighbour's daughter, who very shortly after became the painter's wife. It was an ill-starred union, for Agnes Dürer was as remarkable for the shrewishness of her temper as the loveliness of her person. While Dürer—himself as fine a specimen of his race as can be imagined; of a commanding figure, noble, courteous in manners; his fine blue eye harmonizing with the rich, fair hair; his language and voice equally sweet—possessed a mild, gentle character; a delicate and almost morbid sensibility; his spouse was covetous, mean, restless, haughty, and violent, in a degree seldom witnessed, and certainly seldom brooked with any measure of patience. She allowed her husband no rest from work; his kind qualities she had made use of to make him her slave; in short, she became the bane of his life. Yet no spirit of revenge or impatience rose in Dürer's heart. He suffered in silence. But he who wants to fathom what effect such companionship was working upon his mind, must inspect the engraving of the allegory of "Melancholy," which he at that time produced. One would rather call it despair, although the artist strives to avoid in it the expression of his inward bitterness. Art was his great comfort; but he had also some solace in the sympathy of a real friend, Willibald Pirckheimer, who having married not a woman,

but an angel, was a competent judge of the happiness which was denied to Albrecht. A short relief from the thralldom of his home was allowed to Dürer in 1506, when he revisited Venice alone. During his stay of eight months in that city, and his short trips to Bologna and other towns of North Italy, he had occasion to show his engravings, both on copper and on wood, to his future piratical imitator, Marc Antonio Raimondi, and to exchange tokens of esteem with no less a man than Raphael himself. Lanzi returned his own portrait for that of Dürer, which the latter had sent him, together with drawings and engravings. No more can be said than they were both worthy of each other's regard; and the candour of their intercourse ought to be an example to the artists of all ages. Of the fac-similes of thirty-seven subjects from Dürer's life and passion of Christ, which Raimondi executed, we shall speak when treating of him. Suffice it to say that all the skill and ingenuity of the first engraver of Italy was here required to imitate the work of the German artist; and that, although as intended copies, they almost defy discovery, yet to this only is their merit limited; whilst to Dürer alone, besides the beauty and originality of the method in the execution, all credit for composition and design is entirely due. Yet when afterwards the poor German artist applied to the Venetian tribunals for compensation for the wrong done him, the only verdict he could obtain was an order upon Marcantonio, prohibiting him from making any further use of Dürer's mark. Reverting to the stay of our artist at Venice during 1506, we must here add how his house had become a centre of attraction for all whose esteem was worth having; how, amongst the crowds of admirers that flocked to him, the German artist had the happiness of meeting and becoming intimately attached to a kindred artist the already old honest Gian Bellini; how another painter, equally worthy of such a friendship, claimed it; and how Dürer, in answer to the kind offer, was on his way to Mantua to meet that brother in art, when he heard that death had removed him from the strife of the world—that Andrea Mantegna was no more. Thus was his visit to Italy brought to an end. On his return to Germany, he was compelled to go to the Netherlands, and his wife accompanied him. From thence he was recalled in 1524 by the Emperor Maximilian, who highly esteemed him, and by whom he was raised to the nobility of the empire. Charles V. and Ferdinand of Bohemia continued him the same favour. All these princes were greatly fond of him, and interested by his conversation. Versed as he was in mathematics, as well as in architecture, it is reported that Dürer proved of great benefit to those monarchs by his advices on the subject of fortifications and artillery. It is also related that, on some occasion in which Dürer was painting so large a subject as to require steps to reach it, Maximilian, then present, requested a nobleman of his suite to steady it for the artist. This, of course, the nobleman declined to do; seeing which the emperor himself attended the painter, and turning round to his ill-advised courtier, thus apostrophized him—"Sir, understand that I can make Albrecht a noble like and above you; but neither I nor any one else on earth can make an artist like him." It is said that it was on that occasion, that Dürer was knighted. It must not be supposed that the success and the honours which Dürer had attained, had the least effect in soothing the temper of his pretty wife. As remarked above, she was now following her husband everywhere he went; and as the returns for his works were not always commensurate to the labour they entailed (especially when it was employed by princes, kings, and emperors), she took it into her head to fear something like starvation, and on this score would allow the overtasked artist no moment of rest. Dürer was in the meanwhile striving to improve himself. During his stay in the Netherlands his style underwent a great change. Instead of the petty details, often very superfluous, of his earlier works, he now introduced the far more telling simplicity and harmony of conception, which is so strikingly shown in "the Apostles," now at Munich. But the misery of his domestic circumstances reached its climax. His house, his studio—where should have reigned that peace and quiet so dear and so necessary to artists, and where the poetic influences of love should have surrounded the overworked victim—was instead the scene in which ill-humour, defiance, and anger, were constantly let loose. His insane spouse, tormented by her avaricious apprehensions, kept constant watch on him and his work, embittering every minute with the reitera-

tion of her complaints and reproaches. The friends who could have supported the artist through such an ordeal, were driven away, as causing loss of time and distraction by their conversation; art itself was no more to have its meed, as he must only attend to speed; so that, worn out by this perpetual struggling, tired of life, poor Dürer, half out of his senses at times, finished by losing all his energy, and died most wretchedly in 1528, when only fifty-seven years of age. And yet this Agnes was beautiful! Her image lives for ever in those mild, charming representations of the Virgin, which the inexhaustible artist has produced by scores; there she appears all that is sweetest and most engaging in womanhood.

Dürer is justly called the father of German painting. The comprehensiveness of his mind allowed him to extend his attention to almost all the branches of art, and to excel in all. German above all, his very faults are those of a refined, metaphysical, painstaking artist. His later works especially make one regret his early death. It is evident that he had arrived at a period when the primitive, fantastic, lugubrious, allegoric forms were giving place to the simplicity of sweet, well-selected nature, such as seen by Mantegna, Bellini, and Raphael; and when the charms of Flemish colouring were more and more becoming his own. Dürer's genuine paintings are fewer in number than those which bear his name. The most celebrated are the following—"The Descent from the Cross," at Aix; "Young Christ in the Temple, and a Madonna," two masterpieces; "The Saviour," at Dresden; "Adam and Eve," at Florence; "The Apostles," at Munich; "The Ecce Homo," at Venice; besides several other specimens to be seen in his native town and at Vienna. Works of sculpture in wood or stone, from the studio of Dürer, are preserved at Munich, Vienna, and Stuttgart. The British museum contains one of his bas-reliefs in griststone, representing the nativity of St. John. The drawings, engravings, etchings, and woodcuts which he executed in the course of his career, cannot be enumerated in a work like ours. For complete information we refer our readers to his life written by Joseph Heller, and also to Nagler's *Künstler-Lexicon*.—R. M.

*DURET, FRANCISQUE, a French sculptor, born in 1805. His works are distinguished by great purity of design, bordering sometimes on harshness. He is deservedly considered as one of the champions of French sculpture. His "Neapolitan Fisherman dancing" and his "Improvisatore" have acquired such a world-wide fame that the mere mention of them will realize to the reader the extent of Duret's merit.

DURFEE, JOSEPH, LL.D., an eminent American judge, was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, September 20, 1790, and graduated at Brown university in 1813. He studied law, and, settling in his native town, soon acquired a high reputation at the bar of the state. He was frequently elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1821 was chosen to the congress of the United States, where, as a representative from Rhode Island, he served for two terms till 1825; when, failing of a second re-election, he returned to the practice of his profession and to literary studies, in which he had always delighted. He devoted much attention to the traditions and mythology of the American Indians, and also to the history of his native state, and in 1832 he published a historical poem, in nine cantos, entitled "What Cheer? or Roger Williams in banishment," which was favourably received by the American public, and attracted considerable attention in Great Britain. From these pursuits, for which his predilections were very strong, he was, however, recalled by his appointment as one of the justices of the supreme court of Rhode Island in 1833. In 1835 he was promoted to the post of chief justice of the supreme court, and in the discharge of its responsible duties he passed the remaining years of his life. He was not remarkable for his technical knowledge of law so much as for his sense of justice, and his thorough views as to the nature of civil society, and the obligations and rights it involves. In 1842, when the state was threatened with a rebellion, he prepared a lecture on the fundamental principles of society and the institutions of the state, which he delivered to the people in many of the towns. His firmness and integrity as a judge, also, did much to allay the excited passions of the period. He was the author of two or three literary and historical discourses which hold a high place in this species of literature, and also of a metaphysical work of much acuteness, styled "Panidea, or an Omnipresent Reason considered as the creative and sustaining Logos." These and others of his writings

have been published together in a volume since his death. He died in July 1847, aged fifty-seven years.—F. B.

D'URFEY, THOMAS, or, as he was invariably called, TOM, was born in Exeter, but in what year is not known. Hawkins says shortly after the Restoration, and Addison speaks of him in 1713, as "in a blooming old age." His family were originally French; and his parents came to England in the time of Louis XIII., about 1628. Thomas was designed for the law which, says Hawkins, "he forsook under a persuasion which some poets and even players have been very ready to entertain as an excuse for idleness and an indisposition to sober reflection, viz., that law is a study so dull that no man of genius can submit to it" (a taste which seems to have been in the family, for he has translated a poem of "Uncle D'Urfeys"). He had some talent for poetry, was a capital boon companion; wrote a good song, and could sing it well; and so he took to writing for the stage and living a merry life, and became a celebrity in the licentious and joyous circles which moved round Charles II. In the dedication of a volume of songs and odes to Lord Carlisle, he tells him, "For my own part I have lately taken up a new way of diversion, viz., by making of songs and odes to the hardest and most taking tunes." Some of these compositions are happy enough, but most of them are so gross that one wonders how such men as Blow and Purcell would have set them to music, or any female could have been got to sing them to public audiences. Many of them, too, are headed, "Sung to the king at Windsor," which may account for their grossness. With that monarch, indeed, he seems to have been a favourite. "I myself remember," says Addison, "King Charles II. leaning on Tom D'Urfeys's shoulder more than once, and humming over a song with him." Tom was a thorough "no popery" man and a great enemy of the whigs, to whom Addison says he gave such a blow by his ode, "Joy to Great Caesar," as they were not able to recover that reign. If so we must say, looking at that composition to-day, their recuperative powers must have been very feeble. Like most men who give themselves up to such a life, Tom found himself after the death of Charles in very straitened circumstances. Those who furnished him with the necessities of life were unreasonable enough to decline receiving payment in a song; and so, to avoid their importunities, his friends had to get up a benefit for him by performing his play of "The Plotting Sisters." D'Urfeys died on the 26th of February, 1723, being then probably not much under eighty years old, and was buried at St. James', Westminster. D'Urfeys wrote a large quantity of dramas, songs, and odes—he said himself more odes than Horace, and about four times as many comedies as Terence. The number of the latter is ascertained to be thirty-two. His songs have been collected in 3 vols. under the title of "Laugh and be Fat, or Pills to purge Melancholy." We are happy to say the work is very rare, but an odd volume of songs and plays is still to be met with, which will not repay perusal. "He made the world merry" for a while, but of all his dramas not one was on the acting list of a theatre within thirty years of his death; the very qualities which recommended them to the vicious age of Charles II. having, by a just retribution, banished them in the more decorous times of William III.—J. F. W.

DURHAM, JAMES, a popular Scotch divine, was born in 1622. He was the proprietor of the estate of Easter Powrie in Angus, and was educated at the university of St. Andrews. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament Durham joined the popular party, and held the rank of captain in their army. But, in compliance with the advice of the celebrated David Dickson, he quitted the military service in order to devote himself to the work of the ministry. He accordingly went to Glasgow college, where he resumed his studies and took his degree; and in 1647 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Irvine. He was soon after ordained minister of Blackfriars' church in Glasgow, and speedily acquired a great reputation as a popular preacher. In 1650 he was chosen to succeed Mr. Dickson as professor of divinity in the college of Glasgow; but before he could be admitted to that office, he was appointed by the assembly chaplain to the young king, Charles II. He discharged the duties of this office "with great gravity and faithfulness," but more to the satisfaction of the church than of the sovereign and his associates. After the battle of Worcester Durham returned to his ministerial duties in Glasgow, and was chosen minister of the inner High Church, having for his colleague, his brother-in-

law, John Carstairs, father of the celebrated Principal Carstairs. When the English parliamentary army visited that city in 1651, Cromwell went unexpectedly to the outer Church, and heard, says Principal Baillie, "Mr. Durham preach graciously and well to the time," no doubt giving what the learned writer terms "a fair enough testimony against the sectaries." Cromwell sent for the preacher, and remonstrated with him against this "meddling with matters of public concern in his sermons," but apparently without effect. Durham's health gave way under the pressure of severe study, and he died in 1658 at the age of thirty-six. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Revelations," of two vols. of sermons, a treatise "On Scandal," and an "Exposition of the Commandments." His works were long highly popular in Scotland; but they are now in great measure forgotten. When Dr. Johnson, during his visit to Scotland, challenged Boswell's father to point out any theological works of merit written by Scotch divines, the old judge kept the doctor at bay, by boldly citing the "excellent commentary" of Mr. Durham, which Johnson was obliged to confess he had never read.—J. T.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, first earl of, the aristocratic hope, while he lived, of the ultra-liberal party, was born on the 13th of April, 1792, of a family which had enjoyed possession of its originally small domains in uninterrupted male descent from the twelfth century. His mother was a Villiers of the Jersey branch; his father was Mr. William Henry Lambton of Lambton castle, M.P. for Durham city—a stirring radical in his day and generation; and it is noticed as a curious coincidence, that Lord Durham was born the very day after the formation of the once-celebrated society of the Friends of the People, of which Mr. Lambton was chairman. He was educated at Eton; served in the rifle brigade; married at twenty; and by the death of his father came, at an early age, into the possession of large estates. On attaining his majority he stood for Durham county, and succeeded through his father's influence, and despite the toryism of the constituency, in gaining a seat in the house of commons. In this assembly he at once joined the forlorn hope of liberalism, and gave no silent opposition to the corn bill of the late Lord Ripon—"Prosperity Robinson." His connection with the liberal party was strengthened by a second marriage, contracted in 1816, with a daughter of the late Earl Grey, of reform-bill celebrity. In ensuing years Mr. Lambton figured as a bold opponent of the repressive system in vogue under the Castlereagh-Sidmouth régime, and in 1821 he moved for a committee of the whole house to consider the state of the representation, in a speech which advocated neither more nor less than the establishment of equal electoral districts. In 1827 Mr. Lambton supported Canning's ministry, and after the dissolution of Lord Goderich's administration in 1828, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Durham. On the formation of Earl Grey's reform ministry, he was appointed lord privy-seal, and was one of the committee of the cabinet selected to draw up the new reform bill—a measure which is understood to have owed much to his liberal tendencies. Then, as afterwards, he spoke but rarely in the house of peers; and the death of a favourite son contributed to keep him silent. This affliction was aggravated by constant ill health, and in the March of 1833 he resigned his ministerial office, and was raised to the dignity of earl. In the summer of the same year, however, he consented to go to St. Petersburg, on a special mission to the emperor of Russia, from which he returned the following year; and at the great Grey dinner in Edinburgh in 1834, he made a reply to Lord Brougham, which excited the utmost hopes among the advanced liberals, that they had now a leader who might one day be premier. In the summer of 1837 he returned as ambassador to St. Petersburg; and in 1838 he was sent with extraordinary powers, as governor-general, to Canada, then the seat of a formidable rebellion. Not considering himself sufficiently supported by the ministers at home, he resigned his post in the year of its acceptance, and returned to England. After this apparent breach with his former colleagues, he was more than ever regarded by the advanced liberals as the politician who was to lead them to victory, but he was not allowed time either to fulfil or to disappoint their expectations. On his way to the continent in search of health, in the summer of 1840, he felt so ill that at Dover he diverged to the Isle of Wight, and died at Cowes on the 28th of July, 1840. He was able, courageous, and consistent, but somewhat irritable and arrogant.—F. E.

*DÜRINGSFELD, IDA VON, a German poetess and

novelist, was born, November 12, 1815, at Militsch in Silesia, and in 1845 was married to Otto Freiherr von Reinsberg, with whom she resided for several years in Switzerland and Italy, and then settled at Breslau. Even after her marriage she continued writing under her paternal name. Both as a writer of poetry and a novelist, she displays a lively and elegant style; and her productions are deservedly popular.—K. E.

DURŌC, GERAUD-CHRISTOPHE-MICHEL, Duc de Friuli, a distinguished French general, was born at Pont-a-Mousson in 1772. He was educated at the military school of his native place, and entered the army at an early age as sous-lieutenant of artillery. He obtained the rank of captain in 1797. His courage and activity attracted the attention of General Bonaparte, who appointed him one of his aid-de-camps. He served with great distinction in the Italian campaigns of 1796-97, accompanied the French expedition to Egypt in 1798, and was severely wounded at the battle of Aboukir. He returned to France along with Bonaparte, whose confidence he had completely gained, and was soon after made his first aid-de-camp, then general of brigade in 1800, and governor of the Tuileries. After the battle of Marengo, in which he took part, Duroc was sent on important diplomatic missions to Berlin, Stockholm, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and was intrusted with various delicate negotiations connected with the king of Prussia, the elector of Saxony, the confederation of the Rhine, and the cession to Napoleon of the Spanish crown. His imperial master loaded him with favours; created him duke of Friuli in 1808; and in 1813 elevated him to the dignity of a senator. Duroc was mortally wounded at the battle of Wurtzen, 22nd May, 1813, by the same cannon shot which killed General Kirgenere. Napoleon displayed deep grief at the loss of his trustworthy and attached follower.—J. T.

* DURUY, VICTOR, a French historian, born at Paris in 1811. After filling the chair of history for a short time at Reims, he was appointed to the same chair in the college of Henry IV. in Paris in 1833. Since that period he has been incessantly occupied in the production of historical and geographical works of an elementary kind, which, by their admirable method and research, have achieved an extraordinary popularity.

DURY or DUREUS, JOHN, was born about the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. It is probable that he was by birth a Scotsman, but there is very little certainly known regarding his parentage and early history. In 1624 he was residing at Oxford, having been induced to take up his abode there by the facilities afforded by the public library for the prosecution of certain literary undertakings on which he was engaged. Soon after he was known in England, and in many parts of the continent of Europe, as a learned and zealous divine who had specially directed his efforts to compose the differences of the various sects of protestants, and to discover a basis for their mutual affection and co-operation, or as he himself says, "for making and settling a protestant union, and peace in the churches beyond seas." He published his scheme of union in 1634; and having obtained a dispensation of non-residence on his living, and the approval and assistance of several eminent churchmen—Archbishop Laud and Bishop Hall, for example—he travelled in prosecution of his plans over a large portion of the continent, and conducted an extensive correspondence with the political and ecclesiastical leaders of such countries as he could not personally visit. On the breaking out of the civil war, Dury embraced the side of the parliament, and had afterwards the honour of being appointed to preach before the house of commons, and to sit as a member of the Westminster assembly of divines. In 1658 there was published in London a letter from Dury to Peter du Moulin, which contains much curious information regarding the state of the churches in Scotland, England, and Ireland; and in 1661 Dury published at Amsterdam his work entitled "*Irenicorum Tractatum Prodomus, in quo præliminares continetur tractatus de (1.) pacis ecclesiasticæ memorie æ medio tollendis; (2.) concordie evangelicæ fundamentis sufficienter jactis,*" &c., in which his arguments for an evangelical alliance are fully set forth. As there is no proof of Dury's having conformed, or of his being ejected along with the nonconformists on the 24th of August, 1662, England's "black Bartholomew day;" it seems likely, that previous to the Restoration he had discontinued his stated ministerial labours, in order to further that union among protestants which had been the great object of his life. His

labours in behalf of this object were assiduous and persevering, but they were productive of no important practical results. Disheartened by his want of success, Dury, apparently about the year 1674, widened his basis, and attempted the reunion of all christians, Roman catholics as well as protestants, by means of a new interpretation of the Apocalypse; and for this he laboured diligently during the rest of his life. The second project proved, as might have been anticipated, more abortive than the first, and excited against its author very general feelings of distrust and aversion. He was regarded by many rather as a person of loose and latitudinarian views than of enlarged christian sympathies. The date of his death is unknown; but it is certain that for some years he lived in Hesse, on a pension which had been bestowed upon him by Hedwige Sophia, the wife of the landgrave. Though enthusiastic and somewhat impracticable, there is evidence in the writings of Dury, as well as in the testimony of his contemporaries—such as Mede, Baxter, Bishop Hall, and Robert Boyle—that he was a person of extensive learning, great benevolence, unyielding perseverance, and moral worth.—J. B. J.

DURYER, ANDRÉ, an oriental scholar, born at Marcigny in Burgundy in 1580. Appointed consul at Alexandria, he devoted himself to the study of oriental literature. He published a grammar of the Turkish language, and translated the Koran and other curious works. The year of his death is not certain, but he lived to a good old age.—J. F. C.

DU RYER, PIERRE, poet, born in Paris in 1606. Although secretary to a prince of the blood, and appointed historiographer to the king, he did not benefit much by patronage, for his life was one of continued poverty. Nor could his misfortunes be attributable to ill conduct, for he was of domestic habits, and a kind family man. His poor wife and himself passed their days, it was said, in mutual admiration; he regarding her as the best of household managers, and she lauding him as the greatest of poets. His tragedies—and he wrote several—were of no common order, and there are scenes which have been thought worthy of comparison with some written by Corneille. Yet in order to eke out existence, he was obliged to work at translations from the Latin for booksellers, who paid him badly. He died in 1658.—J. F. C.

DUSART, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, born at Harlem in 1665, was one of the best pupils of Van Ostade, to whose style and choice of subjects he faithfully adhered. His paintings contain many figures, and display a great power of rendering the different states of passions and feelings. Amongst his works are noted "A Fishmarket, and Sundry Scenes in the Tap at Amsterdam;" "A Village-Fête at Vienna;" "A Fight of Boors at Dresden." He died in 1704.—R. M.

DUSAULCHOY DE BERGEMONT, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS NICHOLAS, was born at Toul in 1761, and died in 1835. Before the great revolution, French writers, who could not obtain permission from the censor for publication at home, usually repaired to Holland, where the press was free. Amsterdam became one of the chief centres of publicity, and there it was that Dusaulchoy settled, in order to superintend the printing of French books, while he conducted a newspaper devoted to literature and politics. On the outbreak of the French revolution he repaired to Paris, where he became associated with Camille Desmoulins. Feeling shocked at the excesses of the jacobins, he separated from the party, and dared to advocate more moderate opinions, for which he was imprisoned, and only escaped the guillotine through the change which overthrew Robespierre. Employed under Napoleon, and dismissed for his independence, he, on the restoration of constitutional government, set the example of reporting the debates of the chambers. In his old age a small pension was conferred on him, which enabled him to retire to the environs, and dignify his leisure with the composition of verses far above mediocrity.—J. F. C.

DUSCH, JOHANN JACOB, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Celle, February 12, 1725, and died, December 18, 1787, at Altona, where since 1766 he had held a professorship. He especially wrote didactic poems, "Der Tempel der Liebe," "Die Wissenschaften," &c. Among his prose works his "Briefe zur Bildung des Geschmacks," and "Der Verlobte zweier Bräute," had the greatest run.—K. E.

DUSSAULX, JEAN, born in 1728; died in 1799. Educated in Paris at the college of Louis le Grand; went into the army; gambled, and wrote a book against gambling. At Luneville

became acquainted with King Stanislaus; was made a member of the Academie de Nancy. In 1770 published a translation of Juvenal. In 1776 was secretary to the duc d'Orleans. In 1789 the old man threw himself with vehemence into the Revolution; made speeches of congratulation on the taking of the bastille, and published pamphlets. In the convention he voted against the death of Louis; was himself imprisoned and released by the death of Robespierre. Soon after he moved that the nation should erect an expiatory altar for the blood unjustly shed. He published an interesting pamphlet on Rousseau, between whom and him there had been some relations of temporary friendship.—J. A., D.

DUSSEK, JOHANN LUDWIG or LADISLAUS, the pianist and composer, was born at Czaslau or Haslau in Bohemia, 9th February, 1761, and died at Paris in March, 1812. His father, Johann Joseph, was organist of the collegiate church in the town where Dussek was born, and held the office of principal teacher there; both of which appointments were conferred upon him at the very early age of twenty, in consequence of his rare abilities. He was born at Wladowicz in 1739; he married Veronica, daughter of the judge of Haslau, in 1760; fulfilled his public functions until 1808, and died in 1811. He composed some pieces of merit for his own church, and was very greatly respected. He is said to have spelled his name Dussik, the orthography of which was altered by his sons.

The first fruit of a marriage of love, Johann Ludwig, was the object of his parents' special care; and the circumstances of the household in which he was reared were as favourable to the development of his natural musical talent as to the nurture of his kindly disposition. His father gave him lessons in his art during his very early years, and he played the pianoforte in public at the age of six, and accompanied the service on the organ at the age of nine. The advantages of his first instructions were followed up by his being placed as a singing boy in the choir at Iglau, the master of which, Padre Ladislaus Spenar, taught him counterpoint. A mass, written by him when thirteen years old, and several small oratorios to German words, preserved in his father's church, prove his early proficiency in the art of composition. On the breaking of his voice, he became a student in the jesuits' college; thence he went to Kuttenberg as organist to the church of St. Barbara, where he continued his course of reading; and he completed his literary studies at the university of Prague, at which he remained for two years and a half, and where he took a bachelor's degree in philosophy. It is said that he received great assistance in his musical pursuits while resident in the Bohemian capital from a Benedictine monk; and it is certain that, whatever his application to letters, he never neglected to exercise himself in his art. He quitted the university in 1779, when Count Männer, a captain in the imperial artillery who had taken great interest in his talent, procured him an engagement as organist at the church of St. Rombaut in Malines. He did not long remain at this place, but went to Bergen-op-Zoom, where he appeared as a pianist with such success as encouraged him to proceed to Amsterdam, and there he much increased his reputation. This became so great, and was so deserved, that the stadtholder engaged Dussek to teach his children, and he accordingly resided for a twelvemonth at the Hague. It was there that he published his first three works, consisting of a set of three concertos and two sets of six sonatas for the pianoforte, with accompaniments, and thus made a characteristic commencement of his remarkably prolific career. It would seem that this fact of publication made him dissatisfied with his productions; for shortly after these pieces appeared in print, Dussek went to Hamburg to place himself under the tuition of Emanuel Bach, by which he always professed himself to have profited. He next visited Berlin, where he obtained great distinction as a pianist, and was little less admired for his playing on the harmonica (a modification of the musical glasses, invented by Benjamin Franklin); nay, some critics pretend to trace to his skill upon this instrument many of his specialities of style both as a pianist and composer, assuming that his sensitiveness to quality of tone, and his love of harmonic refinement, were developed, if not originated, by his practice upon what musicians can but regard as an ingenious plaything. Dussek now formed the resolution of visiting Petersburg, but, it appears, never reached that city. Meeting, on the way thither, Prince Carl Radziwil, he accepted the liberal proposals of this enlightened dilettante, and spent two years in Lithuania in his service. In 1786 he gave up his engagement to

his noble patron and went to Paris, where his customary success attended him, and where he was especially noticed by Marie Antoinette. He went thence to Milan, where his brother was staying, and was received by the Italians with an enthusiasm that is the more notable on account of their national indifference to instrumental music. His return to Paris was welcomed by the queen; but the horrors of the Revolution drove him from the French capital, and he came to London in the latter part of 1789. As a player, as a teacher, and as a composer, he found here general acknowledgment, for the eminent talents of Clementi, in the same branch of art, had well prepared the lovers of music in this country to appreciate the excellence of the new comer. Dussek married in 1792 the daughter of Dominico Corri, who, then but seventeen years of age, was already distinguished as a singer, a harpist, and a pianist. He composed several pieces for this lady, and often played with her in public, duets for two pianofortes, and also for pianoforte and harp. The great demand for his music induced him to open a warehouse in the Haymarket, in partnership with Montague Corri, his wife's uncle; and, that he might derive every advantage from this establishment, he wrote a great number of pieces for the sole purpose of sale, which illustrate no point of his artistic character but his fluency of production. Dussek, however, was no man of business; his habitual failing was to be unpunctual, and to have no regularity; and the music shop did not prosper with him. In the course of a few years he became so involved by the non-success of his commercial undertaking that, notwithstanding his large income from his profession, he was unable to meet his creditors' demands, and fled the country to escape their urgency, in the year 1800, leaving his wife with his daughter Olivier scarcely a year old. He took refuge at Hamburg, where his talents attracted the attention of a lady of princely family, and his manners won her affection, and he lived in retirement with her for two years at a retreat upon the frontiers of Denmark. In 1802 he revisited his native town for the first time since he went to the university, twenty-five years before, to lay at his father's feet the European honours he had won since he quitted the parental home, and to prove to his first instructor, what fruit the seed had yielded which he had implanted. Passing through Magdeburg when he left Haslan, Dussek was there introduced to Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, with whom he formed a friendship, which, brief as was its duration, was one of the most remarkable that ever existed between a musician and a patron. Few, if any royal princes, have had such innate musical capacity as Prince Louis Ferdinand, and no one has so matured his natural talent by cultivation. This may in some degree explain his regard for Dussek, amounting to affection; and the elegant scholarship of the musician, and his gentle and refined manners, served to strengthen the bond of union. The prince attached his artist friend to his household, and studied continually, under his direction, both composition and pianoforte playing. This interesting intimacy was cut short by the death of the prince at the battle of Saalfeld in 1806; but Dussek has immortalized it in his "Harmonic Elegy," the passionate beauty of which tells, with all the intensity music can embody, the grief he felt for the loss of his friend. Prince Ysenburg now became Dussek's patron, and in the appointment of court musician retained him in his service for three years. In 1809 Prince Talleyrand gave the pianist a similar engagement, to fulfil which Dussek went to Paris. There his playing created a still greater effect than it had done at any place on any previous occasion, and his public concerts were widely renowned, as the most interesting musical entertainments of the time. It was now that he wrote and published his sonata "Rétour à Paris," which was reprinted by his admirers in England as a rival to the *Ne Plus Ultra* of Wolf that had just appeared; and in reply to the assumptive title of this work, they gave Dussek's sonata the name of "Plus Ultra." A natural tendency to corpulency had for some years so greatly increased upon Dussek that, though it did not affect his playing, it rendered every other personal exercise extremely irksome to him, and in the indolence thus induced, he now passed nearly all his time in bed, when he was not required to appear before the prince or the public. He could only rouse himself from the lethargy consequent on this habit of life, by the excitement of wine or ardent spirits, under the effects of which his constitution gave way, and he died when his creative and executive powers were at the highest. He was interred at St. Germain-en-Laye.

The immense amount of Dussek's compositions for the pianoforte have by no means equal merit; many of them were written for the mere object of sale, still more for the purpose of tuition, and some with the design of executive display. Of those which were produced, however, in the true spirit of art, expressing the composer's feelings in his own unrestrained ideas, there exist quite enough to stamp him one of the first composers for his instrument; and while these are indispensable in the complete library of the pianist, they are above value to the student in the development of his mechanism and the formation of his style. A strong characteristic of the composer is his almost redundant profusion of ideas; but his rich fecundity of invention is greatly counterbalanced by diffuseness of design, resulting from the want of that power of condensation, by means of which, greater interest is often given to less beautiful matter. Excess of modulation is no equivalent for contrapuntal fluency, and thus the works of this master would form a bad model for one who possessed not his exquisite sentiment and his exhaustless treasures of melody. Some of the best of his works are the concerto in G minor, the sonatas dedicated to Haydn, the quintet, the quartet, and, above all, the sonatas entitled "The Invocation," "The Farewell," "Plus Ultra," and "The Harmonic Elegy."

Dussek had a brother, FRANZ BENEDICT, who was born in 1766, was a proficient on the violoncello and violin, went to Italy in the suite of the Countess Lutzwow, where he composed and produced several operas, and in 1790 finally settled at Leybach as organist of the cathedral. He had also a sister, VERONICA, who was born in 1779, was distinguished as a pianist, and came to London in 1797 by her brother's invitation, where her talent was highly considered. She married here an Italian named Cianchettini, and her son Pio, who was born in 1799, became a respectable professor of the pianoforte.—G. A. M.

DU SOMMERARD, ALEXANDRE, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1799; died, August 19, 1842. The great work which entitles Du Sommerard to the regards of his countrymen, as well as of all persons of taste and lovers of antiquities who visit Paris, is the *hotel de Cluny*. The building itself associated with middle age history, is the more precious because connected with the remains of Roman baths, erected by the Emperor Julian. Du Sommerard, who had served in the republican army in 1796, declared for the Bourbons on their return, but appears, as soon as government became settled, to have devoted himself to the collection of those curious objects which made the delight of his life. He travelled over Italy, as well as through the old towns of France, in search of whatever he found calculated to illustrate manners and customs. In 1832 he purchased the *hotel de Cluny*, and on his death, which took place in 1842, the government liberally resolved on preserving for the nation so valuable a collection. The writings of Du Sommerard are confined to treatises on archaeological subjects, of his competency to deal with which there can be no doubt.—J. F. C.

DUSTON, HANNAH, an American woman, noted for her escape from the Indians. She was the wife of Thomas Duston (or Dunstan), who lived on the outskirts of Haverhill in Massachusetts. On March 16, 1697, a band of about twenty Indians attacked their house. Mrs. Duston, having given birth to her eighth child only a week before, was unable to leave her bed; while Mr. Duston, by the greatest skill and courage, was barely able to save by flight the seven older children, whose ages ranged from two to seventeen years. Mary Neff, a widow who was nursing Mrs. Duston, was also captured. The Indians forced the sick woman from the bed, pillaged the house, and set it on fire. Setting out on the march, though night was coming on, they travelled about twelve miles before encamping, and Mrs. Duston was forced to go with them on foot, after seeing her infant's brains dashed but against a tree. In the few succeeding days she walked nearly a hundred and fifty miles. At length the captives were divided. Mrs. Duston, Mrs. Neff, and a boy named Samuel Leonardson, fell to the lot of an Indian family, consisting of two men, three women, and seven children, who then all started for their place of destination, an Indian village two hundred and fifty miles from Haverhill, where the captives were to join the gauntlet. On reaching a small island at the mouth of the Contoocook, six miles above Concord on the Merrimack, the prisoners resolved to attempt an escape. The boy, by Mrs. Duston's direction, learned from one of the Indians, without rousing suspicion, how to scalp. On March 31, at midnight, the three rose, and used the newly-learned art upon the sleeping

Indians. Allotting the number to each, and seizing their masters' tomahawks, they used them so effectively that only one woman and a boy escaped alive. Mrs. Duston killed her master, and Leonardson himself scalped his teacher. Scuttling all the boats but one, and armed and provisioned from the Indian stores, they started at dawn in the remaining boat, and, floating down the Merrimack, they reached home without trouble. The ten scalps and the Indian arms proved the truth of their story, and the general court gave them £50 as a reward, which was increased by many gifts from other quarters.—F. B.

DUTENS, JOSEPH MICHEL, political economist, born at Tours, October, 1765, where his father carried on the business of a merchant, dignifying his pursuits by love of the fine arts. His liberally-educated and thoughtful son turned his attention to political economy, of the principles of which he published an analysis in 1804. The time, however, was not favourable to such studies. After the termination of the reign of Napoleon, and upon the restoration of the Bourbons, men who, like Dutens, showed themselves capable of pointing the way to national recovery from the exhaustion of long wars, became objects of government favour. In 1818 Dutens was sent on a mission to England, to study the public works, the result of which he gave in a report recommending the erection of canals according to the Bridgewater system. Following up his views on the subject with ardent tenacity, he in 1829 supported his advocacy of an extended system of internal navigation by a work filled with statistical details of the wealth of the country in every sort of production. His economical doctrines seem, however, to have undergone a change from their early liberal and progressive character to one of an opposite kind, which brought him into controversy with the few enlightened free-traders, who were at the time engaged in a struggle against that monopolizing spirit which even yet predominates in France. The Academy of Sciences, to show its sympathies with protectionist principles, elected Dutens a member of their body. Laying his doctrines aside, his works remain valuable for their vast amount of statistical information. His work on the revenue of France from 1815 to 1835 contains a mass of details, and is a standard book of reference. He died in August, 1848.—J. F. C.

DUTENS, LOUIS, born at Tours in 1729; died in London in 1812. Dutens was of a French protestant family; took orders in the Church of England, and was engaged in the education of several persons of rank, with whom he used to make what was called the grand tour. In 1758 he was appointed chaplain and secretary to Stuart McKenzie, envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin. In 1762 he obtained a pension from Lord Bute's administration. He was sent to Turin as chargé des affaires at Turin; and while there planned an edition of Leibnitz's works, which was afterwards published at Geneva. In 1766 the duke of Northumberland gave him the living of Elsdon worth £800 a year, and the king made him a present of £1000. His patron McKenzie now died, leaving him £15,000. He passed the rest of his life in study. He published works on numismatics, and on such subjects of social interest as his earlier life of travel was calculated to suggest.—J. A., D.

DUTROCHET, RENE-JOACHIM-HENRI, a distinguished French physiologist and natural philosopher. His family was noble and very rich, and he was born on the family estate at the chateau de Neon in Poitou on the 14th of November, 1776. His father was an officer in one of the regiments attached to the king, and having emigrated his estates were confiscated, and young Dutrochet was obliged to choose a profession. He first joined a regiment of marines at Rochefort, but afterwards deserted and joined the army of Vendée. On the pacification of the disturbed provinces in 1802, he repaired to Paris, and there commenced the study of medicine. In 1808 he was named physician to Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain. In 1809 he retired with his family to Chateau-Renaud, where he gave himself up to the study of the natural sciences. He made extensive observations upon the functions and structure of plants and animals, and is best known in Europe for his essay "On Endosmosis and Exosmosis." His papers on various departments of natural science are very numerous. The most important of his researches were republished in his "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire anatomique et physiologique des végétaux et des animaux," produced in 1837, with an epigraph to the effect that he regarded all he had published before and not republished in this volume as of no value. He was a member of the

Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and of many other French and foreign societies. He died at Paris on the 4th of February, 1847.—E. L.

DUVAL, ALEXANDER VINCENT, dramatic poet, born at Rennes in 1767. Early in life he entered the navy and served under admiral de Grasse, in support of the American colonists against England, was subsequently soldier, engineer, painter, and actor, fought as volunteer against the invaders of France in 1792, and suffered imprisonment under the Reign of Terror. So good an education for a dramatic career was not thrown away; for when Duval wrote for the stage his plays were characterized chiefly by his stirring plots, which he admirably managed. His first piece, "Edward in Scotland," produced in 1802, had immense success, which excited the suspicion of the police that there were covert allusions to the politics of the times calculated to tickle the audience, and so they would have laid hands on the author, had he not escaped to Russia. On his return a year after, he took the Odeon theatre, and acquired much reputation by his plays, which are very numerous. He died in 1842.—J. F. C.

DUVAL, AMAURY, antiquarian, born at Rennes in 1760, was originally connected with diplomacy, having filled the office of secretary of legation at Rome in 1793, when the ambassador, Basseville, was killed in a popular movement. Appointed to Malta, the grandmaster refused to admit an agent of the French republic, on which Duval returned home and devoted himself to letters. He wrote treatises on the sepulture of the ancients; on ancient monuments, and other subjects of a like nature; besides a continuation of the literary history of France, after the benedictines, to which he had for collaborateur M. Danou. He died in 1838.—J. F. C.

DUVAL, GEORGE LOUIS JACQUES, born at Valogne, October, 1772. Intended originally for the church, his career was stopped by the Revolution, when, after struggling hard with adverse circumstances, he commenced his career as a dramatic writer by his piece of "Clement Marot," which was followed by several others, now forgotten. He has left an interesting account of his imprisonment during the Reign of Terror, with souvenirs of that terrible period. He died in 1853.—J. F. C.

DUVAL, VALENTIN JAMERAY, antiquarian, born at Arthonnay in 1695 of parents so wretchedly poor, that, at ten years old, the little fellow was glad to earn a crust by following the lowest kind of employment in a farmer's yard, where he looked after the pigs and fowl. For some childish folly he was turned off a beggar on the high road, when a good priest took him by the hand and lodged him in a clerical establishment. Here the boy taught himself the ordinary branches of a school education from books lent to him by an honest bookseller of Nancy. An English gentleman, hearing of the lad's capacity, love of study, and poverty, made him a liberal present of money. His good fortune in meeting with generous friends did not end here; for the Duke Leopold of Lorraine seeing him one day, as he was returning from hunting, made inquiries, the result of which so satisfied him that he ordered Duval to be taken to the jesuit's college at Pont-a-Mousson. The duke's son Francis, upon his father Leopold's death, continued the parent's favours. Upon his becoming grand duke of Tuscany, he appointed Duval librarian at Florence; and when subsequently, by his marriage with Marie Theresa, he rose to be emperor of Germany, he transferred his protégé from the library at Florence to that of Vienna. As soon as Duval found himself in a position to choose his course of study, he directed his mind to antiquarian researches, more particularly with relation to ancient medals and coins, regarding which he has left some valuable treatises. As lively as profound he indulged in lighter works of fiction, of which the best known is "Les Aventures de L'Etourderie." He died at Vienna in 1775.—J. F. C.

DUVAUCEL, ALFRED, a well-known French traveller and naturalist, born in 1793; died at Madras in 1824. He was a soldier during the last ten years of the empire, and earned such distinction at the siege of Anvers as to be named an officer of artillery. At the Restoration he quitted the army, and under the guidance of Buffon, who had married his mother, commenced the study of natural history. In 1817 he was appointed naturalist to the king, and shortly afterwards was offered a scientific mission to India, which he gladly accepted. At Calcutta he found his countryman Diard, also an enthusiastic naturalist, and with him commenced to form a large museum, and to transmit specimens to his native country. The two friends made exten-

sive journeys in Bengal, and explored a number of islands in the Indian seas, braving all dangers and surmounting all difficulties, with an intrepidity and perseverance which insured the complete success of their mission; but which unfortunately overtaxed the hearty, joyous energies of Duvaucel, and brought him prematurely to the grave. The communications which he addressed to the various learned societies in Europe with which he corresponded, contain descriptive passages of singular felicity. Their scientific merit was cordially acknowledged in the notices of him which appeared in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in the *Memoirs of the Royal Society*.—J. S., G.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, Abbé de Saint-Cyran, a celebrated jansenist, was born of a noble family at Bayonne in 1581. He received his first education at his native place, and went afterwards to study theology at Louvain. There he met with Jansenius, a circumstance which determined in a great measure the course of his future life. The two young men were most diligent students, and commenced a careful examination of the fathers, particularly of St. Augustine. Jansenius became bishop of Ypres, and Duvergier, by the generosity of La Roche-Pozay, bishop of Poitiers, was made abbot of Saint-Cyran. The latter, however, who was not destitute of ambition, went to Paris, where his reputation for sanctity and his austere and gloomy religion procured for him an ascendancy over an extensive class of minds. Penitents from all quarters flocked to him for direction. He was joined also in a strict friendship with the celebrated Arnauld family, and possessed great influence in the female convent of Port-Royal des Champs, which was under the direction of Angélique Arnauld. He was in fact the idol of the jansenists, and took an active part in the great controversy which was then raging between them and the jesuits. On the pretext that some of his doctrines were of a dangerous political tendency, he was thrown into prison by Richelieu, who had at first tried to moderate his jansenist ardour with the offer of place. On his enlargement he returned to his house at Paris, and recommenced the war with the jesuits; but six months afterwards his pen suddenly dropt from his hand, and the din of controversy was heard by him no more. He died, of apoplexy, October 11, 1643.—R. M., A.

DUVERNOY, GEORGE LOUIS, a celebrated French anatomist and zoologist. His father practised as a physician in the principality of Montbelliard, where his son was born on the 6th of August, 1777. He commenced his studies under the direction of his father, and was afterwards sent to Stuttgart, but on pain of being regarded as an *émigré* he repaired to Strasburg, where he chose medicine as his profession. He afterwards studied in Paris, and in 1799 was appointed pharmacien of the third class in the army of the Alps. In 1800 he returned to Paris and graduated in medicine, giving as his thesis a treatise on hysteria. In 1802 he became associated with Cuvier, and assisted Dumeril in the publication of the *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*. He afterwards married, and returned to Montbelliard to practise medicine, but was recalled to Paris in 1809, and named assistant professor of zoology to the Faculty of Sciences. Again he returned to his native country; but having lost his wife and children, he was induced to undertake the chair of natural history in Strasburg in 1827. He now wrote extensively on natural history, and became known for his writings on comparative anatomy and palæontology. On the death of Cuvier in 1837, he was appointed to the chair of natural history in the college of France, and in 1850 he succeeded De Blainville in the chair of comparative anatomy till his death in 1855. He was an accurate observer and extensive writer, and was one of a number of remarkable men in France who, educated for the medical profession, pursued at the same time natural history, and made the epoch in which they lived remarkable for the advancement of natural science.—E. L.

DUVIVIER, FRANÇOIS-FLEURUS, a French general, born at Rouen in 1794, and died at Paris in 1848. His father being a soldier, Duvivier was educated in military notions. He obtained the rank of lieutenant of artillery in 1814. On the breaking out of the Algerine war he passed over to Africa, and highly distinguished himself in the long series of irregular conflicts which characterized that disgraceful conquest. He returned to France in 1841, and published an exposure of the military errors which had been committed under his own eyes. He was named general of division at the revolution of 1848, but fell in one of

the bloody struggles which inaugurated the short-lived republic. Duvivier was a voluminous and able writer. We may mention his "*Observations sur la guerre de la succession d'Espagne*;" "*Recherches sur les inscriptions phéniciennes et libyques*." He had also in hand when he died a great work on the origin of the Phœnician language.—R. M., A.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, LL.D., was born at Northampton in Hampshire, Massachusetts, North America, in 1752. His father, who was a merchant and farmer, was a man of good education, excellent character, and considerable wealth; and his mother, who was a daughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, was a woman of great native vigour of mind and of rare acquirements. Under the care of his mother, Timothy received the rudiments of education; and from his earliest years he displayed great love for learning and remarkable facility in the acquisition of knowledge. His acquaintance with history and geography was extensive and familiar, yet it is said he obtained by far the greater part of his information on these subjects before he was twelve years of age. In 1765 he entered Yale college, and remained there as a student for four years. During the first two years of his attendance at college he was idle and dissipated, spending much of his time at the gaming-table and other scenes of amusement; during the second two years he studied with an intensity of application which undermined his constitution, and affected his health for the remainder of his life. After an absence from his college of two years, during which time he was occupied in teaching, he returned and acted for several years with great success in the capacity of college tutor. Shortly after the breaking out of the American war, Dwight, who had been licensed as a preacher, was appointed one of the military chaplains, and joined the army of the United States at West Point. He remained in the army a little more than a year, endearing himself to the soldiers by the affectionate and diligent manner in which he discharged his duties; and left it on hearing of his father's death, in order to reside near his mother, and assist her in the management of her property and the education of the younger children of the family. During the five years after 1778, Dwight was diligently engaged in preaching and teaching in various places, and he also took a decided and somewhat prominent part in the exciting political movements of the period. In 1783 he was ordained as pastor of a congregation at Greenfield in Connecticut, where he continued till 1795, when he was appointed president of Yale college, at which he had been educated. Under his presidency the number of students in attendance rose from one hundred and ten to three hundred and thirteen—a fact which has been ascribed to his zeal and wisdom as a professor and educational superintendent. In this important situation he continued till the close of his life, exercising a very extensive and beneficial influence by his lectures to the students, his numerous and varied publications, and his active promotion of pious and benevolent enterprises. After a long, and at times an excessively painful illness, which was borne with extraordinary patience and fortitude, he died in January, 1817, aged sixty-five. Dwight wrote much both in prose and verse; but he is best known in this country by his system of theology, which has been several times printed in Britain, and which takes rank with the works of Boston, Ridgley, Watson, Dick, Hill, and Wardlaw.—J. B. J.

* DYCE, ALEXANDER, Rev., an accomplished author, critic, and commentator, was born at Edinburgh in 1798, the son of a general officer in what was the East India company's service. He was educated at Edinburgh high school, and at Exeter college, Oxford; and entering the church, filled for a time more than one rural curacy. He settled in London, and devoted himself to literature as a profession, in 1827, the year of his publication of his "*Specimens of the British Poetesses*." He has contributed a number of accurate and excellent memoirs to the *Aldine* edition of the British poets; and most of the greater Elizabethan dramatists owe to him the reappearance of their works in modern type, carefully edited, and with careful memoirs of the authors. His Marlowe (1831) was among the earliest of these editions, which include the works of Peele, Webster, Greene, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c. The minute knowledge of Elizabethan literature thus gained has contributed to make Mr. Dyce an able editor of Shakspeare, of whom he completed a new edition in 1857. In 1844 he published a volume of plain-spoken "*Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Shakspeares*;" in 1853, "*A few Notes on Shakspeare*;" and in 1859, some extremely

frank "Strictures on Mr. Collier's new edition of Shakspeare," with special reference to the emendations of the MS. corrector of the Perkins folio, whom and which Mr. Dyce estimates very lightly. Mr. Dyce has edited the works of Richard Bentley, as well as various publications for learned societies, of one of which (the Percy) he was a founder; and in 1856 he published (anonymously) his very popular "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers." Report assigns to Mr. Dyce a contemplated translation of *Atheneus*.—F. E.

* DYCE, WILLIAM, R.A., a historical and genre painter, was born in Scotland early in the present century, and received his education in art at the Scottish Academy. He made his first public appearance as a painter of classical subjects at the academy's exhibition in 1827; and a few years afterwards he appeared as a contributor to the Royal Academy, London, but without attracting much notice, though high expectations had been formed of him among his countrymen. Gradually, however, he made his way as a painter, his successive productions exhibiting a manifest aspiration towards the higher walks of the art; and when it was proposed to remodel the new School of Design at Somerset House, Mr. Dyce was selected as the head-master—an office which he retained about three years. In this short period he had not been able to effect much towards the improvement of the institution; but on returning to the undivided pursuit of his profession, he showed, by the style of his new productions, that the interval had been well employed in his own improvement. This was particularly illustrated in his contribution to the exhibition of 1844—"Joash Shooting the Arrow of Deliverance"—a work which was much admired for its purity of design and vigour of composition, and which immediately secured for Mr. Dyce the honour and title of associate of the Royal Academy. At the fresco exhibition, in the course of the same year, he exhibited some beautiful specimens of fresco painting, which showed that he had been assiduously cultivating that department, and which attracted so much notice as to obtain for him a commission from Prince Albert to paint in fresco one of the compartments of his summer house at Buckingham Palace. He was subsequently engaged also to execute some fresco paintings at Osborne, and was one of the first artists employed upon the new houses of parliament. One of his frescos in the house of lords, the "Baptism of Ethelbert," was so much admired, that Mr. Dyce was almost constantly employed for some years in adorning the walls of that beautiful structure. This occupation has, of course, considerably interfered with his practice as a painter of cabinet and gallery pictures, but he still continues to send occasional contributions to the Royal Academy.—G. BL.

DYCK. See VAN DYCK.

DYER, SIR EDWARD, a poet and diplomatist of the age of Elizabeth, born, it is supposed, about 1540, was educated at Oxford, where he exhibited at an early age, poetical taste and talent, but was otherwise, it would appear, an undistinguished student. He left the university without taking a degree, and went abroad to improve himself by travel. On his return he was taken into the service of the court; Elizabeth entertaining so high an opinion of his abilities, as to intrust him with various embassies. He was sent to Denmark in 1589, and on his return received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edward contributed pastoral odes and madrigals to the English Helicon, and by these obtained great repute among the poets of the time. He was one of the many dupes of the astrologers, Dee and Kelly, and he studied chemistry under Rosicrucian teaching. Some of his poetical compositions are still in MS. He died some years after the accession of James I.—J. S., G.

DYER, GEORGE, poet and litterateur, was born of humble parentage at London, March 15th, 1755, and died March 2, 1841. He had the good fortune to be placed on the foundation of Christ's hospital at seven years old, and it is said that at a younger age than any former pupil he reached the head of the school. The celebrated Dr. Askew, physician to Christ's, was his first friend and patron. He took the young scholar to his house, where he was introduced to many distinguished men of his day. Dyer removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1774. There an acquaintance with men of a philosophical cast of mind tended to confirm his discontent with the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; but he seems to have deferred to authority, having taken his degree of B.A. in 1778. For some time after this he was engaged in public and private tuition. Returning

to Cambridge he entered the family of his friend Mr. Robinson, the dissenting minister of St. Andrew's, "not merely as tutor, but with the view of profiting by his doctrine and learned conversation." His next change of residence was to Oxford, where he officiated as a dissenting minister; but he subsequently, after a brief sojourn at Cambridge, took up his abode at the village of Swansea in Cambridgeshire, and pursued his various studies with great ardour and success. He settled finally in London in 1792. There he enjoyed the friendship of Priestley, Wakefield, and other famous men. His means of support were private tuition and literary labour. Dyer was an indefatigable student, and possessed a most extensive knowledge of books. At one period of his life he visited a great number of private libraries both in England and Scotland to collect materials for a great bibliographical work. He was a good classical scholar, and had the chief share in the production of Valpy's edition of the classics in 141 vols. He lost his sight soon after the completion of this great undertaking in 1830, having been engaged on it eleven years. But though he had married late in life, his latter years appear to have been remarkably happy. Dyer was a most excellent man, simple-minded, and benevolent in no ordinary degree. He was particularly beloved by Charles Lamb, who said that to George "a poem was a poem, his own as good as anybody's, and, God bless him! anybody's as good as his own." He published—"An Inquiry into the nature of subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles," 1792; "Poems," 1792; "Poems," 2 vols., 1803; "Four Letters on the English Constitution," 1813; "History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge," &c., 1814; "The Privileges of the University of Cambridge," &c., 1824"—R. M., A.

DYER, SIR JAMES, was born in Somersetshire in 1511, and died in 1581. He was the second son of Sir William Dyer of Wymaulton. The name is variously spelled Deyer and Dier. Dyer was educated at Oxford, and passed from his college, Broadgate Hall, to the middle temple—was called to the bar, and was appointed summer reader of his inn in the sixth year of Edward VI.; in 1552 serjeant-at-law and speaker of the house of commons. He obtained the honour of knighthood, and was recorder of Cambridge; and in 1556 one of the judges of the common pleas. He remained during Mary's reign a puisne judge, but soon after Elizabeth's accession was made chief-justice of the common pleas. In state trials, when acting for the crown as one of its law officers, he showed some courtesy and consideration for the persons on trial. After his death, a volume of law reports by him was published, which is praised by Sir Edward Coke, who tells us quaintly of "the summary and fruitful observations of that famous and most reverend judge and sage of his time, Sir James Dyer, knight," &c. Camden, among his other distinctions as a judge, speaks of the serenity of his temper. Dyer left no children. Lands, which he purchased in Huntingdonshire, were left by him to a nephew, whose son or grandson was made a baronet. The title is extinct. His reports form a necessary part of the furniture of a lawyer's library.—J. A., D.

DYER, JOHN, a minor poet of the last century, was the son of a Welsh solicitor, and was born at a small village in Carmarthenshire in the year 1700. He was placed by his father, who designed him to follow his own profession, at Westminster school; but after having remained there for some years, he was enabled by his father's death to follow the bent of his own inclination, which made him ambitious to cultivate the fine arts. He studied painting under Richardson, the well-known author of *Clarissa Harlowe*. He soon commenced itinerant painter, and roamed about the country on his own account. What the artistic result of his rambles may have been we are not informed, but they led to the production of the descriptive poem called "Grongar Hill," the metre of which is evidently taken from Milton's *Allegro*, and parts of which contain pleasing sketches of the scenery of the Wye and the vale of Towy. To improve himself as a painter, Dyer next travelled to Italy, and after his return in 1740 published a didactic poem in blank verse entitled "The Ruins of Rome." "The title," as Dr. Johnson remarks, "raises greater expectation than the performance gratifies," particularly as it suggests comparison with the noble stanzas of Spenser which bear the same name. Tired, it would seem, of a roving, aimless life, Dyer about this time settled down in England upon his little patrimony, married a Miss Ensor, and, that he might have some fixed employment, took orders in the church of England. His preferment was slow, but comprised in the end two or three small benefices in Leicestershire and Lincoln-

shire. In 1757 he published his longest poem—"The Fleece." This absurd poem is in blank verse, and consists of three books. Its subject is British wool; considered with reference to its qualities, production, and manufacture:—

"The care of sheep, the labours of the loom,
And arts of trade I sing—"

such is the *arma virumque cano* of this lumbering pastoral. Dyer died the following year, leaving four children.—T. A.

DYMOND, JONATHAN, author of an essay on the principles of morality, was born at Exeter in 1796. His father, who was a linen-draper in that city, and belonged to the Society of the Friends, taught his son the paternal business and the paternal creed; and this was the only teaching, beyond what he obtained in an elementary school, young Dymond ever received. By assiduous culture of his mental powers, however, during his leisure hours—principally those his habit of early rising rescued from sleep—he prepared himself for becoming the advocate of the views of the Society. In 1823 he published an "Inquiry into the accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity." Three years afterwards he was attacked by pulmonary disease, but continued notwithstanding to labour on in his philanthropic studies; and in 1828, the year of his death, had prepared for publication his "Essay on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind." It was published in 1829, and was reviewed at great length by Southey in the *Quarterly Review*. The editor of an American edition of the work, thus speaks of Dymond and his work—"Whether we regard the soundness of his reasonings, the temper, candour, and wisdom of his conclusions, the elegance of his style, the felicity of his illustrations, or the singularly excellent spirit which pervades the whole, it is entitled to rank high in the highest class of ethical productions."—J. S., G.

DZATI, AIWAS, a Turkish poet, was born at Carasia, Mysia, in 891; died in 950. His father was a respectable shoemaker, but very poor. Bajazet II., who was one evening returning from the chase, having had that day the double fortune to kill a tiger and to ruin a christian, had the unusual fancy to do a good action; he ordered his attendants to bring to his august feet the poor cobbler's son, AIWAS. From that

evening Dzati saw the dream of his youth gradually realized. A little more than a menial, a little less than a major domo, he became the confidant of the sultan, who extracted the principal part of his poetical talent for his use. Bajazet, who had acutely guessed that this genius was greedy in his nature, only asked for his diwans or erotic effusions in exchange for money, furs, and rich stuffs—and truly Dzati was well qualified to be a party to the bargain. The Sultan Selim I., in exchange for some "cassidehs" or odes, gave him the freehold of two villages, the rent of which amounted to 11,500 asjores. The confiscation of his estates almost ruined him, and he became by turns sexton, juggler, apothecary's boy, and a general poet to the public, which he supplied with a regular retail of songs and love effusions, adapted to every condition in life. Dzati's principal work is his "Diwan," containing one thousand six hundred ghaseles or erotic effusions, and four hundred cassidehs or odes, 2 vols., Constantinople, 1841.—Dzati's younger and latter days were embittered by delirium tremens and palsy, the result of intemperance.—CH. T.

DZEHEBI, SCHEMS ED-DIN ABOU ABD ALLAH MOHAMED BEN AHMED BEN OSMAN AL MISRI AL A TURKEMAN AD, a celebrated Arabian historian and biographer, was born at Damascus in 1275, and died there in 1347. The name of Dzehebi stands high among the explorers of eastern educational establishments. He visited the schools of Damascus, Baalbec, Neapolis, Aleppo, Cairo, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, and Tripoli in Syria. He was appointed chief of the hafiz, that is, of the readers of the Koran at Damascus; and the opportunities which he enjoyed in this position, of acquainting himself with the most eminent theologians of his time, gave to his biographical productions an original value. His principal works are—"Jarikh al Islam" (Annals of Islamism); "Dowel al Islam" (Dynasties of Islamism); "Al Iber fi Khaber minaber" (Memoirs of the illustrious dead); "Jhabacat al hoffiatz classes des haffitz" (Biographies of those who know the Koran by heart); "Jhabacat al Koran" (Biographies of the Koran readers); "Jedjirid fi Ismal Sonabet" (Names of the companions of Mahomet); "Mizam" &c., (Biography of those who have transmitted the acts and words of Mahomet); "Al Djenan" (The garden obituary of illustrious men).—CH. T.

Princeton Theological Seminary Libraries



1 1012 01199 2346

